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The Chicago Tribune.

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HE IS KEPT IN HOT WATER

SPEAKER CARLISLE MEETS WITH DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE.

On a Party Vote the Representatives Refuse to Adopt the Majority Report of the Elections Committee—Secretary Vilas and the Land-Grabbers—Archives of the Senate—Hoodwinking Minnesota Senators—Social Events—Jehu Baker's Eccentricities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Speaker Carlisle's title to his seat was not confirmed by the House today. Mr. Carlisle was not well enough to witness the proceedings. Whether his title will be confirmed tomorrow will depend upon the good nature of the Republicans, for with the existing pairs they can refuse to vote, break the quorum, and thus defeat action for the present. In the fight they made today no question of the Speaker's election was raised. It was simply contended that when an affidavit was filed alleging that the returns in seven precincts in Carroll County had been forged a question of sufficient gravity was raised to warrant a full inquiry into all the facts. There was a long and interesting debate upon the question, in which Henry Cabot Lodge carried off most of the applause, urging a course in the line of sustaining the dignity of the House. The speech of Mr. Thoebe, the contestant, was the feature of the debate. He was allowed, as usual in such cases, to speak in his own behalf. What caused the greatest sensation was his assertion that he did not think it was an honor, exactly, to be a member of the House. Members on both sides laughed and cheered so loudly that the contestant came near being too much embarrassed to proceed. However, he made a good impression, winding up with a proposition to print a memorial containing 3,000 names for reopening the case. When the vote was taken Mr. Cooper of Ohio and Mr. Rowell of Illinois—two Republican members of the committee—made long arguments against reopening the case. Mr. Rowell said the returns spoke for themselves. They were properly-attested records and he would accept them against any affidavits. The previous question was ordered upon the resolution of the majority of the committee, which confirms the title of Mr. Carlisle to his seat; and upon a resolution in the nature of a substitute, offered by Mr. Lyman of Iowa, declaring that the contest is of such importance to the sitting member and to the people of the country that it is entitled to a full, thorough, and impartial investigation, and providing that the papers in the case be printed and referred to a select committee or a sub-committee of the Elections Committee, which shall be authorized to investigate the matter. The substitute was defeated—yeas 125, nays 132. The following Democrats voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Bynum, Crouse, Foran, Hare, McKinney, Shively, and Weaver. The question recurred on the majority resolution, on the adoption of which the yeas and nays were ordered. The Republicans, with the exception of three or four who voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Brumm, Hovey, and Laidlaw, who voted in the negative, refrained from voting, on the ground that they had not sufficient information upon which to act; and the vote was announced—yeas 140, nays 3. No quorum.

The Democrats are intensely worked up tonight over the trouble into which the Thoebe contest has plunged them. They are sending out telegrams to absent members imploring them to came back and make a quorum which can adopt the majority report in favor of seating Carlisle. All the blame is thrown on Chairman Crisp of the Elections Committee for his ill-advised demand for the yeas and nays. Speaker Carlisle has many friends among the Republican members, and they have done everything possible to keep him free from embarrassment. The fact that a change of four votes would have reversed the result in reopening the case seems to have been lost sight of by Chairman Crisp, who precipitated a square party issue by insisting on the roll-call when the motion to seat Carlisle was made. Then the only thing left for the Republicans was to let the Democrats adopt the report if they could. The Democratic leaders tonight are discouraged. They recognize that now they can ask no favors from the Republicans, and they don't know whether they can get a quorum or not. Privately they blame it all on Chairman Crisp. The outcome causes Mr. Carlisle intense chagrin. The fact which stands forth above all others is that the House has before it a petition of several thousand electors asking for a reopening, which the majority propose to disregard. Yet in a former Congress it was on the motion of John G. Carlisle that the ex parte petition of twenty-five persons was taken as the ground for reopening the Butterworth case and sending a special committee to investigate the election.

A female constituent of the two Senators from Minnesota got a joke on them one day under circumstances that were pleasant all round. Messrs. Sabin and Davis were called out of the Senate one morning to see the lady. She was a thinly-clad woman and in widow's weeds. She told her story to the Senators. Her husband had been a brave soldier. He sustained injuries which finally caused his death, but some defect in the proofs had caused delay at the Pension-Office in acting on her application for a pension. The local G. A. R. post in Minnesota made up a purse and sent her to Washington to see the Congressmen and have them take her to Gen. Black, the Pension Commissioner. "You can't get a pension that way," said both Senators in a breath. "A personal interview will not do you any good. You must go back home. We will hurry the case as much as possible." The little woman burst into tears. "I have only 50 cents in my pocket," she said. "My friends sent me here and I hoped to get my pension and pay my own way home." In less than ten seconds the hands of the two Senators were in their pockets and in ten seconds more the woman had more than enough to pay her fare home, and Senator Davis, who is Chairman of the Pensions Committee, went back to his desk and wrote the people at her home that they had acted foolishly in sending her here, but he would push through a bill for her relief as fast as possible. The next day Senator Davis was surprised when a messenger informed him that the woman was again waiting to see him. He thought she must already be far on her way homeward. When he met her there was a great change in her appearance. The sad face of the day before was now wreathed in smiles. Then the sequel to her story came out. The woman was not willing to go home without at least trying herself to speed the action on her pension. She went over to see Gen. Black. The attendant at the door said the Commissioner was tired and could not see her as it was after office hours. "You tell him," she replied, "that I am tired. I am poor and have come 1,500 miles to see him." This appeal gave her the coveted audience. Her story was again related. The Commissioner was interested. He sent for the papers, looked them over, and allowed the pension then and there. And now Senator Davis is waiting to hear from the letter he wrote to the woman's friends telling them they had acted foolishly in sending her here. When they reply the laugh will again be put upon the junior Senator from Minnesota.

Among the things sometimes shown visitors at the Capitol is a volume of great historical interest which Secretary Anson McCook has made up from the secret archives of the Senate. It has in its MS. messages of all the Presidents from George Washington to Grover Cleveland. Among these messages are the Cabinet nominations of the successive Chief Magistrates. Two of Washington's messages are entirely in his own handwriting, but other Presidents left their subordinates to do the clerical work and contented themselves with signing the documents. One of these Presidential papers is from John Adams nominating his son, John Quincy Adams, Minister to Prussia. Nepotism in those days does not seem to have been uncommon, at least with the Adamses, though this appointment was made on the recommendation of Washington. The message of Gen. Grant sending in the names of the members of his first Cabinet has a peculiar interest. It corroborates the story that no person knew the full make-up of this Cabinet till the announcement in the Senate. The document was made out by one of the White House clerks in the usual form, but instead of filling in the names blank spaces were left. These are all filled out in Gen. Grant's handwriting, with the names of the men he had chosen as heads of the different departments of the Government. They were A. T. Stewart of New York for Secretary of the Treasury, Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, Secretary of State; John A. Rawlins of Illinois, Secretary of War; Adolph E. Borie of Pensylvania, Secretary of the Navy; John A. J. Creswell of Maryland, Postmaster-General; E. R. Hoar of Massachusetts, Attorney-General; and J. D. Cox of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior. So little acquaintance had the new President with the man he had picked out for Attorney-General that he had written the name E. B. Hoar and afterwards blurred the "B" to make it look like an "R". This Cabinet was a short-lived one. The discovery was made that under an old statute Stewart was ineligible, and George S. Boutwell was named in his place. Washburne was only put in till Hamilton Fish could qualify. Borie dropped out in June, and Gen. Rawlins, Grant's most trusted friend, died in the fall. The fact that the House of Representatives once held executive sessions has long been forgotten. That it did so is shown by a confidential communication from the House to the Senate during Jefferson's first term. This calls the attention of the Senate to the grave importance of the subject matter, and explains that because of its importance the House had considered it with closed doors, and would treat any communication from the Senate confidentially. The subject matter which caused the House to close its doors was nothing less than the Louisiana purchase.

A peculiar announcement about the Interior Department was made today. It was that Secretary Vilas had relieved Assistant-Secretary Muldrow of the care of land decisions, and had taken this class of work under his personal supervision. Some of land matters are important. The Omaha Railroad adjustment was rushed through before Mr. Vilas became Secretary of the Interior, so that he might be free from criticism on this score. Some collateral questions are springing up which, however, make it necessary for him to pass officially on matters affecting his old clients and partners. It is now questioned whether the Gogebic mineral range doesn't extend into this grant, in which case the lands named will be exempt from any claim of the railroad company. This is likewise true of some of the Superior Lumber Company's holdings. The memorial of the St. Croix County Supervisors in regard to the unlawful grant of lands by the Wisconsin Central Railroad and its other self, the Wisconsin Farm-Mortgage Company, was never acted on by Secretary Lamar. What Secretary Vilas will do is yet to be seen. In his first oversight of land matters the Secretary will also have a chance to learn something about the gigantic redwood frauds in California. When Mr. Putnam, the Eau Claire expert, came to Washington to "protect" his own interests and the interests of the Scotch syndicate which had engineered the fraud, Mr. Vilas gave him a personal letter of introduction to Land Commissioner Sparks. The Commissioner chose to ignore this influence and indignantly refused to grant the rehearing which Putnam wanted. Secretary Lamar, however, overruled him, and the Scotchmen got their rehearing. They will need a good many favors of this sort to escape from the coils which Sparks in his pursuit of land thieves wound about them.

A controversy which may lead to a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between the Senate and the House. Just prior to the holiday recess the House adopted a report from the Committee on Rules, which, among other things, increased the membership on the House Committee on the Library from three to five. This increase is said by Senators to be illegal. Under the standing rules of each House a Committee on the Library is authorized and appointed, and is empowered to act jointly with a like committee from the other House, and the Federal law authorizes "a joint committee of Congress upon the library to consist of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives." The joint committee's control over the Congressional Library and also over the Capitol Building, so far as matters of art are concerned, is virtually absolute. Thus far this session the Senate Committee on the Library has not met the House Committee, and there is an understanding that no joint meeting of the committees of the two Houses will be held so long as the present inequality of membership shall continue. The Senate will insist that as the law provides for but three members on the part of each House the action of the House in increasing its committee to five members is illegal. Mr. Evarts is the Chairman of the standing committee of the Senate, with Messrs. Hoar and Voorhees as associates. Senator Evarts will confer with the Speaker of the House, and the Speaker will lay the matter before the House for consideration with a view to the adoption of some remedy for the objection raised by the Senate.

Mrs. Cleveland gave a handsome luncheon in honor of her guests, Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn and Miss Grace Storrs of Scranton, today at 1 o'clock in the private dining-room of the White House. The Marine Band, stationed across the hallway in the state dining-room, played throughout the afternoon airs from the various light operas. Mrs. Cleveland with her two guests received the company in the Blue Room. The guests at table were Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. Lloyd Brice of New York, Miss Vilas, Miss Endicott, Miss Leiter, Miss G. Barrett Rich of Buffalo, Mrs. Sandford, Miss Mason, niece of Mrs. Endicott; Mrs. W. M. Ivins of New York, Mrs. Ralph Cross Johnson, Mrs. George Kennan, Miss Howard, and Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of the District Marshal.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney gave the second of their Friday evening card receptions tonight. Their rooms were thronged as usual with the beauty and wit of the Capital.

One of the most picturesque figures on the floor of the House is Jehu Baker of Illinois, the successor of Col. Morrison. He is tall, slender of build, and his smooth-shaven face wears a classic look. He lives more in his books than in everyday politics. During the sessions of the House Mr. Baker appears ill at ease. He is seldom found in his own seat. From time to time he wanders about, now leaning over a desk on the Democratic side well down in front, or in the same attitude on the Republican side. When a debate arises Mr. Baker is the first member to move near the leading figures in it. He takes a lively interest in all the talk, but never engages in it.

ANXIOUSLY WAITING FOR GALLAGHER.

The Philadelphia Officials Cannot Understand His Non-Appearance.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—District Attorney Graham said today that he was at a loss to understand why William J. Gallagher had not been brought to the city. He had telegraphed one week ago to the Chief of the Chicago detectives and he had not received any reply. Mr. Graham today directed another dispatch to be sent for particulars as to the cause of delay. No answer had been received this evening. It now seems almost certain that Gallagher will be convicted should he be brought here. The evidence is all at hand and the parties who have suffered by Gallagher's misdeeds are firm in the feeling that the man should be punished.

Threatening to Dissolve the House.

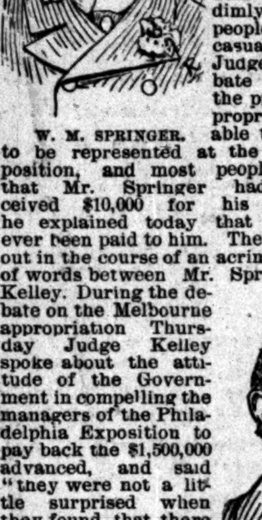
WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The probabilities are that there will be a general election in Manitoba within a few weeks. When the new Ministry accepted office the Conservatives promised that no opposition would be offered to the new Ministers upon going back to their constituencies for reelection; but they have decided to oppose them. Premier Greenway announces that if they do so he will dissolve the House and appeal to the country. An election would probably result in a sweeping victory for the Liberals.

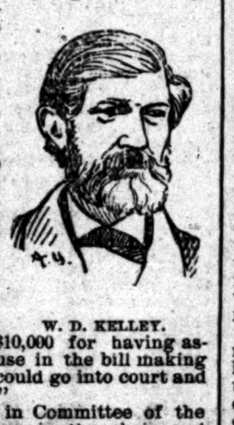
A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

SPRINGER AND JUDGE KELLEY BITING THEIR THUMBS IN THE HOUSE.

The Latter Brings Up the Old Suit to Enforce the Centennial Appropriation Bill—Springer Denies that He Demanded a Fee for Inserting an Amendment in the Bill—Everybody Apologizes and Peace Is Restored.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—There was great excitement in the House today during a bout between Mr. Springer of Illinois and Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania. It was over the old story about Mr. Springer's connection with the litigation over the loan of $1,500,000 to the managers of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The story has been thrashed over in Springer's district many times, but had been half forgotten until Judge Kelley recalled it during a debate Thursday afternoon. When the proposition to advance $1.500,000 to the Centennial Exposition was before the House twelve years ago Mr. Springer offered an amendment, which was adopted and became a part of the bill, providing that the money should be repaid to the Government after the exposition closed. The managers, according to Mr. Springer, did not make any advances toward payment, and he called the attention of the Law Department to the provision of the statute. Suit was brought in the Circuit Court at Philadelphia, but the case was decided against the Government. On appeal Mr. Springer made an argument in the United States Supreme Court. That court sustained the position of the Government and the $1,500,000 was returned to the National Treasury. This was the story as dimly recalled by many people, when it was casually referred to by Judge Kelley in a debate Thursday upon the proposition to appropriate $50,000 to enable this Government to be represented at the Melbourne Exposition, and most people had an idea that Mr. Springer had actually received $10,000 for his services until he explained today that no money had ever been paid to him. These facts all came out in the course of an acrimonious exchange of words between Mr. Springer and Judge Kelley. During the debate on the Melbourne appropriation Thursday Judge Kelley spoke about the attitude of the Government in compelling the managers of the Philadelphia Exposition to pay back the $1,500,000 advanced, and said "they were not a little surprised when they found that there was a member of the Congress that appropriated the $1,500,000, who is a member of this Congress also, who claimed a fee of $10,000 for having astutely inserted the clause in the bill making that loan on which he could go into court and enforce its repayment."


W. M. SPRINGER.


W. D. KELLEY.

The House was then in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Springer in the chair, and he could not reply. Today he rose to a question of privilege to defend himself from the insinuation made by Judge Kelley. He said in explanation that he had moved the amendment in the Forty-fourth Congress to the Centennial Appropriation bill which changed it from a donation to a loan. The Board of Finance of the exposition was of the opinion after the exhibition closed that the money belonged to the stockholders, and not to the Government. The United States Attorney at Philadelphia was instructed to bring suit, but the District Court decided that the money belonged to the stockholders. Then he went to Attorney-General Taft and asked him to appeal the case. The appeal was taken and the Attorney-General asked him to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States. He wanted it understood that the suggestion came from the Attorney-General and not from himself. He appeared in the case, the Supreme Court ordered the money to be repaid, and it was paid over to the United States Treasury. It has been charged frequently that for this service he had obtained a fee of $10,000. No such sum nor any other had ever been paid him. He has never fixed a price upon his personal services. The only thing he had ever done was to file a petition as a citizen and as he had a right to do, asking that the case be sent to the Court of Claims and there adjudicated as any other claim was adjudicated. The Judiciary Committee had asked him to fix a price for his fee. This he had declined to do, but a bill had been reported based upon his petition. It had never been reached upon the calendar. All that he asked now was to have the bill sent to the Court of Claims. Had a like service been performed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania for a private firm and he had won the case he would have charged a much higher fee than even the sum mentioned by him, and he hoped he (Judge Kelley) would retract the statements he had made.

Judge Kelley had remained standing during nearly the whole of Mr. Springer's speech, and most of the members had crowded down in front of the Speaker's desk. "I did not mean to do the gentleman an injury," said Judge Kelley, "nor do I mean to do so now when I reaffirm what I said yesterday. I said then and say now that the people who subscribed for this stock were not a little surprised when they found that there was a member of the Congress that appropriated the $1,500,000—who, by the way, is a member of this Congress also—who claimed a fee of $10,000 for having astutely inserted the clause in the bill making that loan on which he could go into court and enforce its repayment." If there is wrong in that statement I regret it. I am not as young," continued Judge Kelley, in his slow and ironical way, "as I was when I entered the bar, but since that time I have followed the lessons derived from the sessions of the bar. One of these lessons was that no lawyer is entitled to a fee in litigation which he engendered."

"I regret," said Mr. Springer, "that the gentleman insists on his statement that I demanded a fee of $10,000 for inserting an amendment in a bill. I never demanded a fee for any legislative act performed by me, and when the gentleman charges me with having done so he charges what is not true. If he charges me with having saved the people of this Government $1,500,000, his charge is true, and, far from being ashamed of it, I regard it as the proudest record of my life. Six times have I been elected to Congress for that act. I know of no law which prohibits a member of Congress from appearing in the courts on behalf of the people of this country, and if the gentleman wishes to do me justice let him now vote to send my bill to the Court of Claims."

"The gentleman will not deny," insisted Judge Kelley, "that he was the only man who called attention to this clause which he caused to be inserted, and that he has gone into court to press it after the District-Attorney had declined. It was a proud act for a man to do a service for the people, but it lost some of its beauty when he claimed a fee for it. The thing had an ugly odor then; it is unsavory now."

"Does the gentleman still mean to insist that I claimed a fee for inserting that amendment?" demanded Mr. Springer.

"I do not charge that," said Judge Kelley. "I do not say he wanted a fee for inserting that amendment, but having inserted it he claims for the collection of money for litigation that he caused."

"That is all I ask," said Mr. Springer amid cheers from some of the Democrats; "but," he said, in closing, "if the gentleman from Pennsylvania would be as careful as I am about private interests in legislation some things never would have taken place."

This closed the row between the gentlemen. When seen tonight Judge Kelley declined to talk very much upon the matter. "The debate arose," he said, "through a mistake in the record. I did not see it even when I read it this morning; nor, indeed, until my attention was called to it afterward. The record makes me say this in debate Thursday: 'Mr. Chairman, the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, of New Jersey and Massachusetts and Delaware, and the individual subscribers to the stock were not a little surprised when they found that there was a member of the Congress that appropriated the $1,500,000—who, by the way, is a member of this Congress also—who claimed a fee of $10,000 for having astutely inserted the clause in the bill making that loan on which he could go into court and enforce its repayment.' The reporter made an error in that. He makes me say that Mr. Springer claimed a fee for having inserted that amendment. I used the word 'after.' With that word substituted in the place of 'for' it would read that he claimed the fee 'after' having astutely inserted the clause, etc. I did not notice this mistake during the discussion today. I never meant to charge Mr. Springer with having claimed a fee for inserting that clause in the bill. Such a thought was not in my mind."

"Have you anything to say about Mr. Springer's statement that he had been invited into the case by Attorney-General Taft?"

"Not a word. I could not discuss the case in Mr. Springer's absence. The record will speak for itself. I did not intend to make the charge contained in the record. The other part of the story was confirmed by Mr. Springer himself."

Mr. Springer did not care to talk further about the case. His position had been fully explained to the House.

A SCHEME TO BLOW UP A STORE.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s Narrow Escape—An Act of Revenge.

Alexander Neimann is booked at the armory for malicious mischief, and will be prosecuted by Siegel, Cooper & Co. this morning. Neimann, it is said, in attempting to revenge himself on the engineer for discharging him, devised a scheme which might have resulted in the loss of a great deal of property to the firm. Neimann was in the employ of the engineer, H. P. Myers, and boarded at his house, No. 916 Twenty-fifth street. Tuesday night Myers discharged him, and he went away declaring he would get even. He returned to the store about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening after the place was locked and in charge of the night watchman, James Wilson. He entered, it is said, by prying up some outside doors leading into the coal-room and, it is alleged, proceeded to make good his threat to get even with the engineer. It is said that he first drained the boilers and then turned the full force of the water into the steam-pipes, thus filling the pipes and heaters all over the building with water and leaving the boilers empty. Had nothing been done in time the water would have frozen in the pipes on every floor, and it would have been impossible to use the heaters for some time. The boilers would have either burned out or, when water was turned into them in the morning, exploded. The damage to the firm would have exceeded $20,000. But just as Neimann was going out through the coal-hole he was seen by the watchman. He gave satisfactory answers to the questions which were put to him and was allowed to go his way. On going into the furnace-room the watchman discovered that something was wrong. He did not know what to do, but finally pulled the fire from beneath the boilers and telephoned for Myers, the engineer, who got to the store at 9:30 and drained off the water in the pipes and get everything ready to start in the morning. The boilers were inspected yesterday and found to be all right.

Neimann occupied a cell in the armory all night. He said that he was 20 years old and lived with his parents at No. 428 Ogden avenue. The story he tells is that he was discharged by the engineer, Harry Myers, because he refused to come back and do some work that evening. After drawing his pay he went out and got a drink. After midnight, disliking to go home in that condition, he returned to the store, entered by a rear door, and talked to the watchman through the coal-hole. He says he asked Wilson to allow him to sleep there, but Wilson refused and he went away. He denies Wilson's story that the latter caught him as he was climbing out of the coal-hole. He says that the boilers are out of repair, and while they should ease off at eighty-five pounds pressure, he has often seen the gage above ninety. It is the watchman's duty to attend to the boilers at night, and Niemann says Wilson knows nothing about managing a boiler. The boilers have been found in this same condition half a dozen times before, he said, and one night with John Marshall he hid in the boiler-room all night to see if they were being tampered with.

A STEAM BOILER AS THIN AS PAPER.

Two Men Killed and a Mill Demolished in Janesville, Wis., by an Explosion.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—At 9:30 this morning at the feed mill of George Kastner & Co., near the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad roundhouse, a horizontal thirty-five-horse power boiler exploded, tearing the building to pieces and scattering the fragments in every direction for blocks around. One piece passed into the Chicago & Northwestern stock-yards, killing several sheep and tearing a freight-car into bits. The hay-press of James Gagan was set on fire by flying cinders, but the fire was extinguished. The only men who were in the mill were James Bracken and Byron Kennedy. Both were instantly killed. Bracken was 27 years old and unmarried. Kennedy leaves a wife and infant child. He had lately applied for a $1,000 insurance policy, but had not yet received it. The men, who were engaged in dressing poultry, had evidently fired up the boiler to heat the building, the mill not having been in operation for some weeks. At the Coroner's inquest this afternoon a boilermaker testified he had examined the boiler and condemned it as unsafe three years ago. He had repaired it several times, and considered it utterly unfit for use. It was twenty-five years old. Pieces found today showed it was in many places almost as thin as paper. The theory of the explosion is that the men had been using the boiler for heating purposes for some days, and had neglected to keep it supplied with sufficient water. Kastner, the proprietor of the mill, is absent from the city, and the inquest was adjourned till Monday, when he is expected to be present. The loss is about $5,000; insured for $1,500.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH IT?

The Whereabouts of a Large Sum of Missing Money Puzzling Detroiters.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The business community are very much interested in the $50,000 defalcation in the Michigan Carbon Works, for which Treasurer Charles E. Young has been arrested and is still in jail in default of bail amounting to the sum he is accused of embezzling. All efforts to learn where the money went have proved futile, and the tide of popular opinion is turning in Young's favor, there being no evidence outside of the books that he has appropriated a dollar of the company's funds. The story that he has lived extravagantly and fast is proved by several days' investigation to be untrue. He has not speculated; he has not bought any property to speak of; and he has not gambled. In the face of these facts and his declaration that he has been made the scapegoat of some one's else misdeeds there is an inclination to believe him, despite the evidence of the accounts. According to the books Young's peculations were confined entirely to the account called petty cash. The thievery extends over only three years. It is regarded singular that as much as $50 a day average could have been stolen by Young for years from the petty cash account without detection.

An Old Employe Yields to Temptation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Christian Reese, an old gray-bearded man, who for twenty-five years had been with the carpet-house of Goldsmith & Co., today pleaded guilty to robbery and was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction. This was the lowest penalty of the law, his employers interceding for him as he had been a faithful employé so long. His peculations extended back only two years, but during that time he stole several thousand dollars' worth of goods.

AN ANGRY COUNTY CLERK.

HENRY WULFF SAYS HE IS THE VICTIM OF A PUT-UP JOB,

And He Will Ask Damages of the Paper That Printed the Charges Against Him—He Denies the Statement that He Has Assessed the Men in his Office to Make Up His Campaign Expenses—He Claims the Story Was Put Up by Two County Commissioners.

A somewhat curious legal step will be taken next Monday. County Clerk Henry Wulff will ask leave of Judge Tuley to begin a libel suit against one of his officers, Receiver James J. West of the *Times* newspaper, and the *Times* newspaper. This proceeding is necessary because the paper, being still in the hands of the receiver, Mr. West having succeeded Mr. Hurlbut, it is still in charge of the court. County Clerk Wulff's attorneys, Messrs. Walker and Furthmann, yesterday gave the necessary notice to Messrs. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, who represent Mr. West. The suit will be brought by Mr. Wulff because of certain charges published in yesterday's edition of the *Times*.

He had been charged with levying assessments upon the clerks in his office for the purpose of defraying his campaign expenses, and had been accused of bartering appointments for a division of the legitimate salaries due to his employés. It was alleged that certain clerks in the office of the County Clerk had been promised positions or retention provided they furnished the financial stimulus to the campaign which resulted in his election to the position he now occupies. More than this, he was openly accused of keeping men, one of them a brother, upon the pay-roll of his office when such men were incapable of performing any duty whatever by reason of physical incapacity. Therefore Henry Wulff was an exceedingly angry official when called upon by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

"If any man in my office can say that he ever gave me a dollar," said County Clerk Wulff excitedly, "I will resign my office at once. I never received a single cent from any man in this office for campaign purposes or for any other. I paid $2,000 as my assessment for the campaign, and not one cent of that money has ever been made up to me, nor would I accept it if it was offered to me. It is true that some of my friends got together and raised a small sum of money, but how it was raised I don't know, to defray the expenses of posters, printing, pasters, and certain incidental expenses of a political campaign, but I could not tell who they were or how much they gave. I know this much, however: that no man ever gave one cent conditional upon his appointment to an office or upon his retention in any position. If there is any man in this office now, or who was in the office at the time of the election, who will swear that he ever gave me a dollar I will give him a hundred for every dollar he gave and give up my office instanter."

"How do you account for this attack upon you?" was asked.

"O, I don't know how to account for it," exclaimed Mr. Wulff. "The whole thing is evidently an attempt to injure me politically. If these things were true why were they not published before? What is the use of waiting until this late day to attempt to injure me unjustly? I think I can trace the whole thing to its source, however, and I think two of the old County Commissioners are at the bottom of the whole matter. One of them induced me to appoint a deaf and dumb man, who was a favorit of his, in the office, but when I found it was necessary to have another man to stand over him and tell him what to do I discharged him, and, of course, gained the ill-will of the Commissioner."

"What was the name of this Commissioner?"

"I decline to give his name at present, but I can and will give it if it becomes necessary."

"Who is the other Commissioner who you think is endeavoring to injure you?"

"Commissioner Purington. He wanted me to make a place for a man of his, and when I refused him he got angry, and I suppose this is the result."

"What about the story told by Martin Best that he paid $100 to your campaign fund?"

"I don't know anything about that, but I do know that Martin Best was not a competent man for Record Clerk of the County Board. Best was appointed to that position when I came into office, but I soon found he could not do the work. Commissioner Aldrich was the first man to complain of him, and I then transferred him down stairs, where he acted as copying clerk until he was appointed to a clerkship in the Special Assessment Department of the city."

"You think, then, that two Commissioners are at the bottom of this?"

"Yes, and there may be more. Several of them did not like my refusal to sign their warrants for $5 per day, but I believed it to be my duty to do so, until the courts passed on the constitutionality of the law. They certainly could not complain about the way the office is run, for last year my expenses were $8,000 less than those of my predecessor, and the receipts were $10,000 more. That was a clear gain to the county of $18,000, and so finding they could not attack me on that score they tried this other method, which is about as unjust as anything that could be imagined."

"What about Archibald Cameron's donation to the campaign fund?"

"That's another lie," said Mr. Wulff. "Why, Cameron and I were neighbors, and we were enemies for years. He never spoke to me or I to him. I know he did not contribute one cent for my election. I appointed him because he had been in the office twelve years and was perfectly posted. He never asked me for a place, and nobody ever interceded for him. The appointment was a voluntary act of my own."

"So far as my brother Robert is concerned," said Mr. Wulff, "I want to say this: He had been in the office some time, when he was attacked with rheumatism. He was obliged to quit work, and went to Mount Clemens for treatment. He was away from the office over three months, and I paid him his salary while he was away. There was no attendant paid by me, and none of his other expenses were paid. I understand that all businessmen do this with their employés. When I was in the Sheriff's office I was unable to work for several months from an attack of rheumatism, but the Sheriff always paid me my salary. Robert has been at work now for about five months in the office of the Clerk of the County Court. If I did anything wrong in this case I have done it in several other cases, and am willing to take the responsibility of my actions. There is not a particle of truth in the whole story," concluded Mr. Wulff, "and I don't believe my enemies can injure me in that way. They had better try some other plan."

Archibald Cameron, on being questioned, said he had never paid one cent for Mr. Wulff's campaign, and had never lost or paid one dollar out of his salary for any purpose whatever. He always got his salary in full, and the only objection he had was that it was not large enough. During the campaign Mr. Wulff and himself were not on speaking terms, and he would not have contributed anything for that purpose if he had been asked to.

Eugene Seegers, who is now the City Sealer, said the whole story as published against Henry Wulff, so far as he was concerned, was utterly false. He had never had any salary deducted for the purpose of paying campaign expenses. He had contributed $50 to the fund before election, and obtained the money from Jacob Emmert of the Superior Court for that purpose. He was not promised any position because he contributed his money, and he would do the same thing again if necessary.

Jacob Emmert said he had given Eugene Seegers $50 as an advance on a claim which Seegers had against the county for services as interpreter on the Anarchist trial. This was before the election and he did not know for what purpose Seegers wanted the money and did not ask him. He afterwards bought the entire claim from Seegers, which amounted to about $190. That was all he knew about the matter.

Martin Best said it was true he had given $100 toward the expenses of Henry Wulff's campaign, but did not pay the money to Wulff. The money was paid before the election, and no promises were made to him on account of his contribution.

M. Salmonson, the marriage license clerk, said that the only campaign money he had ever paid was $5, which he contributed since he came into the County Clerk's office, and then not for Henry Wulff. He had never had any of his salary deducted, and had never paid a cent to anybody to obtain the place for him. His salary, which had been reduced to $1,400 by the County Board, was small enough now, particularly as he had to contribute to the support of an aged mother in Sweden.

Daniel Healy also denied the story. He said there was a fund collected from the men in the Clerk's office to assist in the campaign, but that none of this money had ever been paid to Mr. Wulff, and nobody, to his knowledge, had ever informed Mr. Wulff of the amount collected. No promises were made to anybody to contribute, and so far as he knew no man was either appointed to an office or promoted because of any money which he had paid for campaign purposes. The payment of voluntary assessments for elections had always been requested both in the city and county offices, and this did not differ from the usual custom in the slightest particular.

There does not appear to be any evidence to show that the County Clerk received any money after election. Had he done so, he would have been guilty of receiving a bribe. If he received any money before election there is no offense against the law, whatever may be thought of the morality of the transaction.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Vigilance Committees and Desperadoes Arming for a Decisive Conflict.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The warfare in Stone County between the Terrys and the vigilantes threatens to break out afresh. After a conflict six weeks ago the outlaws and their adherents were driven across the line into Arkansas. A reign of terror was soon inaugurated in Arkansas by the outlaws, and another vigilance committee was organized in that vicinity. A few days ago the Terrys were ordered to leave the country in a specified number of days. Instead of leaving they purchased twenty-five Winchester rifles and fortified themselves at Boone, near the Arkansas line. The Terry faction is said to number thirty-five fighting men, all armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, while the vigilantes have a war footing of 105, likewise well equipped for bloody work. The news from Galena indicates that a bloody battle is imminent, as the vigilance organization was preparing to attack the Terry party in their fortification, and swearing ruthless vengeance against the whole clan. Should the State authorities not interfere and arrest these warlike movements on the Arkansas border the late series of homicides in Stone County may soon be overshadowed by one of the most deadly conflicts ever known in the White River country.

TURNED OVER IN THE COLD.

A Broken Rail Kills an Express Messenger and Injures Seven Passengers.

DONNELLY, Minn., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The passenger-train bound east on the Breckinridge Division of the Manitoba Road was ditched by a broken rail near this place at 5 o'clock this morning, and one man was killed and seven injured. The engine passed over the break, but all the cars left the track. The passenger and smoking cars fell upon their sides and the express-car was completely upset. Express Messenger Benjamin Prentice of St. Paul was thrown against its side with such force that he died in ten minutes. The injured are Eugene Leblanc of Clontarp, Minn.; George Richardson of St. Paul; Charles Feustermaker of Newark, Wis.; Samuel Stern of Toledo, O.; and three others whose names could not be learned. The injured were placed under the care of Donnelly physicians and are expected to recover. The thermometer registered 38° below zero at the time of the accident and the passengers suffered intensely from the cold.

TRACING THE BURGLARS.

The Tiskilwa Bank-Robbers Started for Chicago After the Job.

PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The latest developments up to today show that the three burglars who committed the Tiskilwa bank-robbery, after finishing the job started for Princeton afoot and were overtaken by a coal-hauler, who brought them to town in time to catch the 5:35 train for Chicago on the Burlington Road. The men were so disguised that the teamster could only describe their stature and probable weight, and the detective this evening thinks he has a clew at last. The officer is still at Tiskilwa working on the case. There is just a possibility that the robbers may have scattered when they reached Mendota.

Sam Jones Nonplused.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Over 2,000 women, most of them handsome and well dressed, occupied the seats in the Priests of Pallas Hall this morning when Sam Jones mounted the platform. His sermon was especially intended for wives, and the young wives desirous of securing good advice were present in full force. Among other things Jones said: "How you do twist and squeeze your body to please society. I never heard of a woman that did not have corns. If there is one here I would like to have her picture." Here a modest-looking young woman on a front seat rose up, and amid a storm of applause from her sisters, stated that she did not have corns. For once the only Sam Jones was outdone. He colored and looked as cheap as it is possible for a man to look. After rubbing his face a moment he recovered himself and said: "Well, thank God, in forty years of observation I have found one woman who does not have corns. I will be much obliged if she will furnish me with her picture." Then he looked as though he was doubtful whether he had said the right thing or not.

Looking for Mrs. McCune.

IRONTON, O., Jan. 20.—There is great excitement over the McCune kidnaping case. The officers have been very active in trying to capture the fair songstress, Mrs. McCune, and her prisoner, but they have been unsuccessful. It is thought that Mrs. McCune caught the afternoon train on the Chesapeake & Ohio a few moments after crossing the river and is now safe in New York City. It appears that the little girl has no legal protector, no guardian having been appointed since her father's death, and has simply been staying with her grandmother, who is 70 years old, and nearly crazy with grief over the loss of her bright little granddaughter, whom she has raised from babyhood. Warrants are out for Mrs. Strader and the hackman, Mick McMahon.

Prize-Fighter O'Leary Arrested for Theft.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Patsy O'Leary, featherweight prizefighter, was arrested tonight on a charge of stealing a diamond stud from the shirt front of a prominent grocer in this city with whom he and a party of friends were drinking. The sparkler was not missed until some time after the party had separated. Search resulted in the stud being found concealed in an inner fold of his necktie. O'Leary was flush during the day with his winnings in Thursday night's contest with John Stephens, but this evening had lost every dollar at faro.

Powderly Warned to Be Careful.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—General Master Workman Powderly had made up his mind to go to Philadelphia this week to attend to pressing business at headquarters, but Dr. Allen, his physician, informed him that he would not be responsible for the effect if he (Mr. Powderly) went out in this inclement weather. The General Master Workman's recovery is very slow, and he has not been out of the house since he became a sick man, more than a month ago.

Close of the Hopkins Prosecution.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—The Government closed its case against Ben E. Hopkins of the Fidelity Bank this afternoon, expert Hayes being the last witness. The jury was then dismissed, to enable them to visit their homes, with instructions to return Monday afternoon. Meantime the defense began an argument on a demurrer to the evidence in the items of the bill of particulars alleging concerted action between Harper and Hopkins.

Old Enough to Have Known Better.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—S. T. Jones, 67 years of age, was today found guilty of forgery and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He has heretofore borne an excellent reputation and was before his arrest a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. His forgeries amounted to $7,000 and consisted in signing as makers and indorsers the names of wealthy men of his church to promissory notes.

THE RECORD OF THE DEAD

ONE THOUSAND LIVES ESTIMATED LOST IN THE LATE BLIZZARD.

Thrilling Tales of Suffering from Exposure—Men and Women Perish on Their Own Premises—The Dire Distress of the Passengers on a Blockaded Train—Babies Frozen in the Arms of Their Mothers—Many Indians Missing.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Judge J. F. Kinney, agent of the Yankton Sioux Indian Agency, in Dakota, arrived here today after being nine days on the road. Five days were necessary for the party to travel thirty miles. The thermometer during the five days was at 40° below zero most of the time. The Judge says the loss of life in Dakota has been greatly underestimated, as the Dakota papers have tried to cover it up. He describes the scene which took place on board the cars. The coal was running low. The passengers were crowded into one car trying to keep warm. Two babies perished. The men discarded all the outer garments they could spare and gave them to the ladies and children. Finding these not enough, they brought mailsacks from the postal-car and wrapped the children up in them. While at one station in Bonhomme County, the Judge says, nineteen frozen bodies were brought into the depot in one day. In Bonhomme County the list of dead will reach fully 160. The estimates as made at Yankton yesterday of the loss throughout the Territory figure up over 1,000 lives lost. The counties where the loss of life was the largest are: Bonhomme, 160; Hutchinson, 14; Lincoln, 13; Beadle, 25; Spink, 12; Hand, 10; Ward, 15. The northern and central parts of the Territory have not been heard from fully. Mr. Kinney named a number of curious incidents relative to the wanderings of those who went out in the storm. Mrs. Browning of Turner County went from her house to the stable, a distance of 100 feet, and her body was recovered Sunday seven miles from home. Charles Dollinger, a farmer of Turner County, perished seven feet from his house. A woman, name unknown, of the same county, went out to care for her chickens and was found two miles from her house. Roads from the agency to Yankton are lined with dead cattle, many farmers losing all they had. One man lost over 100. The loss of stock cannot be estimated. F. L. Clark and wife of Yankton County were driving towards Yankton when the blizzard struck them. The horses refused to proceed and were turned loose. Mr. Clark took a strap and fastened one end to Mrs. Clark and the other end to himself and turning their backs to the wind wandered at random. They came to a haystack, into which they burrowed and remained all night. In the morning Mr. Clark crawled out and proceeded to a house. He was obliged to crawl on hands and knees, as his clothes were frozen stiff. He reached the house and procured assistance to go after Mrs. Clark. She was found dead. William Reiswag and hired man, living near Tripp, were found frozen to death within a few feet of the stable to which they had gone to care for stock. Joshua Taylor and two sons, near Scotland, started to water their stock before the storm came up. Their bodies have not yet been found. Judge Kinney received word from the agency today, and he says while a large number of Indians were out hunting and hauling wood none are missing. Judge Kinney was accompanied all through the scenes of suffering by his wife. Both were slightly frozen about the hands and feet.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—J. D. Burdick, a traveling salesman for Morrison & Plummer, wholesale druggists of Chicago, arrived here today and tells a thrilling story of the great storm. One week ago last Wednesday he was a passenger on the east-bound Winona & St. Peter train from Huron. A big snow-storm struck that section that day, coming from the southwest. The train was stalled eight miles west of Tracy. There were twenty-three passengers on board the train, including six ladies. After a hard fight with the blizzard a rescuing party reached the train the next night, and the half-famished and half-frozen passengers were rescued. The party got lost, but finally struck the railroad track and the teams were driven along that to town. The sleigh with Burdick and two others upset within thirty rods of Balaton. It was decided to leave the sleigh and each man to get to the little town, only a few rods distant, in the best possible way on foot. Mr. Burdick almost instantly became separated from his companions. The storm was terrible. It had become dark. Mr. Burdick, who had become weak from hunger, staggered along a rod or so, and his strength began to fail him. His face had become covered with a thick coating of ice. The driving snow smothered him. He tells his experience from this time on as follows: "I fell down several times, and by almost superhuman exertions succeeded in regaining my feet again. My head began to pain me awfully and there was a choking sensation in my throat. Finally I stumbled and fell flat on my face. I could not rise. I then gave up. I made up my mind that my time had come. I began to grow sleepy. The pain left me. In a moment I was unconscious. I do not know just how long I remained there. When I came to I was in the hotel office at Balaton. The people had found me and had succeeded in resuscitating me. The result was that my face, neck, and feet were badly frozen and my eyes were blinded. I was unable to see for more than two days afterwards."

Killed Each Other.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.—Two farmers by the name of Baker and Hitt became engaged in a quarrel yesterday while dividing their land between a son and daughter of each, who were about to be married, and, coming to blows, stabbed each other with bowieknives in such a frightful manner that Baker died and Hitt cannot recover.

Awaiting the Verdict.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Clay-Putman case was given to the jury at 3:30 this afternoon. The judge remained in his office until 11:30 tonight, when he ordered the jury in case of an agreement to seal the verdict and leave it in the hands of the attending officer and went home.

Transcontinental Association Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—At a general meeting of the Transcontinental Association held in this city the headquarters were transferred from Denver to St. Louis. It was also decided to open branch agencies at New York and San Francisco.

Indorsing Maj. McClaughry.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The papers here came out this morning in editorials strongly indorsing Maj. R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the penitentiary, for Governor.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Michigan Democratic Convention will meet at Ishpeming today.

Railroads through Nebraska have all opened up the snow blockade.

Manager Watkins of the Detroit Ball Club thinks this season will be the best-paying one ever known.

The Michigan Gold Company, mining near Ishpeming, Mich., has suspended operations until spring on account of cold.

The house and contents of R. L. Foster, President of the Oil Exchange, Oil City, Pa., burned last night. Loss, $25,000.

S. C. Kavady & Co., Toronto, Ont., lumber dealers, have assigned, owing about $300,000. They will not make an assignment.

Lieut. Thies, Quartermaster of the Third Infantry at Fort Shaw, Mont., died yesterday of erysipelas. He entered the service as private in 1866.

Dr. J. W. Velie, Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Science, is in Tampa, Fla., preparing for a cruise down the coast in search of specimens.

F. L. and F. J. Mayhew of New York were suffocated at the Lick House in San Francisco Thursday night, having blown out the gas when they retired.

The Prohibition Congressional Convention of Michigan's Eleventh District will meet at Ishpeming Jan. 26 to nominate a candidate for Moffatt's place.

The day express on the Pennsylvania Railroad struck two men in Carney's tunnel, at Greensburg, Pa., yesterday afternoon and killed them instantly.

HALF A CENTURY'S WORK.

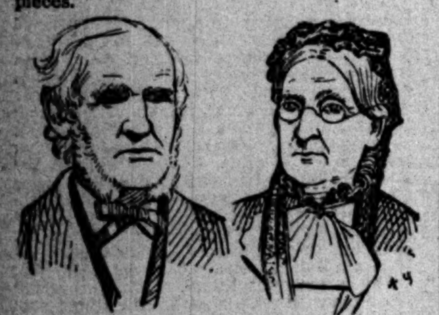
FIFTY YEARS OF CONGREGATIONALISM IN WAUKESHA.

Tales of Early Pioneer Days in Wisconsin—God Was Worshiped Under Many Difficulties—Organization of a Church with Eighteen Members—The Old Members Were Agents of the Underground Railway—Famous Slave-Escapes.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The semi-centennial celebration of the First Congregational Church of Waukesha opened very auspiciously this afternoon with the only drawback in the cold weather, which pressed rather severely upon the white-haired fathers and mothers who made up to a great extent the large congregation. Mrs. Hamilton Nelson, one of the two surviving charter members of the society, was present, and many persons who have been connected with the church for thirty or forty years listened with interest of personal recollection to the addresses.

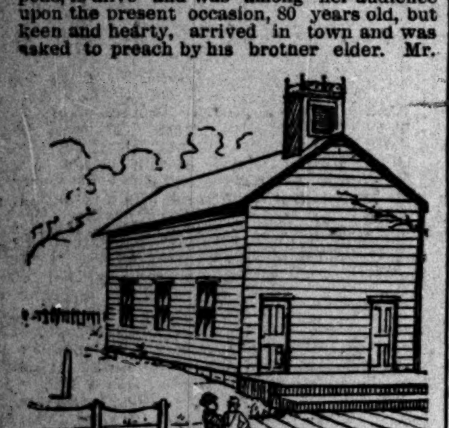
The Rev. S. A. Chapin, D. D., of Beloit related how he became connected with Milwaukee through the Board of Home Missions in New York and with Prairieville (Waukesha in its youth) by neighboring with Pastor Curtis, one of the first ministers here. Milwaukee had then two brick houses and a number of log and frame ones. Prairieville had, of course, much less, and between the two there was an unbroken wilderness—nothing that could be called a settlement, or hardly a clearing—but each church was the nearest neighbor the other had, and they kept up a friendly intercourse, the ministers often exchanging pulpits.

The Rev. J. Collie of Delavan related the history of the old union between the Congregational and the Presbyterian churches of the State, the latter having been dismissed because of their radical ideas by their Eastern brethern, and, coming West, found congenial spirits in the more liberal Congregationalists of this section. This union lasted in all its strength for fifteen years, but has gradually fallen to pieces.



MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON NELSON.

Mrs. Hamilton Nelson's prayer, read by her son, related in most interesting but simple language her recollections of fifty years ago. She came to Prairieville in 1837, where she remained for many years. Hers was one of the first, if not the very first, marriages in the county, happening at the house of Robert Love, where the church was founded, near Bethesda Spring. This spring, Mrs. Nelson says, was already famed for its coolness and limpidity, and upon the occasion of this wedding Mr. Love went out and brought a pitcher of water for the delectation of the guests. The Fox River then had no bridges near this section, if indeed anywhere, and travelers were obliged to cross by fording the shallow water or by availing themselves of an Indian canoe for a ferry. Mrs. Nelson related some lively anecdotes of the old preachers, one of them telling how the Rev. L. Clapp, who, it happens, is alive and was among her audience upon the present occasion, 80 years old, but keen and hearty, arrived in town and was asked to preach by his brother elder. Mr.



Clapp protested that his clothes were not suitable, when the other suggested he might loan him a dressing-gown, in which Mr. Clapp really appeared in the pulpit, to the great disgust, however, of some of his members. Vernon Tichinor, son of Moses Tichinor, to whose house the escaped slave Glover was taken, and who himself (Vernon) aided in the escape of Caroline Quarlls, gave a historical review of the life of the church, its convictions, its sentiments, and its preachers. The Rev. O. F. Curtis, whose administration began in 1841, is remembered as the great revivalist; the Rev. John Ingersoll, who came in 1848, is said to have got along very well until his congregation found out he had had four wives, three of them living, and then he resigned; and the remaining pastors were good, bad, or indifferent, as they are now. The church early expressed its convictions as to the proper observance of Sunday, secret societies (which they did not countenance), and especially in regard to slavery and the Fugitive Slave law. The record has come down to us in black and white that in a solemn convention the society passed the following resolution by a vote of 30 to 8:

> *Resolved*, That we will not admit to our pulpit, communion, or any of the rites of fellowship, any person who practices, aids, or in any way abets the infamous traffic of slavery.

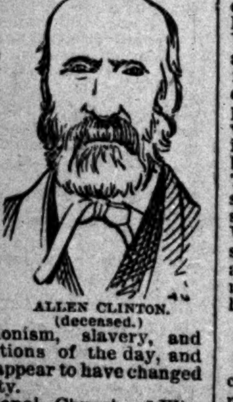
This resolution, however, came near breaking up the church, and a famous church trial, that of Deacon McWhorten, was the direct result of it. McWhorten was excommunicated.

The first Congregational church was located at the corner of streets now known as Wisconsin and Maple avenues. It was 26x40 feet, with 18-foot posts, the frame being of oak and the siding of basswood boards. Doors were at either side in front, but there were no front windows.

On the inside the pulpit was at the front of the church, between the doors, and slips occupied the centre of the church, with aisles on either side. Three windows on each side afforded light.

There was a belfry at the front six or eight feet high, with a cornice and a little attempt at ornament at the corners and centre, as indicated below. Board steps extended across the entire front.

The anniversary is of more than passing interest, as the society is the oldest of its kind in the State, and its history is unseparably connected with the history of the village, which early became an important point in the Territory, and in later years occupied a large share of National notice. During the exciting times when slavery was the country's curse and the black man the universal bone of contention few Northern towns flaunted their colors more uncompromisingly or attracted more general attention than Waukesha, which, besides furnishing a brave portion of enthusiasm and stalwart sons, served as the terminus for the first underground railway ever constructed in Wisconsin. It was not a large town then nor a handsome one, but it contained an unusual amount of conviction to the square foot, and was generally known as "that Abolition hole," for which reputation the Congregational Society was in great part responsible. In the account of the first years of the church, even when struggling with poverty and hardship, we are informed that she expressed herself very firmly in regard to Sunday post-offices, theatres, Mormonism, slavery, and other important questions of the day, and her convictions do not appear to have changed with National prosperity.



ALLEN CLINTON.
(deceased.)

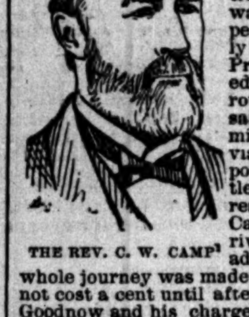
The First Congregational Church of Wisconsin was organized in a log-cabin near Bethesda Spring. It was an old saying among Eastern people then that there was no religion west of Lake Michigan, and some of the earlier settlers declared they knew Sunday only by the extra cracks of firearms and the boys asking for clean shirts. But that state of things did not last long, and the new administration was very different. The society had at the beginning eighteen charter members—brave men and women, most of whom are now buried under the sod which they found a wilderness. At the present time only two survive. The names on the first list were:

Ezra Mendell,	Allen Clinton,
Mrs. Alice Mendell,	Mrs. Amanda Clinton,
Robert Love,	Mrs. Adaline Clinton,
Mrs. Martha Love,	A. C. Clark,
Jared Rice,	Mrs. Naomi Clark,
J. W. Rossman,	Mrs. Achsah De Wolf,
Mrs. Irene Rossman,	Mrs. Sally Cushman,
E. H. Marshall,	Mrs. Caroline Eggleston,
E. D. Clinton,	Mrs. Laura Barnett.

The society held its first meetings in the cabins of the members, and in this connection we are called to reconcile the paradox of very small houses and very large meetings. We are helped in the dilema, however, by the statement that, when the weather permitted, large crowds gathered under the open windows of the cabin where services were being held, and also that favored ones on the inside were at intervals wont to retire to the woods to pray, thus giving opportunity to others. In the second and third years of its existence—that is, in 1838 and 1839—it had great revival meetings, forty souls being added to the church in one day. One old settler leaves the statement behind him that he arrived in town Friday, built his home Saturday, and held divine service in it Sunday; and when, after being for some time domiciled in a schoolhouse, the society secured the prospect of a church, it immediately utilized its hope, and the day after the raising the preacher stood behind a work-bench in the frame and the people sat on the sleepers and swung their feet in the grass.

Thereafter the prospective church was used regularly, and from the time the first beam was swung into place it never missed Sunday service except once, when it was being painted. But it held some sad meetings, even in its beginning. Minister Curtis buried his mother in the winter of 1841, laying her away in the first grave of the little new cemetery; and ten years ago, at the fortieth anniversary, held in this village, he related how, when he returned to evening service, he at first thought the church empty, but then found all the people on their knees between the benches praying for him in his bereavement.

The most interesting account of Waukesha and the church, however, is in connection with the Underground Railway. Lyman Goodnow, who died in this village in 1882, at the age of 80, remembers its whole history distinctly, and has left behind him a vivid account of its methods of operation, as typified in the escape of the octoroon girl, Caroline Quarlls. Goodnow was active in the establishment of the railway and served as its first conductor. According to his statements Caroline's story is something as follows: The girl belonged to her uncle, a merchant of St. Louis, and was at this time about 16 years of age, with the appearance of a full-blooded Caucasian. She was not badly treated in slavery, but, becoming possessed of a desire to be free, she escaped from her master, came to Alton, and finally, through the friendly assistance of Abolitionists and fellow-refugees, reached Milwaukee, where she was put in charge of one Titball, a negro barber supposed to be trustworthy. Close on her heels, however, came officers and lawyers, and Titball was easily induced to give over his charge in consideration of the sum of $300. But the nefarious transaction was never carried out. Titball had been suspected and the bird spirited away. She was taken to another part of the city, where for a day and a night she lay crouched under a cask by the roadside, and was then taken to Pewaukee and concealed for a couple of weeks. Meanwhile her pursuers had settled down in Waukesha, where, from the reputation of the place, they felt certain of securing their prey—searching the house of Minister Curtis, before mentioned, for that purpose. But they did not find Caroline, though she was in reality brought to Waukesha, to the house of Deacon Clinton, one of the charter members of the society. From there she was given into charge of Goodnow, who immediately started with her to a place of safety. It was night. Goodnow drove via Mukwanago to Spring Prairie, thirty miles distant, where he left the girl and returned to his home without being missed. Later, however, it was decided in a consultation of the elders that they had not yet done their duty; their charge must be seen safely to Canada, and again Goodnow was fixed upon for the trip. A collection of $8 was given him for expenses, and he promptly started for Spring Prairie, where he picked up the girl, borrowed a buggy, and set sail for the Queen's dominions. He went via Burlington, Lockport, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, and finally reached Detroit, where Caroline crossed the river and entered Canada and safety. The whole journey was made by wagon, and did not cost a cent until after reaching Detroit, Goodnow and his charge being entertained at "stations" all along the road—i. e., houses of the faithful. In 1880, more than thirty-five years after the escape, Goodnow wrote to Caroline in Canada, and received a prompt answer, full of gratitude, and saying that the writer had married and was well and happy.



THE REV. C. W. CAMP.

Among the founders of the church was Mr. Allen Clinton, now deceased, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, who came to Waukesha in 1837. Mrs. Nelson is a sister of Manton Marble, and now resides at Beloit. The present pastor is the Rev. C. W. Camp.

CONFESSING TO A TERRIBLE CRIME.

The Murderer of the Marshall County Railroad Agent Arrested.

MARSHALL, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—There is considerable excitement over the alleged confession of Charles Parkhurst of Sullivan, Ind., of the murder of George T. Powers, railroad agent at Marshall Crossing, the night of Sept. 11, 1886. Detective Boatright of Sullivan and the Sheriff of the county have both been here the last two days learning the particulars of the crime and the amount of reward offered. The reward amounts to $2,700. The murder was a particularly atrocious one. The night was pitch dark and rainy. Powers was seated before the window, bending low over his desk, being very nearsighted. The pistol used by the murderer was placed so close to the window-pane as to smoke it. After the killing the murderer broke out the sash of the back window, climbed in, threw the body to the floor and rifled the pockets, then dragged it close under the desk and partially covered it. The body was discovered the next morning, the floor of the office being thoroughly drenched with blood. Powers' watch and the little money he had were taken, but nothing else was secured. The railroad records showed that the murder was committed between 11:30 and 11:45 o'clock. Many supposed clews to the identity of the murderer were carefully investigated, but only to end in disappointment. For this reason Marshall County people are rather doubtful over Parkhurst's confession. The confession of Parkhurst as detailed by the Sullivan officers was to the effect that he had been working at the West York gravel pit, twenty miles below here on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago line, and came up to Marshall the evening of the murder, Sept. 11, 1886, intending to go home. He stopped for supper at the Sherman House, where Powers boarded and lodged. When Powers came down-stairs to start for his lonely station he had thrown his pocketbook carelessly in his lunch-basket. He picked it up and put it in his pocket while standing in the office, at the same time telling of the large amount of business he had done during the week. The pocketbook looked like it was stuffed with money. When Powers had gone Parkhurst loitered around awhile and then started for the crossing, formulating a plan to get possession of the money he supposed was in Powers' possession. He claims that a Marshall man, whose name he does not know, was taken into partnership, and assisted him in the robbery after the murder had been committed. The shot was fired from a rifle, taking instant and fatal effect. Parkhurst declares he secured only $5 and the watch. He went West after committing the murder. It is stated that Parkhurst denied everything after he became sober, stating that he knew nothing of making such confession, and that he knows nothing of the murder.

Disturbed Typewriters.

New York typewriter operators are wrathy because the Supreme Court has ruled that documents filed in the court must be of paper weighing at least fourteen pounds to the ream. On such thick paper a typewriter cannot make more than one duplicate copy.

ASKING HELP FOR YALE.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI OF NEW YORK.

Chauncey Depew Presides and Delivers a Speech—Preliminary Hearing of the Patti Ticket Swindler—Driscoll Makes Charges Against the Tombs Warden—A Partner in a Well-Known Firm Is Missing—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The annual dinner of the Yale Alumni of New York, of which Mr. Depew is President, took place in Delmonico's large banqueting-hall tonight. At President Depew's right sat President Timothy Dwight and on his left was a seat reserved for his opponent in after-dinner witticisms, Mayor Hewitt. His Worship was to represent not only the city but also Columbia College. Late in the evening a dispatch was received that he could not be present, and tears were shed to the tune of "Bingo Was His Name." Next to Prof. Dwight sat the Rev. Dr. Vandyck, representing Princeton; Isaac N. Bromley; the Bald Eagle of Westchester, surnamed James W. Husted; and next to him the oldest graduate present, Thomas Darling of the class of '36; Dr. George P. Fisher, representing the Theological Seminary; Mr. E. C. Wetmore of the Harvard Club of the city; and Maj. Bundy. President Depew commenced the post-prandial part of the program shortly after 9 o'clock by referring to several letters of regret that had been received. One was from Senator Evarts, who had to attend a political dinner. Wayne MacVeagh was also unavoidably absent; and he had from Mayor Hewitt a letter. What the letter was the President was prevented from saying. The very idea of Mayor Hewitt writing a letter seemed to be such a ludicrous one that the roar of laughter and college gags lasted for two or three minutes. Mr. Depew made a strong appeal in his address for financial aid for Yale. Prof. Dwight was next introduced, and, after modestly stating that if he had only cultivated his powers he might have become a rival of Mr. Depew, spoke seriously of the present needs of Yale. Last year he announced that $2,000,000 was needed. In the raising of this sum much success had been met with. Still much remained to be done, and the time had come when the graduates all over the country should lend a helping hand in order that the institution might become a still greater honor to the country, and of which the generations to come should ever be proud. He was followed by James W. Husted, Prof. Fisher, Isaac N. Bromley, and the Rev. Dr. Vandyck. There was no formal toast list.

SPECULATION IN METALS.

Copper continued active today, and the transactions of the day were larger than on any day for several weeks. Spot, January, and February sold for from 16.15 to 16.35—an advance of one-half cent on yesterday's closing prices. Futures were in great demand. March deliveries were eagerly sought after at from 16.60 to 16.65, and April rapidly rose from 16.45 to 16.75. May worked upward from 16.40 to 16.60, and June and July went at from 15.70 to 16.40. At second call there were no offerings for summer delivery at less than 16 to 16.25. The general feeling is that still higher prices will prevail in the near future. From 1,500,000 to 1,700,000 pounds changed hands during the day, and at the close of the exchange it was learned that 16.40 or more would have been paid for a line of 500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of spot. The London copper market opened at an advance of £1 5s, £76 being the rate, but the French syndicate's agents speedily hammered down prices to £75 5s by entering the market as sellers. At second call prices rose five shillings, but the syndicate prevented a further advance by unloading futures. The day's business amounted to about 500 tons.

Telegrams from Pittsburg recently published in the New York papers alleged that there had been a break in the iron market, and in an interview with Mr. Andrew Carnegie a local paper today makes that gentleman say that steel rails have dropped since Jan. 1 from $48 to $41 per ton, and pig-iron from $20 to $17. Secretary E. J. Schriver of the New York Metal Exchange denies all of these statements, and says there has been no widespread depression in the iron market and no material change in prices in over three months. Mr. Schriver says he wired to Pittsburg on reading Mr. Carnegie's alleged statement, and was informed that there was no truth in the publication.

Tin is strong at 36.60 to 37 spot and 33¼ to 34½ futures, and lead is firm at 4.85 to 5 cents, with 4.92½ bid for 100 to 500 tons March at the close.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

Can a dying man give his children into the keeping of others than their mother? That is what Frank Sheridan did, who died Sunday last, and in the Supreme Court today Judge Andrews decided that his action was lawful and that the wife had no redress. The question came up in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Virginia A. Sheridan for the recovery of her two little girls and a son, who, she alleged, were kept from her by the sister of her deceased husband. A return of the writ was ordered for this morning. Sheridan's will, filed in the Surrogate's office Thursday, gives the following reasons for appointing his sister, Mary E. Sheridan, guardian of the children: "I make this selection for the welfare of my children and to save them from being brought up under the influence of my wife and her mother—influence which, in my judgment, would be injurious to them. For some time before and since my wife so cruelly and unjustly deserted myself and the children there had grown up between them and my sister, through her love and kindness to them, an affection second only, if not equal, to that ordinary existing between mother and child."

DRISCOLL DENOUNCES WALSH.

Daniel Driscoll, the condemned murderer, has given out a letter in which he bitterly attacks Warden Walsh of the Tombs prison as a man morally and mentally unfit to occupy his position. He charges the Warden with allowing special privileges to prisoners who fee him, such as sleeping in the hospital beds and receiving female visitors in the privacy of their cells; with brutal cruelty to prisoners, and with locking boys under 14 years in dark cells in cold weather without bedding for weeks at a time. Warden Walsh says some of the charges are false and others are exaggerated. Driscoll says he has seven bullets in his body and that he is willing that, after his execution, the doctors may have his body to trace their course in the interest of science.

BENSON'S HEARING.

The extradition proceedings against Charles Benson, the roving swindler who victimized the Mexicans to the amount of $25,000 by selling bogus Patti opera tickets, were begun today before United States Commissioner Lyman. Benson's lawyers had three Mexican witnesses who happened in town at the time of Benson's arrest, and also marshaled Manager Abbey and Sub-Manager Mayer. The old complaint of forgery was withdrawn by the prosecution, and instead Benson was charged with having forged the name of Henry E. Abbey to a letter and that of Marcus R. Mayer to theatrical tickets, both of which acts were committed in the City of Mexico. A number of witnesses were examined, after which, at the request of Mr. Abbey's counsel, the case was continued for one week.

BETRAYED BY HIS PARTNER.

Horace Webster of the wholesale liquor firm of Horace Webster & Co. was arrested today in a civil suit brought by W. H. Thomas & Son of Louisville, Ky., for the recovery of $5,500, the value of a warehouse receipt given to Webster & Co. as security for a note, but disposed of by them. Bail was given by the prisoner. Mr. Webster knew nothing of the details of the business of the firm, having been in California for some time and trusted implicitly in his partner, Charles W. Lawrence. His first intimation that his trust was not well placed came with the news that Lawrence had made an assignment in the name of the firm, and had fled with $25,000 of the firm's assets. He is now supposed to be in Paris, France. Mr. Webster is held responsible for his partner's action.

RUMORS OF A DEFALCATION.

It was rumored today that the Traders' & Travelers' Accident Coöperative Insurance Company had discovered a shortage in the accounts of one of its officers. The association's headquarters are at 287 Broadway, corner of Reade street. While it is a fact that a sum of money is unaccounted for the rumors of any officer's flight to Canada are without foundation, and the association is in a perfectly sound condition. It was stated by several parties who claimed to know all about the transaction that the loss was $30,000. It is not by any means in the nature of a defalcation. The matter was first discovered a few days ago, when Mr. Hoyt resigned the general managership, and the usual investigation was undertaken.

TARRING AND FEATHERING ELOPERS.

In August last North Salem, a town in the northern section of Westchester County, was very much agitated over an elopement and threats of tarring and feathering were freely made. The man has a family of two grown-up daughters and a son. Nothing more was seen or heard of the couple until Tuesday last, when they were seen together on a Harlem railroad train. They went to North Salem and drove directly to the house of the man's wife, to the great astonishment of the neighbors. Thursday night a raiding party was organized, and the main offender was taken from the house, tarred and feathered, and ordered to get out of town immediately. The woman, whose husband lives in the town, was also reprehended, and was told that unless she left also she would be tarred and feathered.

DOWN FROM THE FOURTH FLOOR.

John Gordon, once a prosperous insurance canvasser who has lately met with business reverses, adopted a horrible method of killing himself this morning. While his wife was arranging the few articles of furniture in their apartment in the fourth story of the big brown-stone building No. 230 West Thirty-ninth street, at about 10 o'clock, Gordon suddenly sprang headlong through the plate-glass window. He hung there for a while, and then plunged to the sidewalk. His head struck an iron fence, crushing in the entire top of his skull. When his wife reached the street he was dead.

BRIEF NOTES.

John P. Rea, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Adjutant-General Fish of Minneapolis, and Quartermaster-General John Taylor of Philadelphia were tendered a reception tonight by Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

The investigation by Collector Magone into the cases of under-measurement of textile fabrics imported from Europe fixes the value of the goods imported in excess of the invoiced quantity at $20,000. Three large firms are said to be involved.

CORA LEE'S SECOND TRIAL.

Young Graham Tells of Suspicious Circumstances Surrounding Her.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 20.—The court-room was packed early this morning with the curious, who are unwilling to lose a word of the Cora Lee case. Interest seems fully as keen as the first day of the first trial. All the available space near and inside the bar is occupied by women, while one is fortunate to find standing room in the rear. The first witness called to the stand was Charley Graham. He testified substantially as follows: Was born in Fort Wayne, Ind.; lived there nine years and then went to Elgin, Ill.; saw Cora Lee soon after going to Elgin; she staid at their house a week and went to La Porte, Ind., afterward. Saw her again in Elgin; she lived with Mrs. Molloy, a few blocks from Graham's home. Graham (his father) was bookkeeper for a publishing company; his father often visited Molloy's; saw him kiss Cora good-by when leaving; had seen Cora and Mrs. Molloy sit in his lap frequently; lived at Elgin two years and went to Washington, Kas.; saw Cora at Mrs. Molloy's house in Washington; lived there from fall till spring; Graham was the manager of the *Morning and Day of Reform* and Cora worked in the office; his mother (Sarah Graham) managed the household; had seen Graham and Cora in bed together after Sarah had gone down-stairs in the morning, saw Mrs. Molloy in bed with Graham twice. Saw all three in bed together at the Molloy farm. The witness then told about going to Springfield, Mo., and mentioned that Cora had asked him if his mother (the victim of the murder) had come with him. Remember seeing some man going to the well Feb. 25. Cora said something at that time about having a pistol. She said she supposed that the man was drunk and wanted to take him and Roy away. She was excited and went down to the gate carrying the pistol under her apron. When the body was found Cora went to the well, but did not want the children to go. The witness never saw the body. Saw Cora and Etta Molloy burning letters written by Cora to Graham. The cross-examination elicited nothing of interest apart from the foregoing save that Graham had told witness on the night of arrival at Springfield from St. Louis that he (Graham) and Sarah would walk to the Molloy farm that night. That the trunk was left at the residence of the Rev. J. C. Plumb of North Springfield. That when witness and Roy were being taken to the Molloy farm Graham told them to say they last saw their mother in St. Louis. That he further told them this was not true, that she was in Pierce City, that he owned half the Molloy farm, and as soon as he could get it all he would send for her and send Cora and Mrs. Molloy away; that Graham would often remind him not to tell where his mother was; that he had told witness of meeting Sarah in Springfield, and when asked why the latter and Roy were not taken to see her, said he did not know she was going to be there. Several other witnesses testified as to the suspicious conduct of Cora Lee, both before and after the murder.

Several witnesses were introduced tonight who testified with reference to the blood and evidence of lead on the garments found in a well. R. G. Williamson, a witness not before known in the case, was called, and testified that he worked in the office of the *Morning and Day of Reform* in Washington, Kas., and at one time had caught Cora in a questionable attitude in the room adjoining the office.

CLAIMANTS OF A VAST ESTATE.

The Renault Heirs Are Preparing to Press Their Demands.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Between forty and fifty members of the Renault Heirs' Association met at Rochester, Pa., tonight for the purpose of furthering their plans for the prosecution of their claims. There were present representatives from Missouri, Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, also two representatives of the Detroit and Canada associations, the members of which also claim to be the direct descendants of Phillip Francis Renault, the owner of a large tract of land in Western Illinois and Eastern Missouri in the vicinity of Peoria, Ill., that city being partially situated on a portion thereof. It was the first meeting held within a year, in which time a committee has been at work searching for evidence with which to fight, or rather press, the claim. Previous to the transaction of any business tonight a verbal statement was made by Messrs. Olman and Perry of the Detroit and Canada claimants of the discoveries made by them. Mr. Olman, who is a Frenchman by birth, made several very important discoveries in his native country by means of records of various kinds. The exact date of the death of Phillip Francis Renault is not as yet discovered, but, from certain evidences, seems to have occurred between 1744 and 1754. Both the local association and the one represented by Messrs. Olman and Perry have a vast number of papers bearing upon the case, some of which are contradictory. There is some dispute as to whether or not Renault was married, there being what seems to be evidence pointing to the fact that he was, and some that he was not. This is one of the main points yet to be definitly settled. After the statements of Olman and Perry had been heard a committee of three, consisting of Marshal Reno of Pittsburg, John Stevens, and John Reno of Missouri, was appointed to confer with these gentlemen and to exchange information. Altogether, so far as is known now, there are between 300 and 400 persons directly interested in this matter, and the value of the property in question is placed at over $50,000,000. The money with which the matter is being pushed is furnished by the respective claimants in equal assessments as it may be required from time to time. One fact discovered tonight is that the Detroit and Canada claimants profess to be "lineal" heirs, while the local ones merely claim to be "collateral" heirs, and that one or the other of the two branches is on the wrong track.

Of Interest to Grand Army Men.

Illinois Grand Army men are already at work making arrangements for their annual State Encampment, which will be held at Springfield Feb. 15. Illinois has about 650 posts with an aggregate membership of 30,000. The question of the election of the Department Commander for the ensuing year is being warmly discussed and candidates for the place are already in the field. The three persons oftenest mentioned for the place are Gen. James A. Martin of Salem, Col. W. L. Diston of Quincy, and Col. James A. Sexton of this city. Col. Sexton is said to have the best outlook thus far. Each of the candidates is well known. Col. Sexton entered the army a private and left with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. His record as a soldier is flawless. He is a successful business-man of this city and Commander of Post No. 28. The subject of pensions will be brought up before the convention, as well as the matter of candidates for National and State officers. Political questions will be rigidly excluded.

THE PAST BROUGHT BACK.

VETERANS AROUSED BY THE SINGING OF OLD WAR SONGS.

Central Music-Hall Crowded by Men Who Sang Those Songs on the Field of Battle—How the Familiar Airs Stirred the Enthusiastic Old Boys—Mr. Hubbard Captures the Audience with "Marching Thro' Georgia" and "Old Shady."

It was a great night for Freedom. Central Music-Hall was crowded to excess. All the veterans turned out last evening, all the veterans' wives, all the veterans' children. They turned out to hear the concert of patriotic and war songs provided by Mr. William L. Tomlins, as conductor, with a chorus of 100 male voices and a full military band.

There were lines of gray beards in the audience, and many a scarred and rugged face. As the songs were sung scenes long forgotten came back to mind. Watch-fires long quenched gleamed out and bugle-notes long silenced rang again. And there were hundreds who knew nothing of battle-fields—the dapper youth in fashionable cape, the pretty girls, the little children. What to them were memories of the old camp-ground? How should they appreciate Dr. Root's tender ballad:

The anthem chant, the ballad wild,
The notes that we remember long,
The theme we sing with lisping tongue,
'Tis this we love, our native song.

"Tramp, tramp, tramp," was the first piece that wakened enthusiasm in the audience. The chorus gave it with an immense volume of sound, which gradually diminished, until the tramping died away. And then Miss Bella Tomlins sang in a rich contralto voice and with much tenderness of feeling Kittredge's ballad, "Tenting on the Old Camp-Ground." Tears came into the veterans' eyes, and the children wondered why their elders sat so hushed as the chorus gently sang:

Many are the hearts that are weary tonight,
Wishing for the war to cease.
Many are the hearts, looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace.
Dying tonight, dying tonight,
Dying on the old camp-ground.

Rub-a-dub, rub-a-dub. A drummer appeared. A frank-eyed drummer; a gray-mustached, gray-bearded drummer; a drummer with figure erect and martial carriage. Maj. William Nevans—to-wit: once a veteran of the Mexican War; once a Drum-Major of the Nineteenth Illinois in Sherman's March to the Sea; now devoted to industrial balls and to the "hops" of the Knights of Labor. Very much appreciated were Maj. Nevans' imitations of skirmishing, picket firing, firing by volley. Being recalled Maj. Nevans imitated a train as it ran from station to station.

"Twenty minutes for refreshments," shouted Maj. Nevans, retiring.

This had not much to do with war, but it was better than a ballad by Pinsuti, a French song, and a sermon which were interpolated in the performance.

"Gentlemen," whispered Mr. Tomlins, the conductor, to his chorus, "be sure to rise when the doctor appears."

The doctor appeared, and the chorus rose. Dr. George F. Root cannot be far from 70 years old. He has a patriarchal manner and a pleasant bass voice. Time has dealt lightly with the doctor's notes, and with hardly a quaver he sang, "Who'll Save the Left?" The spectators had no disposition to save the left; for it was a pretty dull song. But their respect for the doctor prevented them from saying so.

A little feeble bugle-playing was followed by the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," sung with much spirit by Mrs. S. C. Ford. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote the words of it, and she seemed to be proud of it, for a note in the program quotes her as saying that, "I have heard of its once having led a forlorn hope through a desperate encounter." But the veterans of last night only recognized it as a mangled version of "John Brown's Body Lies Moldering in the Grave."

Its refrain excited Mr. Tomlins, the conductor. "All together," he shouted to the audience.

"Glory, glory, hallelujah," answered a few voices in the gallery.

"Louder, louder," from Mr. Tomlins.

"Glory, glory, hallelujah," replied a number of recruits in the balcony.

"O, gentlemen, louder than that," from Mr. Tomlins.

And then the whole audience attacked it with a will. "Glory, glory, hallelujah," quavered the veterans. "Glory, glory, hallelujah," cried the men of middle age. The pretty girls tittered and lent their fresh voices to the chorus. The youths in fashionable capes were ashamed to remain silent. Even the children added their infantine treble. Mr. Tomlins screamed, gesticulated, worked himself into a frenzy of agitation. And with a final cry of, "As we go marching on," the audience broke into an ecstasy of enthusiasm.

In the second part, after Mr. Eddy had played Mendelssohn's war-march on the organ, the song of "Marching Through Georgia"—which Gen. Sherman characterized the other day as "that d—d old tune which has pestered my life out"—brought out the humorist of the evening, Mr. John M. Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard's humor was chiefly made up of mimicry in the following verse:

How the darkies shouted when they heard the joyful sound;
How the turkeys gobbled which our commissary found;
How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground;
While we were marching through Georgia.

Mr. Hubbard mimicked the darkies; he mimicked the turkeys; he mimicked the sweet-potatoes. He was immensely applauded, and a little later he won the indisputable triumph of the evening in the ballad of "Ole Shady." He introduced into the melody "Ole Shady's" chuckles, his little tricks of voice, his shrill cries, his twitches and starts, while the chorus rolled out the refrain:

Den away, away, for I can't wait eny longer,
Hooray! Hooray! I'm going home.

Dr. Root has now come to the front again. He sat at the piano and with a very gentle pathos sang "Our Native Song," setting the refrain to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," and concluding it with a long protracted bass note, which tickled the audience astonishingly. He introduced Mr. Jules G. Lumbard, the old war-horse of song, and told how "The Battle-Cry of Freedom" came to be written. He thought of it one afternoon during the second year of the war. He went next morning to a music store on Clark street opposit the old Court-House, and there he wrote it out; the feat being rendered less difficult by the fact that there are only eight lines in the whole song, the battle-cries of freedom being copiously sprinkled through its verses. The ink was hardly dry before Mr. Lumbard caught it up, and, standing on the steps of the Court-House, sang it. Mr. Lumbard had only begun it before the listeners took up the chorus. So Chicago learned it, and, after Chicago, the Union.

Mrs. Ford then rendered very prettily the song without which the audience would have gone away unhappy; and as she chanted the colored gentleman's regrets for the Suwanee River, the chorus accompanied her "a bocca chiusa," as the sailors imitate the wind in the sea-song of "Haidee."

At this instant a man who had been watching the proceedings from a corner of the gallery seemed on the point of throwing himself into the parquet. The spectators on whom he was likely to fall were about to rise and protest, when the man proved the innocence of his intentions by disentangling a coil of rope at his feet. A moment later a great flag descended from the roof, and the orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner."

This was Mr. Tomlins' last opportunity. He called on the audience to join in the song; and the audience grew almost delirious as they celebrated the land of the free and the home of the brave. Their rapture fortified them to listen to the rhetoric of Dr. Barrows, and finally to stand during the singing of "America." It was a memorable evening. Everybody shook hands with his neighbor, and after a round of mutual congratulations the veterans raised their sleepy little grand-children and carried them tenderly into the street.

Mrs. Ammon Has Not Weakened.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan 20.—[Special.]—A report was scattered this morning that Cleveland's "Becky Sharp," Mrs. Josephine Ammon, had weakened and was ready to tell Josie Blann's hiding-place if she was released from jail. Mrs. Ammon said: "When Josephine Ammon puts away a girl, she puts that girl away to stay. There is no danger of weakening on my part. I've an idea that I'm not going to stay in this place much longer. I have an impression that I'm going to be taken out of here in some very mysterious manner. How, of course, I have no conception, but I have that idea." It is thought that she refers to the aid promised by Josie Blann's rich relative in the East, from whom she had another letter today.

LABOR TROUBLES

Difficulties of All Kinds in the Industrial World.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Strike Committee of the Cigarmakers' International Union met tonight and reported that a few more hands have left the factory of Ottenburg Brothers. No new strikes were ordered. If all that is claimed for a new cigar-making machine is true, the trade will experience a revolution, and the union will have a great rival. The machine is so simple that a girl 10 years old can be taught to run it in an hour. It will cut the wrapper, fill, roll, and finish the cigar so rapidly that as many cigars will be turned out by the machine in a day as three expert men could make in the same time. What action the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Knights of Labor will take when the machines have been introduced remains to be seen. They have had a tough struggle with the bunching machine, which threw many men out of work, but the new invention, it is claimed, will cause a great sensation in the trade.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Thomas B. Barry, member of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, is in the city, and made a brief address to the Knights of Labor. He will speak again tomorrow night. He and two other members recently attended a meeting of the Executive Board to consider the Reading strike. There was no quorum, but the three present were in sympathy with the strikers. He justified the strike and commends the Dubuque Knights for their words of encouragement to the strikers.

A bill will be introduced by the Dubuque Knights of Labor in the State Legislature the object of which is to prohibit the competition of convict labor with free labor. Another bill has been introduced by Senator Woolson, from which the former differs in some respect. Woolson's bill looks to the abolishing of all power except that of hand, with the total prohibition of all contract labor. The Knights of Labor bill includes the prohibition of all surplus goods from entering into competition with free labor products. This they will endeavor to put through.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Jan. 20.—A large number of coal and iron policemen are being sworn here, and it is regarded as an indication that the company is going to force the working of some of its collieries by massing protection for the men.

READING, Pa., Jan. 20.—A careful estimate places the number of loaded coal cars which have left the Schuylkill region during the last week at 350, with no prospect of future shipments until some of the mines resume. It is admitted that the shipment of bituminous coal and coke from the western section of the State into the Schuylkill Valley seriously interferes with the plans of the strikers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—At a general meeting of power-loom weavers tonight all weavers working in mills whose proprietors refuse to pay 5 and 5½ cents per yard for weaving plain and shaded goods respectively on fast looms were instructed to strike tomorrow. Between 300 and 400 men are already on strike because of a refusal by their employers to pay this scale, and it is estimated that 1,000 will be affected by tonight's action.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Two thousand union cigarmakers of Boston voted to go on a strike Feb. 1 to resist a reduction of $1 to $2 a thousand in their wages. All the Eastern cities are to be included in one big strike.

LABOR STRIKES DURING 1887.

Some Interesting Statistics Made Public by "Bradstreet's."

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* presents a summary of strikes and lockouts of importance taking place in the United States during 1887 as compared in part with their record for 1886. The totals are believed to include at least nine-tenths of the total number of industrial and transportation company employés who have struck within two years. There are reported 884 strikes, involving 340,000 strikers, for 1887, as compared with 350 strikes (of note) and 450,000 strikers in 1886. The outbreaks have increased two and one-half times, but the number engaged in 1887 was but three-quarters of the total in 1886. There were twenty lockouts of 46,000 employés last year, and ten lockouts the year before, affecting directly 80,000 people. Seven-eighths of the locked-out employés were beaten last year, and three-fourths of them the year before. Strikes for higher wages, or for an equivalent (fewer hours' work daily without reduced wages), or against reduction of wages covered nearly two-thirds of the strikes, as well as the strikers. About one-quarter of the number of strikes as well as those involved were to enforce "union" demands other than those hinging directly on wages and number of hours of labor, and one-thirteenth of all the strikes were of the "sympathetic" variety—in aid of other strikers without having a monetary or other direct interest in the dispute—and one-seventh of all who struck, nearly 47,000. Of the total striking last year, 340,000, about 40 per cent succeeded, as compared with 20 per cent succeeding in 1886. These figures point to there having been at least 1,300 industrial strikes in the United States within two years by some 850,000 employés, of whom about 30 per cent gained their points, wholly or in part. Out of 340,000 strikers, Pennsylvania reported 111,317, or nearly 33 per cent, and New York 62,656, or 18 per cent, or these two States together one-half of the total.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Walter Main Smillie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Walter Main Smillie, Second Vice-President of the Amercan Bank-Note Company, died suddenly today at his home in this city, No. 43 West Seventy-third street. Mr. Smillie was at his office yesterday, and staid as late as 6 o'clock. This morning he ate his breakfast as usual, and was about to put on his overcoat to go down-town when he complained of feeling ill, and within a short time died.

[Mr. Smillie was about 54 years of age, and was called one of the best bank-note engravers in New York. He had been a bank-note engraver for thirty-five years, and began work in the employ of Tappan, Carpenter & Co., continuing with them until they were merged into the old American Bank-Note Company in 1858. He was then the head of the engraving and modeling department. He remained with the company until it was combined with three other companies to form the present company, and was made Second Vice-President. His brothers are the artists—George, James, and Charles Smillie.]

Maj. Willis Drummond.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 20.—Maj. Willis Drummond, who came here a few weeks ago for his health, died here yesterday of consumption.

[Maj. Willis Drummond was a conspicuous figure in Iowa politics a generation ago. He was a member of the State Senate the first session after the Capital was removed to Des Moines, thirty years ago. He was then a young man of handsome presence, very popular in the Legislature, and influential in its work. He was some years editor of the McGregor *News*, and served with distinction in the war. Soon after he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land-Office by President Grant. After his retirement he became Land Commissioner for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and continued till failing health compelled a change. For the last few years he had been practicing law in Washington and had been entirely out of Iowa politics.]

Death of a Texas Judge.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 20.—William Pitt Ballinger, ex-member of the Supreme Court of Texas, died here today, aged 63 years. He was recommended to President Hayes by the bench and bar of Texas for nomination to the Supreme bench of the United States.

Dr. C. H. Bicknell.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Dr. C. H. Bicknell, for fifty years a resident of Beloit, and one of the first settlers, died today, aged 70 years.

A Desperate Feud in Kentucky.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Trouble is expected from the seat of the Hatfield-McCoy war in a few days. The citizens' party, organized at Pikeville a short time ago for the purpose of capturing the Hatfields and their gang, left Pikeville yesterday on their second tour, having located the gang and learned all their haunts. The party is twenty strong and headed by Frank Phillips, the Deputy-Sheriff of Pike County. On their first raid they were out seven days, and killed two, wounded two, and captured six of the Hatfield party, but got none of the leaders. The pursuers are after big game this time, and propose to bag the ones that led the attack on the McCoys. They had them located in their rendezvous, and should they not find them there the posse propose to canvass the wilds of West Virginia to get them. Excitement is still great throughout that region.

PASSES OR NO PASSES.

CHICAGO JUDGES EQUALLY DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION.

Some of Them Accept Railway Passes and Some Do Not—A Matter of Individual Taste—No Reason for Believing that the Passes Have Any Influence on the Bench—The Action of the Wisconsin Judges Commended.

"What do you think about the action of the Wisconsin Judges in declining to receive railroad passes, and about the acceptance of passes by Judges and other public officials?" was the question propounded to Judge Joseph E. Gary by a TRIBUNE reporter.

"O, fudge! Well, well," exclaimed the Judge, who seemed considerably astonished. "That's a singular question. What's THE TRIBUNE driving at. I don't think THE TRIBUNE has any business to inquire into such a subject as that. Come to consider, it, however," mused the Judge as he settled himself into an easy chair and sent for a couple of cigars, "I suppose it is a matter that the public has a right to be informed upon. Of course, the acceptance of railroad passes by Judges is an abuse, and the only excuse that can be offered in extenuation of this abuse is the fact that they are accepted openly and above-board. There is nothing underhanded about it, and no attempt made to conceal the fact—at least, not on my part. I have always accepted passes, and probably always shall. I only regret that I can't get more. The passage and enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce law has ruined all my passes that were good for anything, and I would not give much for a pass that will not take a man outside the State of Illinois. If any one has any suspicion that my possession of these passes is liable to influence my judgment why they are welcome to such suspicion, that's all.

"There are a few officials who decline to use or accept passes, but the whole body of the community is hungry for passes. I can understand why a Judge or any other official should decline a pass upon principle. The Wisconsin Judges were doubtless influenced by proper motives in declining to accept passes, or they may have been desirous of popular approval, which is also a laudable ambition. It is unquestionably an abuse, and, as I said before, is only palliated by its being a universal practice. The acceptance of passes is wrong in theory but very convenient in practice. I intended to go to California next summer, but I don't see how I am going to do so without paying my way beyond the Mississippi River. The Inter-State Commerce law is a great thing for the railroad companies, but a bad thing for the Pullman Company. The people who had passes always patronized the best cars, and since the new law went into effect that class of people have done less traveling, and when they do go anywhere they are inclined to be rather economical. No, sir; I don't believe a Judge was ever influenced by a railroad pass. I am sure I never was, and I have accepted all the passes that were tendered me and only regretted that I did not have more passes and more time to use them. You can make that point just as strong as you please."

"It is not an extraordinary thing for Judges to have passes," said Judge Waterman; "not that the railroad corporations expect thereby to influence the bench—it is more of an act of courtesy. I have received two passes this year; the Northwestern has sent me one and the Chicago & Alton. I look at this thing pretty much in the same way that I would were I walking and a man came along with his team and offered me a ride. I should get in. Or if a friend asked me to dinner, I should take it. These favors shown the bench by railroad companies do not imply any obligations on our part at all. I don't care personally for the pass. To think that they influence decisions is a serious error. While Judge Drummond was on the bench he rode free on all the railroads, yet nobody ever hinted even the slightest doubt as to his stanch integrity, and the same could be said of Judge Matthews. Is it a common thing for Judges to receive passes? Why, yes. I don't know how many Judges in this city have them now, but the companies send them quite regularly.

"No, I can't understand what motive prompted the Wisconsin Judges, unless possibly the dread of popular criticism or the fear that they were subjecting themselves to some obligation for the favor. As I say, this is merely a matter of opinion; different men look at it differently. Railroad legislation does not come from the bench, and for that reason I don't believe railroad companies give their favors to the bench expecting any material returns."

Judge Tuley said he considered the action of the Wisconsin Judges quite right. "If we have an Inter-State law we should obey the spirit of it as well as the letter. I think the Wisconsin Judges ought to have done this before. I know that there are five or six Judges in Chicago who never accepted passes even before the Inter-State law went into effect, and I understand that there were two or three Judges then who did not return the passes but never used them. This is no new idea on my part; I have believed in it ever since I have held office, and have never used passes."

"How about accepting favors from other corporations than railroads?"

"I do not see why they should not be accepted as readily as from individuals, but I don't believe they should be accepted by public officers from any one."

"I don't know what the other Judges have done," said Judge Jamieson, "and am not disposed to criticise the acts of any Judge. I do not consider myself any better than my neighbors when I say that I have never accepted or used a railroad pass since I became a Judge. I had my own peculiar notion about the acceptance of passes, and decided upon that course on the start and have followed it out. I do not believe that there is a Judge upon the bench who would be influenced in the slightest degree by a railroad pass. I certainly hope not. I am aware that many of the Judges are in the habit of using passes and they are doubtless perfectly justifiable in doing so. The fact that I do not is no special credit to me, and I hope you will not make it appear that way. I would rather not have that. It is merely a matter of taste or discretion, however, and a Judge should be governed by his own private ideas upon such matters. The Wisconsin Judges doubtless came to the conclusion that a reform on the question of passes was needed and decided to set an example. In theory the pass system as now used is radically wrong and should be abolished. There is no reason why public officials should be made the recipients of favors from public or private corporations. It has become a common practice, however, and I do not believe that a man of any stamina would be turned either way by a pass. Still, there is no reason why he should be given a pass. Are you going to see all the Judges? I warrant some of them will give you a warm reception."

This prediction was verified a few moments later when the reporter called upon Judge Anthony.

"I would like to know," said Judge Anthony, after the news from Wisconsin had been imparted and an opinion asked upon the propriety or impropriety of accepting passes, "I would like to know what right THE TRIBUNE has to inquire into a matter of that kind. Here I am working hard every day, attending strictly to my duty to the best of my ability, and along comes a reporter and commences to cross-examine me upon a subject which is my own private business. What do I care about what the Judges in Wisconsin do with their passes? I don't care to say anything about it." After delivering a lecture upon the subject of the modern newspaper and the modern interviewer the Judge gradually drifted back to the original subject and said: "If any Judge thinks that the acceptance of a railroad pass would influence his judgment, his duty is to return that pass at once. I have made no use of a pass since the Inter-State Commerce law went into effect. The Wisconsin Judges doubtless did what they supposed was right, and I am not disposed to criticise their action. That's all I care to say upon the subject."

Judge Anthony then changed the topic of conversation and resisted all attempts to bring up the subject of "What I know about railway passes."

Nutmakers' Trust.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—About twenty representatives of the nut-manufacturers are in session here for the purpose of forming a National association. It is proposed to establish a pool and enter into an agreement for the purpose of putting up prices. One of the members said: "It is necessary to form a pool if we continue in business. Prices have been cut to such an extent that it does not pay to work. An advance will certainly be made, but how much has not been determined."

THE BON SPIEL IS OVER.

THE NORTHWESTERN CURLING CONTEST AT PORTAGE IS CONCLUDED.

The Winner of the Mitchell Medal Not Yet Decided—Chicago Clubs Carry Away the District Medals—The Morgan Medal Remains in Wisconsin—A Trotting Wonder Discovered by John Splan—Milwaukee Wins a Cocking Main with Detroit.

PORTAGE, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—In the bon spiel at Silver Lake this morning there was but a single rink to play for the Mitchell medal, the contest having been reduced to Bryden's rink of Milwaukee and Wells' and Jones' rinks of Portage, all the others having been retired. Jones held the bye and Bryden and Wells were soon engaged in a hot contest, notwithstanding the temperature was 20° below. The playing opened in Wells' favor, he having scored seven before Bryden made a point. But Bryden then commenced scoring and gradually lessened the gap between them. On the sixteenth head Bryden scored three, which placed him two in the lead; Wells scored the next three heads by three, two, and two, and the victory was his by five points, the totals being as follows:

J. H. Wells, Portage, 20; J. A. Bryden, Milwaukee, 15.

Thus the contest for the medal was reduced to the two rinks of the Silver Lake Club of Portage, which are constituted as follows:

Crusaders—W. F. Turner, S. E. Graham, T. J. Wells, J. H. Wells (skip).

Invincibles—F. S. Husbrook, F. W. Loomis, Jones Paterson, J. E. Jones (skip).

Owing to the funeral of a prominent citizen this afternoon the final contest between Jones and Wells was postponed to some future time, as may be mutually agreed upon.

Last evening the local district match between the Lincoln Park Club of Chicago and the Silver Lake Club of Portage was played off at the Portage rink, each club being represented by a single rink. The score was: Samuel Nelson, Lincoln Park, Chicago, 11; A. J. Turner, Silver Lake, Portage, 8. The result of the four days' matches can, therefore, be summarized as follows: The Morgan provincial medal, a contest between the clubs of Chicago and Milwaukee on one side and other clubs of Wisconsin with Minnesota on the other, twelve rinks on a side, resulted in a score of 222 for Wisconsin, and 200 for Chicago and Milwaukee. This gives the victory to the former by 22 points, H. P. Jamieson's rink of Poynette carrying off the honors. The Mitchell champion rink medal was a contest between National curling clubs limited to two rinks for each club. Seventeen rinks entered. The visitors were all retired, leaving the Jones and Wells rinks of the Silver Lake Club of Portage to play off at their leisure. The North vs. South medal was a contest between the north and the south of the Western section of the Grand National Curling Club. The South, by agreement, was represented by Columbia County rinks exclusively and the North by all comers, assisted by three Columbia County rinks to make sides even. This was a National curlers' contest, but all hands were invited to assist one side or the other. Seventeen rinks on a side were engaged. The score as finally decided by Gen. McArthur, President of the National Club, was a tie at 229 each. Gen. McArthur also decided that the tie should be played off by Price's rink of Cambria for the South and Lorimer's rink of St. Paul for the North, these rinks having made the highest scores over their opponents. Price scored 17, and Lorimer 16, thus entitling D. Price's rink to hold the medal for Columbia County, or the South, for the ensuing year. But two of the local district matches were played. The contest between Chicago and St. Paul was in favor of Chicago. The contest between the Lincoln Park Club of Chicago and the Silver Lake Club of Portage terminated in favor of the former. The Minneapolis and Milwaukee match did not take place, owing to the failure of Minneapolis to appear. The Cambria and Poynette match was but half played, and will be concluded some day yet to be named.

AMATEUR SKATERS.

O'Brien Wins the 220 Yard Race at Fleetwood Park.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Amateur Skating Association's first day's championship races of the season were scheduled for Van Cortlandt Lake and Fleetwood Park this afternoon and evening. The 220 yard event took place in the afternoon on rather poorly swept ice, but the twenty-five mile race at Fleetwood in the evening had to be postponed till tomorrow night. Harry Pike of the Manhattan Athletic Club, with pistol behind him, placed Charles J. Gordon of Montreal, Dudley Worth of the Staten Island Athletic Club, S. D. Lee of the Manhattan Athletic Club, G. C. Walton of the New York Athletic Club, J. F. Condon of the American Athletic Club, and S. O'Brien of the West Side Athletic Club on the mark for the 220 yards straight-away race. Messrs. Curtis and Sacks were the referees, Messrs. Janssen and Montgomery the judges, and Messrs. Avery, Turnbull, and Stoll the timekeepers. Six long steel blades struck the ice with the pistol's crack. For the first fifty yards a long ruler could have been breasted by every man at the same instant; then Walton drew a little in front, O'Brien and Lee pressed him close, and the Montreal man worked up. O'Brien got a slight lead, but Gordon gave him a battle coming down the last seventy-five yards of the course. Every place was fought for, as it was known that O'Brien was skating under protest and second and third might be first and second should he be found guilty of the charges made against him. O'Brien dashed past the finish line, a winner by three yards, in 22 2-5 seconds. Gordon was second and Walton third, just ahead of Lee. The victors were cheered by the large crowd present.

THE SPORTING MELANGE.

Meeting to Arrange the National League Schedule of Games.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—Manager Watkins of the Detroit Base-Ball Club arrived in the city today, and Manager Harry Wright of the Philadelphias is to get here tonight. The two, together with Manager Horace Phillips of the Pittsburgs, are the League Committee appointed to draft the league schedule of championship games for next season, and they will meet for that purpose tomorrow morning. Heretofore the association has taken the initiative in the way of preparing the schedules, but this year the league will set the pace and the association can follow suit.

Ice-Yacht Racing.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The first ice-yacht race of the season took place today over the regular club course of the North Shrewsbury Ice-Yacht Club, which is about three miles sailed over four times. It was the Commodore's race and open to all club yachts with no classes. A strong west wind was blowing and six yachts came to the line. The start was made at 2:49 p. m. Sanger and Pierpont's Dreadnaught was soon in the lead and was never caught, finishing first at 3:13. The club yacht Uncle Bob was second at 3:15, and Capt. James B. Weaver's Kitty third at 3:15:30.

A New Star for the Track.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Harry Devereux today bought of Coates Bros., Goshen, N. Y., the black mare Encore, 5 years old, by Kentucky Prince, dam by Messenger Duroc. Price $2,000. The mare is a find of John Splan's, who declares that she has drawn him short distances faster than any horse he ever drove.

Milwaukee Birds Win a Main.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Milwaukee and Detroit had their annual cocking main near Detroit yesterday. There were seven pairs fought. Milwaukee won the first two, Detroit the next three, and Milwaukee the next two and the match.

Notes.

Carney, now in England, says he will fight McAuliffe over there for £1,000 to £2,500, and pay his expenses.

The dog Omaha Billy of Kansas City and Tige of Joplin are to fight for the championship of Kansas and Missouri and $250 a side.

The Detroits have signed Brouthers, Getzein, Ganzel, Conway, Beatin, Gruber, Bennett, Mitchell, and Sutcliffe. Contracts have been sent to the Big Four, and they will sign within a few days.

Kansas Banks.

Kansas has over 300 National banks with a capital of over $50,000,000.

MERCHANTS CONSULTING.

The National Board of Trade Will Meet in Chicago Next Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The National Board of Trade got through with its work today. A breeze was raised by the Western members, who believed that the board should go slowly in indorsing the various subsidy and bounty schemes for emptying the National Treasury. They have the responsibility for beating such projects laid at their door. Ex-Senator Clough in defending their views spoke plainly on this subject. He was in favor of the Government extending legitimate aid to commerce, but he wanted the interests of the whole country consulted and not a single section. The temptation offered by a big surplus was a powerful one, and for this reason care should be taken in voting for any resolution the effect of which was to help empty the Treasury.

Mr. W. T. Baker's free-ship resolution gave its author a chance to reply to the reflections which he thought had been cast upon Chicago by Senator Dolph and Representative Buchanan. The Western members, he said, had no enmity to the shipping interests, but they had a right to their opinions on the tonnage law. The resolution was of course defeated, but it had the support of one-third of those present, which is a great gain over former years.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to amend the naturalization laws. This resolution provides that no person can be naturalized and given the rights of citizenship who does not bear and display to the court applied to for naturalization papers a duly authenticated certificate from a customs officer setting forth the date of arrival of such person, the place of entry into this country, the port whence he departed for this country, his place of nativity, and the country he shall have left.

The question of the revision of the laws relating to banking was discussed and a resolution adopted favoring a revision and codification of the National banking laws; also a resolution advocating the refunding of the present 4 per cent debt of the United States at a low rate of interest, to be redeemable in annual installments from 1891 to 1921, with a view to the use of the new loan as security for the circulating notes of the National banks; also a resolution urging the repeal of the law providing for the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that our Government should pay American steamship lines a fair price for a fair service, irrespective of the amount of postage collected on any particular route, and that every legitimate means should be used to foster our merchant marine.

The following preamble and resolutions in regard to extradition treaties was proposed by the Chicago Board of Trade and adopted:

WHEREAS, The desire to accumulate sudden wealth by doubtful means is a growing evil; and

WHEREAS, Immunity from punishment of embezzlers and defaulters by escape to Canada and elsewhere exposes the business community to crimes of great gravity; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the National Government to make extradition treaties with all foreign Governments that will enable it to secure the return to this country of persons accused of such crimes for trial in our courts.

Resolved, That Congress be respectfully memorialized in accordance with this proposition.

The board then adjourned sine die. The board will meet in Chicago the second Wednesday in November next.

WOOD-CARVERS ORDERED OUT.

The Trouble at the Pullman Car-Works—Bricklayers and Boxmakers.

The striking wood-carvers of the Pullman Car Company, seventy in number, were ordered by Manager Sessions yesterday afternoon to remove their tools from the shops and get out and stay out. They met in the morning at Kensington and received the report of their committee, who had waited upon the officials of the company, to the effect that the present foreman of the department would not be removed, and they could return to work only under existing shop rules. This they declined to do and were later ordered out altogether by Manager Sessions. Mr. Sessions said he had become tired of fooling along with the men and would fill their places as fast as possible. He has already secured twenty men. It is claimed by those who were frozen out by the company's action yesterday that none of these are proficient in wood-carving, and that the company will have great difficulty in securing men who are.

At a meeting of the Bricklayers' Union held in Greenebaum's Hall last night the following Committee on Arbitration was elected for the ensuing year: Albert Vorkeller, President, Albert Buttan, Charles Householder, E. Goodwin, and Thomas McNichols. Architect Donnellan, who prepared the plans for the proposed new quarters of the union at the corner of Peoria and Monroe streets, presented his bill for $1,000, which he claims has been due for a year. A committee was appointed to consider the figures and report at the next meeting.

The Boxmakers and Sawyers held a secret meeting at the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets last night to consider the rate of wages to be fixed for 1888. No action was taken.

ALMOST A RIOT.

An Army Officer Calls the Guard and Threatens a Policeman.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—J. W. Grady, a prominent citizen, and Lieut. Wilcox of the Second Artillery had a personal altercation here tonight, and at one time it was thought trouble would ensue between the soldiers and citizens. Grady asked Wilcox for an explanation of what he said was an insult to a lady friend, and the Lieutenant refused. Grady replied hotly, and Wilcox struck him in the face a violent blow with a tennis-bat. They clinched, and while they were struggling a policeman named Bickford attempted to arrest both. Lieut. Wilcox called for the guard and threatened to have the policeman shot if he arrested him. The guard loaded his rifle as ordered by the officer. A large crowd gathered, and as several soldiers came out with clubs and bats an encounter seemed imminent. Finally, by some means the officer was hustled off and the soldiers recalled. It came near becoming a riot, as the troops are unpopular with some of the tougher classes of citizens. Much excitement was caused by the affair, as both parties are prominent in society and Grady is a leading citizen. The Mayor and the United States officers will investigate the trouble.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State issued the following licenses of incorporation today:

The Hungarian Mill Company, of Chicago; capital, $40,000; incorporators, F. S. Bortree, J. Hart, and A. Jameson.

The Mound City Building & Loan Association, of Mound City, Ill.; capital, $200,000; incorporators, O. A. McCracken, E. A. Hays, John Linegar, Romeo Friganzer, Thomas Boyd, D. D. Harris, and L. C. Parks.

The Star Printing Company, of East St. Louis; capital, $12,000; to operate a book, job, and newspaper establishment; incorporators, J. L. Ulrich, B. C. Hoffmann, T. Juengel, and G. C. Hackstaff.

Statements of the incorporation of the following companies not for pecuniary profit were filed: The Melrose Club of Chicago, for social advancement; incorporators, J. W. Briggs, Jacob Feutl, J. H. Donlin, Otto Treulich, and Percy Appleton.

The Kankakee Republican Club of Kankakee; for the study of history and for political purposes; incorporators, D. H. Paddock, R. D. Sherman, H. K. Wheeler, W. R. Hunter, J. B. Hanna, S. R. Durfee, and J. F. Leonard.

Certificates were filed to record the following corporate changes: Changing the name of the United Polish National Benevolent Society of the United States, at Chicago, to the Polish National Alliance; increasing the capital stock of the W. Davy Company of Chicago from $52,000 to $70,000; and increasing the number of directors of the Gulf Coast Mining and Smelting Company of Chicago to five.

Longstreet Not an Object of Charity.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Several days ago Gen. Longstreet drew the $25 pension which Georgia allows to Confederate veterans. This gave rise to the rumor that he was in needy circumstances, and an appeal was made to place him beyond want. In answer came a response which showed that Longstreet's old soldiers still stood by him. The first response, however, came from James Tuite, a Federal soldier. Gen. Longstreet and his wife both write letters declining assistance, while thanking the public for the manifestation. Gen. Longstreet is worth about $10,000.

The Pope Has the Constitution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The report that John C. Morris, to whom was intrusted the duty of conveying President Cleveland's jubilee present to the Pope, had been boycotted by Americans in Rome and that it was probable that the vellum copy of the Constitution would never reach the Pope is obviously a falsehood. The President's present was delivered by Mr. Morris to the American College Dec. 25 last, in accordance with his instructions. Private advices from Baltimore last night were to the effect that Mr. Morris was already en route to the United States.

OF MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN.

EARLY MORNING BLAZE IN THE LUMBER-YARD DISTRICT.

The Henry Stephens Box Factory and the Soper Lumber Company Sustain a Damage of $40,000 by Fire Which Started Among Lumber Piles—A Little Blaze at the Tremont House—A Five-Story Building Destroyed in Pittsburg.

A blaze which started mysteriously between two piles of lumber a few rods from the building occupied by the Henry Stephens Box Company and the Soper Lumber Company at Twenty-second and Loomis streets, damaged the machinery, lumber, and property of the firms about $30,000 at 1 o'clock this morning. Officer O'Brien discovered the fire among the lumber piles, but not till it had gained some headway, and, therefore, he could not ascertain the origin. He turned in an alarm at 10:50, and Marshal Meyers immediately turned in a 4-11. A two-story brick, about 50x75, the upper portion occupied by Henry Stephens and the lower as a shed for dressed lumber, was completely gutted, and a shed containing the eleven planing-machines belonging to the Soper Lumber Company was also destroyed. The piles of undressed lumber, among which the fire started, were damaged somewhat, but most of the wood will be saved. The loss to Henry Stephens, who employed about forty men, will be between $5,000 and $10,000, and to the Soper Lumber Company about $25,000 and $30,000. Five freight-cars standing on the Twenty-second street tracks were also badly scorched by the flames.

The fireboats Geyser and Chicago cut through the thick ice and got within reach of the fire in good time, but on account of the thick ice in the slips their services were dispensed with. The intense cold made it extremely unpleasant for the firemen, but in fifteen minutes they had what seemed a dangerous fire under control.

The police and firemen were inclined to regard the origin of the fire with suspicion. No one could be found who had seen the beginning of the blaze. Officer O'Brien was the first on the ground, and he is positive that it started amongst the lumber piled on Harrison street a short distance from the box-factory.

While the hose-cart of Engine Company No. 15 was unreeling at the fire the horse fell down and was badly burned.

A Little Blaze at the Tremont House.

At 1:15 this morning, Night Clerk Schaeffer of the Tremont discovered fire in front of a handsome tile fireplace in the reading-room of the hotel. He called engine company No. 13 and the chemical engine from the Exposition Building, and the fire was extinguished with a small loss. The thing was done so quietly that no one was awakened and there was no excitement.

OTHER LOSSES.

A Big Block Burned at Pittsburg—Other Blazes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—A fire broke out in the large five-story brick building No. 539 Wood street, occupied by A. W. McCoy & Co., wholesale stationers, shortly before 7 o'clock this evening, and in less than an hour the building was completely gutted. The fire then spread to the adjoining building, occupied by F. J. Totten, wholesale hardware dealer, and Gregg & Elliott, wholesale shoe dealers, but the flames were extinguished before much more damage had been done. The buildings were completely flooded with water, however, and the stock badly damaged. The total loss was $100,000, on which there was about $85,000 insurance. The individual losers and insurance are:

	Loss.	*Insurance.*
McCoy & Co.	$25,000	$20,000
F. J. Totten	15,000	2,500
Gregg & Elliott	45,000	55,000
Totals	$75,000	$77,500

The McCoy building was owned by J. R. Gregg, who estimates the damage at $7,000. He carried $5,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is not known. It is believed to have started in the cellar occupied by J. B. Murray, the city bill-poster. Mr. Murray had a large stock of paper on hand belong to various theatrical companies, which was all destroyed. Among the sufferers were Lily Langtry, Joe Murphy, J. B. Polk, and the Natural Gas combination.

HAZLETON, Ind., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—R. J. Coleman's and H. E. Agar's houses were totally destroyed by fire last night. The latter building was valued at $1,500; insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company of Indianapolis. Loss on Coleman's building $1,600; insured in the Hartford for $800. Loss on household goods $1,200; no insurance.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A fire here about 11:30 o'clock tonight destroyed the blacksmith-shop attached to the Illinois Glass-Works with contents, including all the apparatus used for pumping air through the factory. The fire spread to the mold-house and this building and contents are also a total loss, swelling the aggregate of loss to $10,000.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 20.—The Court-House of Mobile County was destroyed by fire this morning. A defective flue set fire to the roof and the flames spread slowly and gave time to save the records. The building was valued at $50,000, and was fully insured.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The stone and marble sawing mills and stables of Joseph Baum & Sons, on Jackson and Tenth streets, were burned this evening. A northwest wind drove the fire through them in a few minutes and nothing was saved. The loss on buildings, machinery, and stock is between $10,000 and $12,000; insurance, $2,000.

DR. NADAL'S COMPLAINT.

He Was So Brutally Treated at Porto Rico that He Is Partially Paralyzed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—A statement is cabled from Madrid that the United States Government has demanded of Spain heavy damages on account of the alleged ill-treatment of Dr. Nadal by the authorities of Porto Rico. It is not strictly correct. The Department of State has taken the diplomatic course usually adopted in such cases, and has instructed our Minister to Spain to lay Dr. Nadal's claim before the Government with a representation that if the allegations contained therein are found to be true he is entitled to compensation. Dr. Nadal is a naturalized citizen of the United States who formerly lived in Porto Rico. He alleges that he was arrested on an unfounded suspicion of belonging to a society of autonomists or home-rulers, and that in order to extract information from him, if possible, the Governor of Porto Rico caused his arms to be pinioned behind him in an extremely painful position for twenty-four hours. As a result of this cruel treatment Dr. Nadal says one of his arms is now paralyzed.

Great Sport in New Mexico.

Considerable excitement was occasioned this morning about town when Mike Wallace, the old-time Water Cañon miner, came in from the west with dead bear, there being four carcasses, which he disposed of to the Blanchard Meat & Supply Company. It appears that a day or two ago Mike Wallace, accompanied by a Mr. Hanna, took a stroll up the cañon some distance from the residence of the former, and suddenly Wallace discovered several big bears before him. Almost at the same moment bears rose up all around him, the woods being full of them. Wallace began work with his Winchester, and when the magazine was emptied he seized Hanna's, and continued to lower the price of meat in this vicinity. In but a few moments he had succeeded in killing seven big bears, and, with the help of miners further down the cañon, who were summoned to assist, five of the animals were carried to the camp. The last two killed were within ten feet of Wallace and charging down on him when he shot them, so that his escape was a marvelous one. Nineteen bears in all were counted in the bunch.—*Socorro Chieftain.*

Issue and Redemption of United States Bonds.

WATSON, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer how 5-20 and 10-40 bonds were redeemed and by what authority did the Secretary of the Treasury issue new 3½ per cent bonds instead?

J. H. BRYANT.

[The bonds were redeemed by being sent to the Treasury Department and exchanged for cash or new bonds in accordance with the contract set forth on the face of each one of them. The Secretary received his authority for the new issue through an act of Congress.]

Deficient in Character.

Mother—You ought to be kinder to Mr. Goodey, Clara. He is very well off, and, as regards habits, is a model in every way.

Clara—That's just the trouble, mamma. He hasn't a single redeeming vice.—*Life.*

THEY WILL MAKE GOOD CITIZENS.

The Canadians Who Are Urging Naturalization—Canon Street's Views.

The lower part of Farwell Hall was very comfortably filled with the audience which gathered at the entertainment of the Canadian-American League last night. The sole object of the league is to point out to Canadians resident in the United States the reasons why they should become naturalized citizens. The entertainment had been set for 8 o'clock, but it was fully half an hour after that time when the Imperial Quartet appeared on the stage and sang "Warrior Bold" in a very effective manner. Mr. P. E. Stanley, the President of the league, read a short address recounting the object for which the league had been formed and the benefits which were to be derived therefrom. He advocated very strongly the formation of a Canadian Club similar to that in New York City, which should have for one of its objects the care and comfort of the young Canadians who were pouring into Chicago in larger numbers every year. After Messrs. Samuel Beach and George Tapp had rendered a cornet duet, "Kindred Souls," the Rev. Canon Street, who is reputed to be the oldest Canadian living in Chicago, delivered a short address. He said that if a week ago any man had told him that he would ever address a public meeting and urge his hearers to renounce their allegiance to Great Britain he would have denounced him forthwith for a false prophet; but here he was nevertheless. He had lately gone through the operation which was popularly known as "taking out his first papers," and he sincerely hoped that he would have before he died the privilege of exercising his suffrage for what he deemed the highest good of the State. The causes which had led him to apply for American citizenship were his growing confidence in the permanence of American institutions and a desire to partake of the pride which possessed every American when he pointed to the lofty position held by his country. If any one desired to know why it was that he had lived forty years in the United States and had not earlier become a citizen he could only say with the man in the Bible: "Whereas I was blind, now I see."

Mr. T. S. Quincy sang "The Maple Leaf" in a very acceptable manner, Victor Arnold sang "Fair Canada," short addresses were delivered by the Rev. L. S. Osborne and the Hon. John H. Van Valkenberg of Iowa, and the entertainment was closed by the entire audience singing "America."

THE MAYOR AND THE POSTERS.

"Common Decency" Applauds the Action of the City Authorities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The indecent character of the posters used to advertise some of the Chicago theatres needs no proof. It is, unfortunately, only too obvious. These vile pictures are to be seen at every turn—now lurking in darkened alleys and now brazenly exposing themselves in the open thoroughfares, where they offend the sight of every respectable passerby. Matters have reached such a point that innocent boys or pure-minded girls can hardly take a walk in the most respectable neighborhood without being in danger of having their minds filled with unholy images, which, unfortunately, do not fade away with the paper pictures.

Exactly what effect such sights exercise on public morality it is impossible to estimate. But that they are helping to fill our Criminal Courts and jails with those whose passions have been kindled or fanned by what they have seen daily in our streets, that they are swelling that army of the most miserable of God's creatures who haunt our streets at night, that they are largely responsible for the depravity with the accounts of which the newspapers are only too full, and that they are steadily, though insidiously, vitiating the taste and deadening the moral sense of the community cannot for a moment be doubted.

I am one of a class of citizens—by no means prudish or "goody-goody," but simply decent—who, for the above reasons, hail with delight the recent attempt of the city authorities to abate this nuisance. The requirement that all posters shall hereafter be inspected and approved by Superintendent Ebersold before being displayed is an experiment worth trying. Something must be done, and this may prove successful. Let us give it a fair trial.

But the reform should not stop at the posters. The Superintendent's attention should also be given to the pictures displayed in every liquor saloon and cigar shop in the city, which are often quite as offensive as those emblazoned on the board fences. State street, for instance, is so completely lined with these nuisances that to one traveling along the cable railway there is presented a perfect panorama of vileness. The disgusted eye, weary with glancing from one side of the street to the other in the vain hope of discovering some unobjectionable spot on which to rest, finds its only escape in gazing fixedly ahead down the centre of the street.

I do not undertake to discuss whether or not the performances which are advertised by these posters should be allowed. While such performances continue to be given let those who enjoy that sort of thing go and gratify their tastes. But surely the public thoroughfare is not the place for such gratification. There is another class of persons—and a far larger one—who do not enjoy such performances. And there is no reason whatever why the latter should be subjected, while passing along the street, to the graphic reproduction of sights utterly distasteful to them. Practically, they are forced to attend these shows against their will. There is no escape for any one who has eyes unless he go blindfolded. These gaudy pictures, made conspicuous by the flaming red, blue, and yellow of the printer's ink, obtrude themselves upon the unwilling sight at every turn.

The matter is really a serious one, involving directly the good order, peace, and happiness of our city. I feel that in heartily indorsing the Mayor's recent action I am but voicing the sentiment of thousands of our citizens.

COMMON DECENCY.

HER EIGHT YEARS OF SOLITUDE.

Los Angeles Has a Female Hermit Who Expects to Be a Medium.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 18.—For nearly eight years a house on the site of the new city-hall has been occupied by Mrs. Jenny Leyes, a female hermit, who styles herself a Christian Spiritualist. The house belongs to M. L. Wicks, who receives $20 a month from its lone inmate, who regularly hands him the money through a broken blind. An order of the City Council directing Wicks to remove the house at once has attracted attention.

About a dozen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Leyes first put in an appearance at Los Angeles. They came from the East, and, as near as can be learned, Mr. Leyes was in the last stages of consumption. They were both earnest Spiritualists, and soon after their arrival they became acquainted with all the Spiritualists in the city. After the couple had lived here four or five years Leyes died. The next morning the widow seemed remarkably cheerful to her wondering friends. She said that her husband had appeared to her during the night and had made her perfectly happy. When closely questioned she said that he had come to her bedside and told her that she must shut herself up in the room in which he died and neither leave it nor see any one for eight years. He told her that at the end of that time she would be given second sight and would be able to materialize in broad daylight in any room or even out in the street.

Mrs. Leyes believed that what her husband told her or what she had dreamed would actually occur, so she went into the room and has not been out of it since. She has been fed and waited on through a blind door by an old lady who has stood guard over her for seven years. So far as can be learned no one has ever caught sight of her during all these years, and what business she has had to transact has been through the blind door. Several attempts have been made to get her out of the room, but all have failed. A few years ago a gentleman who took a deep interest in the matter applied to the court for a writ of habeas corpus, but when the Judge learned his object and was told that the woman was confined at her own pleasure he refused to issue the writ, and the woman has not been disturbed until now. Her time is almost up, and Spiritualists are watching with great anxiety for the outcome of her long hermitage. The house will have to be moved very soon, and believers in her peculiar religion are puzzled to know what the effect of moving the house to another site will be. The woman is quite old, but those who are allowed to talk to her through the door say she is perfect health.

Fifty Cents.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please tell me the value of a half-dollar of 1837, with a Goddess of Liberty on one side and an eagle on the other.

J. B. FLEMING.

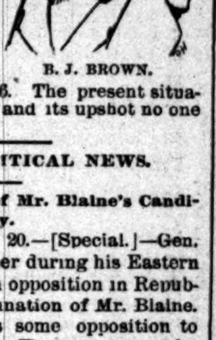
JAY HUBBELL'S CHANCES.

SOME FEELING AGAINST HIM AMONG HIS REPUBLICAN CONSTITUENTS.

He Heads the Race in the Eleventh Michigan District, but May Be Beaten—Work of Local Option and Prohibition in Michigan—Organization of the Democrats in Iowa—A New Candidate for State Auditor in Illinois.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The action of the Marquette County Republican Convention last night in returning a solid Adams delegation to the Congressional Convention has materially altered the complexion of the political situation in the Eleventh District. Col. Charles Y. Osburn of Marquette, who expected to get a solid delegation from his own county, announced last night after the convention that he was still a candidate, having support from several other counties. That he will receive the nomination is altogether improbable. Jay A. Hubbell has the lead. He has a solid support from Houghton and Keweenaw Counties and will receive many votes from other counties. While he is the strongest candidate he is also the one towards whom there is the most feeling among many good members of the party. In Grand Traverse and the other Lower Peninsula counties there is a very strong feeling against him, and he, if nominated, will receive but a half-hearted support from the agricultural counties of the district. His avowed disinclination to revise the present tariff does not add a special strength to his canvas.

The labor convention that nominated Bartley Breen adopted a plank in their platform advocating a judicious reform of the inequalities of the present tariff. The protection feeling in the district does not run as high as it once did.



B. J. BROWN.

B. J. Brown of Menominee will enter the convention with a strong following. C.M. Howell of Gogebic County will have a small but enthusiastic following, and would make a very strong candidate, as he would divide the labor vote with Breen. The Prohibition party will nominate a candidate for Congress at a convention to be held here Jan. 26. The present situation is a peculiar one, and its upshot no one can predict.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Gen. Alger's Opinion of Mr. Blaine's Candidacy.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Gen. Alger was asked whether during his Eastern trip he had found much opposition in Republican circles to the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He replied: "There is some opposition to him from two quarters. There are men who have had personal differences with him; but as they are Republicans and will in most cases stand by the nominees, their opposition will not count a great deal, I think. Then there are the free-traders in the Republican party. Of course they will oppose any strong protectionist who may be nominated. They have no thought whatever for the prosperity of the country at large, but are concerned solely about their own business interests. These men oppose Blaine because he is a protectionist. Every mention of Mr. Blaine's name in an assemblage of Republicans causes the utmost enthusiasm." Gen. Alger said he thought Mrs. Logan would get her pension. He says there are Democrats who think the precedent would be a bad one; but Judge Chipman has promised to use his influence among the members of that party, and Gen. Alger is pretty confident of the result. Mrs. Logan's income from the trust fund does not exceed $1,300. She has her house, to be sure, and the furniture in it; but the house is old, and, though she has many curious things scattered about, the whole furnishings are not worth more than $500. She has a few odds and ends from the property in Chicago, the sale of which from time to time yields some money, of which sums she gets her third; but the income from that does not amount to much. Mrs. Alger is much annoyed over the newspaper talk about her being a politician. It only amuses the General, however, who said he thought it must be amusing to her friends who know her dislike of all things political.

Iowa Democrats Organizing.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Democrats are organizing for the purpose of carrying this State next fall. They consider that they have a good show of delivering the State to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. There is no disguising the fact that thousands of Republicans have become disgusted with the extreme measures of the Prohibitionists and are ripe for revolt. This is undeniably the fact in the river counties at least. The Republican majorities have dwindled down to such small proportions in Iowa as to make the probability a possibility. The organization of capital in the various trusts, combines, and pools of leading industries is also working on the minds of the people to a degree that is scarcely dreamed of. The question is openly asked, Is not the high protective tariff protecting too much by enabling manufacturers to grow rich at the expense of the laboring-men? The latter claim that the trusts and corporations are of no benefit to them while of immense benefit to the manufacturers.

Local Option in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—So far every county in which local option elections have been held under the new law has gone for prohibition. Several counties are agitating the matter, and before next spring Lenawee, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Washtenaw, Ingoham, Eaton, Allegan, Clinton, Genesee, Tuscola, Gratiot, Montcalm, Arenac, Oceana, Mason, Lake, Osceola, Missaukee, Wexford, Charlevoix, Emmet, and Cheboygan Counties will hold elections. The vote on local option in Shiawassee County takes place Jan. 24. A few days ago the opposition took tangible form in a petition circulated among business-men to the effect that if the proposed measure carried it would "ruin the business interests of Owosso and grass would grow in her streets." A few signed it. The amendment was carried last spring by 1,700 majority, and unless some unexpected tactics of the opposition take place the county will go "dry."

Another Man Wants a State Office.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A new man, Capt. J. N. Hyde, now in charge of the document department of the Secretary of State's office, is coming to the front as a candidate for State Auditor. Hyde is a one-legged soldier and a citizen of Lee County.

Fine Workers Convicted.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 20.—The jury in the Indiantown election case returned a verdict this afternoon of guilty as to all the defendants—Isaac Kauffman, E. T. Kauffman, Adam S. Fry, Samuel P. Henry, and C. K. Tillman. They were indicted for conspiracy, making a false return, and adding ballots to the poll, and were found guilty on every count.

Rapello's Successor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Governor this morning nominated John Clinton Gray of New York City to succeed the late Judge Rapello as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Indian Made Useful.

A new use has been found for the Indian—or at least a part of him. Among the curiosities at the Capitol is a penholder made from the thigh-bone of an Indian killed at Fort Abercrombie in 1862. The holder is about six inches long. The upper end is carved in the shape of a partly closed human hand, and the holder is ornamented about one-fourth of the way down and the remainder plain and highly polished.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

Wool and the Tariff.

In free-trade Great Britain, which is the wool market for all countries, there were in 1885 339 sheep to the square mile. In the United States (excluding from its area the Territory of Alaska) there were in 1885 sixteen sheep to the square mile. In Pennsylvania there were in 1885 thirty-three sheep to the square mile and in Ohio 116. So it would appear that sheep husbandry flourishes better without protection than with it.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A FLOOD OF PENSION SCHEMES.

How to Get Rid of the Public Land and the Surplus and to Double Taxation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The Fiftieth Congress bids fair to break the record for the number and variety of its propositions of pension and bounty legislation. It has already gathered up nearly all the old schemes of this sort and added novelties of its own.

A bill proposed by Mr. Payson gives eighty acres of land to everybody who served in the Union army or navy for less than six months and was honorably discharged, and twice that amount to all who served more than six months [Is not the Homestead act liberal enough with the remains of the public lands?], the provisions also applying to widows and minor heirs. But Mr. Hovey gives 160 acres to everybody mustered in for any period, and specifically includes rangers, militia, wagonmasters, teamsters, flotilla men, and marine clerks. At the ordinary rate of land bounty this distribution, it is thought, would represent a value of $500,000,000.

Mr. Weaver is on hand with his measure for repaying the entire enlisted army and navy from the beginning to the end of the war by allowing the difference between currency and gold coin on old payments. Independently of the enormous amount required for this project, the labor involved and cost of carrying it into effect are worth considering, as well as the fact that the monthly pay of the soldiers was increased during the war in view of the depreciation in greenbacks. Once Mr. Weaver proposed also to add 8 per cent interest to these differences, and to issue $500,000,000 in Treasury notes to meet them: but these little extras he now foregoes.

Mr. Holmes brings forward the proposition to pension persons who were confined in Confederate military prisons during the war. Where this imprisonment resulted in pensionable disabilities pensions have already been granted, but the present proposal seems to offer a premium on the fact of having been captured. This introduces a novel principle into warlike operations. One form of the measure proposes a graded system, by which the amount of the pension shall be proportioned to the length of time passed in prison. A Senate bill makes that sum $2 a day.

Mr. Perkins has a brace of extra pay and bounty bills, one of which allows to volunteer army officers a month's extra pay for a service of one year, two months' pay for two years, and three months' for three years, unless they have already received extra pay under the act of March 3, 1865, and July 13, 1866. His second bill gives to all soldiers who enlisted for three years that were discharged to receive promotion or commissions the installments of bounty withheld on that account. It also makes discharge on account of diseases contracted in the line of duty a ground for receiving the same bounty as discharge on account of wounds.

The old scheme for equalizing bounties at the rate of $8.33 for each month of service is revived by Mr. Steele. The lowest estimate of the Treasury officers of the cost of this measure was about $100,000,000, with a possible reduction of one-fourth through finding out and deducting the amounts given by States. Both branches of the Forty-third Congress passed a bounty equalization scheme, but President Grant vetoed it and gave his reasons for that course, although he might have contented himself with letting the bill perish for simple lack of his signature.

The Arrears bill, of course, must not be forgotten in this glance at pending measures, especially as the probable result of the repeal of the present limitation has been estimated to cost $250,000,000 or $300,000,000, an amount quite large enough to deserve mention. A peculiarity of this measure would be that it would furnish a stimulus to the issue of new pensions, since claims which have hardly appeared plausible enough all these years to risk even the expense and labor of pushing for a possible receipt of $8 a month, might be very ardently urged, with arrears of perhaps $2,000 in prospect.

The Blair Disability bill hopes for success this year. What it would cost nobody pretends to know. Mr. Blair himself once suggested $50,000,000 as a possible amount required, but he evidently had no notion whether it might not cost $100,000,000, and, in fact, one of the members of the Senate committee thought this latter the safer figure to count upon.

Still another project gives a pension of $8 a month to every officer, soldier, and sailor who served sixty days during the war. According to an estimate made in the last Congress, this would add $113,000,000 a year to the present pension expenditures, which would then amount to perhaps $190,000,000 a year. Among other propositions is one for paying to retired army officers pensions in addition to their retired pay. As to the private pension bills, they are legion. Not the least noteworthy among the measures are those which seek, without any reason, to increase the rates paid to great classes of pensioners who are not drawing pensions for wounds received. It is this latter sort of legislation that makes the reduction of pension burdens hopeless.

ON THE FREE LIST.

What the Grand Rapids Furniture Men Want Placed There.

Michigan Artisan for January: There has been for some weeks an active movement among the furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids looking to the removal of the tariff duties on certain raw materials used in the construction of furniture and to the reduction of the duties on others. A petition to Congress was drawn up, put in circulation, and has been signed by all the furniture companies and firms with very few exceptions, and it is expected the signatures of all but two or three of these will be obtained, when the petition will be forwarded to Washington. Signatures have also been obtained from the Owosso companies and from the Holland company; and it is proposed to bring the matter before all the furniture companies of the State. The following is the petition with its signatures:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The undersigned furniture manufacturers of the State of Michigan believe that the time has arrived when the inequalities of the tariff should be corrected and the surplus in the National Treasury reduced. Therefore, we respectfully petition your honorable body that the following articles should be placed upon the free list—viz.: Burlaps, silvered mirrors, known in the trade as German looking-glass plates, coal, and sponges. We would further respectively request that the tariff on unsilvered plate glass above 40x30 inches be reduced to not exceed 30 per cent ad valorem.

There was imported into the United States last year $3,756,795.40 worth of burlaps, paying a tax of $1,176,706.42, the same being 31.32 per cent. This article never was and cannot be profitably made in this country owing to climatic and other influences, and there is no industry in the United States protected by this tax.

There was imported last year into the United States $1,633,656.86 worth of silvered mirrors, known in the trade as German looking-glass plates, upon which a tax was collected of $407,650.80. There was also imported $1,229,044 worth of unsilvered plate glass, paying a duty of $1,245,304.95, the same being an average rate of 101.32 per cent, and on sizes above 24x60 inches, the enormous duty of 152.94 per cent was collected. This duty of 152.94 per cent was the largest tax collected upon any article imported into this country for manufacturing purposes. Notwithstanding this excessive protection, it has been demonstrated that it is impracticable to manufacture glass suitable for mirrors in this country, and every looking-glass plate used by furniture manufacturers in the United States today is imported.

The collection of these taxes does not benefit any industry in this country, but it is a grievous burden to furniture manufacturers, and if our petition is granted it will divert from the National Treasury $3,573,892.54 annually, and will save not only this amount, but many millions more to the people.

GRAND RAPIDS FACTORIES.

Widdicomb Furniture Company, by Widdicomb Bros.

Sligh Furniture Company, by C. R. Sligh.

Folding Chair & Table Company, by A. J. Davidson, Secretary.

De Graaf, Vrieling & Co.

Nelson & Matter Company, by J. D. Utley, Treasurer.

New England Furniture Company, by O. A. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer.

C. C. Comstock.

Grand Rapids Chair Company.

Z. E. Allen.

Kent Furniture Company, by J. P. Creque, Vice-President.

Peninsular Furniture Company, by A. B. Knowlson, President.

William A. Berkey Furniture Company, by William A. Berkey.

Phœnix Furniture Company.

Stow & Davis.

Strahan & Long Furniture Company.

Wolverine Chair Factory.

Elias Matter.

Oriel Cabinet Company, by C. W. Black, Secretary and Treasurer.

OWOSSO FACTORIES.

Estey Manufacturing Company.

Owosso Casket Company.

Woodward Brothers.

Warren Woodward.

Owosso Table Company.

HOLLAND.

Werkman Manufacturing Company.

MANY MERRY PARTIES.

GAY ASSEMBLAGES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Boot and Shoe Cutters and Their Lady Friends Dance, Sup, and Make Merry—Young Ladies Take Advantage of the Privilege Accorded by Leap Year, Organize a Club, and Entertain Their Friends—Wheelmen Dismount to Waltz—Masquerade.

The second annual ball of the Boot and Shoe Cutters' Assembly, No. 6,768, Knights of Labor, was given last evening at Kiare's parlors. The cutters are well-paid men, and by no means walk on their uppers even if they do cut them; consequently they were well dressed and the ladies displayed some quite pretty toilets. As might be expected from their trade they are not dull, and "know how to cut a pigeon wing" and have a good time with the best of 'em. They do not cut for the song and dance trade, therefore there was nothing in the way of a clog to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. The grand march, led by A. Frank Stiles and Miss Libbie Martin, was formed at 10 o'clock, and at its conclusion the first quadrille of the evening—the Cutters—was formed. Half-way through the program of twenty-four numbers a halt was called and supper served. The cutter must be a sort of a jack-at-all-trades, judging from the ease with which the merry-makers not only showed their skill at their own trade, but became cutlers, carvers, and butlers as well. They had good appetites and they did ample justice to the appetizing viands. Then the diners went back to the ballroom to dance the sleighbell galop—anybody can see the connection between a cutter and sleighbells—and finish the program. It was way along in the morning hours when the medley "Good-Night" wound up the program.

There are about 125 cutters in the city, and as there were nearly a hundred couples present it was easy to see that pretty nearly all the craft was on hand, and that each member brought a fair companion.

PETER COOPER LODGE A. O. U. W.

The annual musical and literary entertainment and reception of Peter Cooper Lodge, No. 291, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was held last evening in North Side Turner-Hall. A very large audience was present, and a great number took part in the dancing which followed. The reception committee was composed of President John Mahoney, Past-Master James J. Gray, Vice-President Henry Butler, Overseer N. A. Kaufmann, and E. J. Madden, J. J. McNulty, Robert Lahey, James F. Cannon, N. J. Young, A. J. Roepenack, and Eugene O'Boyle. The floor committee was: John Mahoney, J. J. Hanrahan, Robert White, J. J. Thom, R. E. Burke, R. J. Reynolds, J. F. Agnew, A. H. Hall, James Denslei, T. M. Heany. The stage was handsomely decorated, the principal feature of the decoration being a temple brilliantly lighted and bearing a suitable inscription. After an overture by Dahlbrook's orchestra Dr. P. H. Cronin delivered the welcoming address. Vocal and instrumental music, readings, recitations, and an exhibition drill by the Chicago Zouaves, who, by the way, are Select Knights of the Uniformed Rank, A. O. U. W., followed. At the close of the entertainment the floor was cleared and a program of twelve numbers danced.

LEAP-YEAR PARTY.

The parlors of the West Chicago Club-House, on Throop street, were filled with a very merry and fashionable crowd of young people last night. The Rosalind Club, an organization composed of fifteen young ladies, were giving a leap-year party, and from the number that responded to the invitations and the animation that reigned it was an eminently-successful affair. The club organized expressly to give this party. Each member was distinguished by a satin badge on which was painted the club's name and a bright red rosebud. The early part of the evening was spent in conversation, and at 10 o'clock, assisted by the music of the Second Regiment orchestra, a hop was started, and lasted till 1:30 a. m. Among those present besides the members of the club were: Misses Margaret McLaughlin, Emma Hartman, Cora Geer, Minnie Murre, Jennie Kelley, Mary Haywood, Gertrude Stevenson. The honors of the occasion were gracefully done by Miss Mary E. Gormley, the President of the club, and Miss Rose E. Rafferty. Among the gentemen present were Judge Clifford, Prof. Bierbour, and Charles D. Scully.

ILLINOIS CLUB.

Knickerbockers were discarded for the swallow-tails by the gay cyclists of the Illinois Club last evening, and it was a brilliant gathering that responded to their invitation to attend the second reception of the club at Martine's parlors. Dancing began at about 9:30 o'clock, the grand march, which was led by S. Bernstein and Miss Hattie Rice, was participated in by eighty couples.

A number of visiting cyclists from New York, St. Louis, and other places were present, among them E. E. Valentine of New York, W. L. Kelly of Danville, J. H. Bogue and Richard Forrest of the Owl Cycling Club, and others. Twelve figures were danced and a lunch was served at midnight. The entertainment was in charge of the following Reception Committee: R. D. Garden, T. L. Sloan, George A. Mason, B. B. Ayers, J. F. Palmer, G. M. Patch, C. R. Griffith, and C. B. Gibson.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. Garden, Mrs. Patch, Miss Jennie Mead, Miss Rena Davis, Miss Maude Tuttle, Mrs. Broadhurst.

NOTES.

The Woodlawn Club will give a fortnightly party at their clubhouse on Sixty-third street tonight.

A goodly number of the members of the Kenwood Club were treated to several very fine selections last night by Prof. Cumnock, the elocutionist, at the club-house on Forty-seventh street.

Merry masqueraders took possession of Lester Hall last evening, about 100 couples being present to attend the second annual ball given by Court Brisco Lodge of Foresters. The dancing lasted till early morning, twenty-four figures being danced. A supper was served by Mrs. J. Lester at midnight.

The French Literary Club of this city will give a literary and musical entertainment this evening at the club rooms on East Randolph street. The program includes musical selections from Chopin, and vocal solos by Messrs. Abercrombie and Rosenfeld. The literary part of the program will be the rendition in French of Molière's comedy "Le Malade Imaginaire," by members of the club.

The Farragut Veteran Association of the West held their usual meeting at headquarters in the Ashland Block last night. Many of the members of the organization who were appointed as delegates to attend the second annual meeting of the National association which assembled in Philadelphia last week not having yet returned the proceedings last night were resolved into an informal and friendly conference of the comrades present. In the absence of Commander J. W. Page, Commodore Adams regaled his shipmates of twenty-five or thirty years ago with many thrilling and entertaining stories of the seas. Among his listeners were J. J. Sullivan, Dr. C. B. Plattenberg, C. S. Warren, W. H. Thompson, Dr. George H. Thompson, and James Egan of Joliet, Jesse Sherwood, H. P. Gray, O. B. Damon and other local representatives of the American navy of thirty years ago. Especial interest attaches to the next meeting, which will be held Friday evening, Feb. 17, at the Union League Club, when F. S. Bassett of the United States Navy will read a paper on "The Second Battle of the Ironclads." Secretary Burke, at the instance of the Executive Committee, has issued a large number of invitations to those interested in the present condition of the American navy.

A Horror or a Hoax.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The Captain of the Government steamer Newfield has forwarded to the Marine Department the following letter, picked up near Sable Island last week:

"NEWFOUNDLAND, Nov. 12, 1887.—*Dear Parents:* I come to bid you farewell forever. I will soon be in the other world. Not alone, however, for we are 890 passengers in terrible despair. Only one half hour to live and then farewell. Do take courage and think no more of me."

At the bottom of the letter is apparently a signature, which was read as "L. Linther of St. Nicholas Meurthe." The Marine Department is making inquiries respecting the matter.

The Number of Feet.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 17. — [Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please solve the following problem: The solid contents of a cube measuring ten feet are 1,000 cubic feet; what would the cube measure if the contents were doubled?

J. SCHLERF.

[12.5992, or very nearly 12 and 6 tenths feet.]

It Is. Custom Is the Authority.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In speaking of the days of the week, as upon Saturday speaking of Sunday, is it proper to say, "Tomorrow is Sunday"? Please give your authority for such decision as you may render.

W. E. C.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1888.

WHAT WESTERN FARMERS HAVE DONE.

Whatever other causes may have contributed to the great panics of 1857 and 1873 they were both preceded by an unfavorable balance of trade and a drain of specie to Europe. The effect was to make money scarce and dear, decrease wages, scale up debts and mortgages, stop enterprises, impair credit, and cripple the banks. Buying more than it sold abroad the country ran behind and had to ship its specie to Europe and submit to a derangement of the monetary system, with the ensuing consequences so damaging to public prosperity. Differing in other respects, all periods of great commercial disturbance in this country present this one prime element of similarity. The danger, too, is ever present, and the unprotected farmers of the Northwest alone can be depended upon to guard against it or ward it off. At any time when they fail to hold their own in the free-trade markets of Europe and sell enough surplus produce to offset importations a life-sapping drain of gold must set in against the United States. The coddled manufacturing interest will do next to nothing to keep a balance in favor of the United States. Left to themselves, the cotton-planters and tobacco-growers are helpless. The Western farmers must take the brunt of the struggle and hold the balance of trade by selling their produce in free-trade markets.

The ability of Western farmers to export surplus produce and sell it in the markets of Europe determines the question between good and bad times in this country. Previous to 1850 cotton and tobacco were the main exports, and but little agricultural produce would stand the cost of transportation to Europe. Consequently the country was poor and its specie was steadily drained away. There were few millionaires and no "trusts" those days. A change came with the invention of mowing and harvesting machines, the building of railroads, and the cheapening of ocean transportation—concurring advantages which enabled Western farmers to market their surplus produce in Europe with a profit. Then began the settlement and development of the prairie West. Aided and encouraged by invention in cheapening transportation and perfecting agricultural machinery a dozen powerful agricultural States were built up in the West, and owing to this fact alone the United States took a new position among commercial nations. A great export trade was steadily developed, the international balance against us was reduced and finally turned in favor of the United States. The money borrowed in Europe for the building of American railroads was paid and the securities returned to the United States. Two-thirds of the enormous debt created by the war was redeemed and the outstanding Government bonds were brought back to this country. The precious metals produced here were retained, money was made cheap and plenty, interest rates lowered, and the credit of the Government advanced to the highest point—all despite excessive tariff taxation. The following figures showing the value of the exports of food products for the years named tell the story of what the farmers of the West have done for National prosperity:

1850	$26,051,371	1869	$80,045,165
1851	21,948,651	1870	98,009,219
1852	25,857,027	*1871	118,226,406
1853	32,985,322	1872	144,282,933
1854	65,941,323	1873	176,940,392
1855	38,895,348	1874	239,527,856
1856	77,187,301	1875	192,891,666
1857	74,667,852	1876	221,063,302
1858	50,683,285	1877	232,798,225
1859	38,305,991	1878	305,334,164
1860	45,271,850	1879	327,214,178
1861	94,866,735	1880	415,080,077
1862	119,338,785	1881	421,860,787
1863	139,100,382	1882	303,326,229
1864	110,689,317	1883	315,429,137
1865	105,254,020	1884	252,758,453
1866	72,438,929	1885	268,799,080
1867	66,954,195	1886	217,789,261
1868	100,954,090	1887	245,600,348

All the above exports of food products were taken from the yield of the West after the deficiencies of the East and South were supplied. Counting Ohio with the East that section would be barely able to supply food products for its own support; with Indiana it would have a slight surplus. Accordingly, the States west of Ohio or Indiana have to make up the deficiency in the South, support their own populations, and furnish any surplus that can be sent to Europe to offset importations and prevent a drain of specie and the consequent inevitable commercial distress. The pampered manufacturing industry, with its insignificant and beggarly exportations, cuts no figure in holding the balance of trade for the United States. Something is contributed by the mining, forestry, and fishing interests, a great deal by the cotton-planters and tobacco-growers, but all these combined could not hold the balance for the United States without the powerful support of the agricultural West. The great bulwark for the commercial interests of the country is supplied by Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, California, and Oregon. From these States comes the agricultural surplus which, shipped abroad, overbalances exports, keeps the precious metals here, and preserves a balance of trade in favor of the United States. Let the product of these States be seriously diminished, or let the markets of Europe be closed against it, and the United States would have to begin exporting specie and dealing as best it could with a deranged money market and a paralyzed credit system. The maintenance of public prosperity depends chiefly on the success of the overburdened, unprotected Western farmers in keeping their foothold on the low free-trade markets of Europe. Selling at low free-trade rates and buying all their goods at high protection prices, they are expected to "hold the fort" and continue winning for the country vast wealth in which they themselves are allowed little share.

The following table, giving values of imports, exports, and gold exportation, is highly instructive:

Fiscal year.	NET IMPORTS (less re-exports) Total.	DOMESTIC EXPORTS. Merchandise.	DOMESTIC EXPORTS. Coin and bullion.	DOMESTIC EXPORTS. Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850	163,186,510	134,900,233	2,046,679	136,946,912
1851	194,526,639	178,620,138	18,069,580	196,689,718
1852	195,656,060	154,931,147	37,437,837	192,368,984
1853	250,420,187	189,869,162	23,548,535	213,417,697
1854	279,712,187	215,328,200	38,062,570	253,390,870
1855	233,020,227	192,751,135	53,957,418	246,708,553
1856	298,261,364	266,438,051	44,148,279	310,586,330
1857	336,914,524	278,906,713	60,078,352	338,985,065
1858	251,727,008	251,351,033	42,407,246	293,758,279
1859	317,873,053	278,392,080	57,502,305	335,894,385
1860	335,233,232	316,242,423	56,946,851	373,189,274
1861	315,004,726	204,899,616	23,799,870	228,699,486
1862	188,902,263	179,644,024	31,044,651	210,688,675
1863	226,796,330	186,003,912	55,993,562	241,997,474
1864	309,805,955	143,504,027	100,473,562	243,977,589
1865	216,441,495	136,940,248	64,618,124	201,558,372
1866	430,770,041	337,518,102	82,643,374	420,161,476
1867	397,222,067	279,786,809	54,976,196	334,763,005
1868	349,023,682	269,389,900	83,745,975	353,135,875
1869	412,140,841	275,166,697	42,915,966	318,082,663
1870	431,950,428	376,616,473	43,883,802	420,500,275
1871	513,033,809	428,398,908	84,403,359	512,802,267
1872	617,569,017	428,488,131	72,798,240	501,285,371
1873	635,467,636	505,033,439	73,905,546	578,938,985
1874	572,080,910	569,433,421	59,699,686	629,133,107
1875	531,472,529	499,284,100	83,857,129	583,141,229
1876	455,407,836	525,582,247	50,038,691	575,620,938
1877	466,265,045	589,670,220	43,134,738	632,804,962
1878	440,039,908	680,683,798	27,054,985	707,738,783
1879	446,532,718	680,340,790	17,555,035	715,895,825
1880	741,501,725	823,946,353	9,347,893	841,501,388
1881	729,608,823	883,925,947	14,226,944	898,152,891
1882	743,772,281	733,239,732	43,480,271	776,720,003
1883	721,857,383	804,223,632	21,623,181	825,846,813
1884	672,667,450	724,964,852	50,225,635	775,190,487
1885	587,407,428	726,682,946	24,376,110	751,059,056
1886	639,930,798	665,964,529	51,924,117	717,888,646

The good years appear where the exports of merchandise exceeded or equaled the imports; the poor ones almost without exception where a heavy balance against the United States had to be made up in specie. The record is particularly significant in respect to 1879, 1880, and 1881, when a scarcity of food products abroad gave the United States the opportunity to market a heavy surplus in Europe at good prices and to reduce gold exportations to the lowest amounts known since 1850. Scant crops and good prices in Europe mean flush times in the United States, with the product of the gold and silver mines kept at home. Strikingly in contrast are the figures for the last four years. The value of the food products exported is running down and exportations of specie are going up. The falling off in the value of food exports is occasioned by the depression of prices, not by a lessening of tonnage. With good crops in Europe the American farmer must compete with the cheapest agricultural labor of the world and market his products at free-trade prices. Nor, aside from the contingency of European wars or crop failures, is there any probability that he will be able to command materially better prices in the future. The Western farmer is hard pressed now, and if he is to continue bearing the burden and holding the balance of trade for the United States he must be strengthened in his desperate competition in free-trade markets.

The statistics given above show how the farmers of the West have produced vast wealth in which they were allowed small share, and how, competing in foreign free-trade markets and robbed and plundered at home by ultra-protectionist "trusts," they have been taxed to the limit of endurance. If the Western farmers appreciated the amount of wealth they have produced and realized how it has been misappropriated and filched from them scarcely a member of Congress from the West would dare to run for reëlection. But the farmers are getting their eyes open to the truth, and some portion of the load must be taken off the patient, overweighted camel. The burden of holding the balance of trade against free-trade competition may be left on the farmers, but the trusts must stop their bloodletting and the booted and spurred monopolists must dismount. The load is getting too heavy! It was borne—blindly and patiently borne—while war burdens remained and there were public debts to pay, but now, when surplus revenues are pouring into the Treasury at the rate of 10 millions per month, let the Congressman who votes for continued high, unequal, and needless taxation of the farmers beware! The farmers are now ready to demand some measure of protection. It can be furnished in only one way.

Better prices for their produce may not be obtained, but their *cost of living* can be greatly reduced by lowering oppressive tariff duties. This done, they may still meet European competition, preserve the balance of trade for the United States, and enjoy a decent share of the fruits of their toil.

THE WOOL-ROBBERS' CONSPIRACY.

Some days ago the so-called Wool-Growers' Association of Ohio, made up of such men as Delano, Lawrence, and others, who live in Ohio and are raising coarse-wooled sheep in New Mexico and the Far Southwest on free Government lands, met in Washington with a number of manufacturers from Philadelphia, New York, and New England to devise a scheme to increase the price of wool and woolen cloth by an increase on the tariff duties. After a sufficient period of incubation the conspiracy between the Southwestern ranchmen and the Eastern mill barons to increase prices at the expense of the people who wear woolen goods has been hatched and the conspirators are in Washington lobbying and laboring with members of Congress to convince them that it is for the interest of sixty million consumers that the price of coarse wools should be doubled and the cost of woolen goods should be put up accordingly.

The details of this audacious scheme were fully exposed by a correspondent, J. Q. Smith of Oakland, O., in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE. His communication should be carefully considered by every reader of this paper. The plan of the conspirators is to play into each other's hands at the expense of the people, the manufacturers to pay the wool-growers a tariff-increased price for their wool, which will be of benefit only to the few ranchmen who are growing coarse wools on the public lands, while the wool-growers are to use their influence in securing higher tariff rates on all woolen goods for the alleged benefit of the manufacturers.

The first proposition is to increase the duties on wool. The tax on wools worth 30 cents a pound is to be advanced from 3 to 3.3 cents a pound; on the wools grown on the ranches, if worth over 12 cents a pound, an increased tax of from 5 to 6 cents a pound; if less than 12 cents, from 2½ to 3 cents a pound. Fine Ohio and Michigan wool will be increased 10 per cent and the coarse wools of the Ohio-New Mexico ranchmen 100 per cent. In this way they propose to pull the wool over the farmers' eyes, although last year the importation of the cheap wools which come into competition with the coarse ranch wools was (81,497,671 pounds) nearly three times greater than that of farmers' wools (32,899,696 pounds), which are not in competition with ranch wools at all.

Having secured one end of the conspiracy for the benefit of the ranchmen and against the farmers by raising the wool duties, then comes the second proposition—namely: to increase the duties on woolen manufactures. All women's and children's dress goods, made wholly of wool, are to have the tariff on goods (worth 20 cents per yard) made wholly of wool increased from 85 per cent to 110 per cent, the absolute *increase* being 5 cents per yard, while on the same line of goods made partly of wool the duty is to be increased from 85 per cent to 130 per cent, a net *increase* of 4½ cents per yard or 45 per cent in goods costing 10 cents per yard.

The tax on a pound of woolen cloth worth between 60 and 80 cents a pound will be 85 cents or over 121 per cent; while the rate of duty on blankets, valued at between 60 and 80 cents a pound, now averaging 69 per cent, will be almost doubled, or increased to 140 per cent.

In a word, the gang of New-Mexican ranch-robbers propose to offset the increased duty for their benefit by doubling up prices of woolen goods on the consumers for the benefit of manufacturers, and they expect that Congress will pay no attention to the interests of the consumers, but legislate only in the interests of this combination, which is conspiring to make goods scarce and dearer to the people, and at a time when people are everywhere calling for a reduction. These Dick Turpins of commerce ask leave to pile fresh taxes on those already existing to satisfy the greed of Delano, Lawrence, and the other Southwestern flock-masters, as well as the Eastern mill-owners.

A more insolent, brazen grab has never been attempted in the whole history of sneak tariff legislation. We commend the details of this scheme of the tariff robbers to every reader of THE TRIBUNE. We would ask the representatives from the great Western prairies, including members from Indiana and Michigan, if there is a single man among them who proposes to vote for this scheme, and, if there is one, if he expects to be reëlected. Is there a single member of Congress from the nine Western States who will vote to impose these additional taxes upon the existing war taxes, which are not needed, and at a time when consumers are appealing for a reduction of tariff burdens and relief from their oppression? If there be such a Congressman every intelligent man and woman will expose him and explain and denounce his perfidy, and will help to defeat him, no matter to what party he may belong, should he seek a reëlection; and we know of one paper that will expose and condemn without stint the treachery of such a man to the people's interests.

There are to be no more John Sherman pottery and glass tricks this time. The people are in earnest, and will demand square dealing from their representatives. They are not in the temper to stand an increase of taxation when the time was never so opportune before for a reduction.

YERKES' TUNNELS.

The *Journal* has a solution of the unfortunate muddle regarding the West Side railroad question which it offers the public. It is of the opinion that it would be a fair proposition to require the railway company as compensating consideration for the franchise which it seeks

> To construct an additional four-track tunnel under the river for the use of its cable cars and for the relief of the ever-increasing traffic and passenger demands upon the streets and the bridges. Such a tunnel is needed, in any event, by the railway company, and its necessity will become more pressing year by year in the future, as the city grows and the river commerce increases. The improvement would cost probably half a million dollars, but it would be worth that to the company, especially if this were to be the only condition exacted in return for the privileges it asks. The further eastward this new tunnel should be extended from the river the better for all concerned; it would be a very great accommodation to the West-Siders, a great relief to the railway company, and of inestimable value to the public generally.

"Why," asks our ingenuous contemporary, "cannot the Aldermen and the officers of the railway company agree on this basis as a compromise for the cabling of the West Side lines?" How pleasant that would be for the railway company, to be sure! Why should not the Aldermen act on the *Journal's* suggestion if only to please Yerkes, who, as stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, is willing not only to build one but two tunnels, and to give "something towards the bridge at Madison street" besides? It appears from the *Journal's* statement that it thinks that Yerkes should be required to construct one tunnel only. It would have the city pay the land damages, doubtless. "The improvement would cost half a million dollars," it says. That would be the bare cost of construction. The La Salle street and Washington street tunnels cost more than that. "And the farther eastward this new tunnel should be extended from the river the better for all concerned," innocently remarks the *Journal*. How the property-owners along Monroe street must appreciate this wise suggestion! They would find it very pleasant to have their property ruined in order to accommodate Yerkes. The citizens at large would no doubt appreciate being taxed to pay for the damages growing out of the "improvement."

But why should the Aldermen be so anxious about the tunnels? They are presumed to be representatives of the people. Do the people demand tunnels? If Yerkes should build them would they not be for the convenience of his company and not for the public accommodation? The people would not use them except in riding through them in Yerkes' cars.

Our unsophisticated contemporary has been imposed upon by Yerkes, it is to be feared. The Aldermen are not likely to be fooled in the same way. There is little fear that they will act upon the *Journal's* advice.

THE HOME OF THE BLIZZARD.

We are in the midst of one of the most destructive blizzard winters yet known. The loss of life, human and animal, and the deterioration of material resources along the great plateau between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and Sierras, stretching south even to the Gulf of Mexico, have been appalling. Ravaged by blizzards in winter and by tornadoes and wind-storms in the other seasons this great stretch of country would apparently have little attraction for settlers, but, undismayed by Nature's violence, the hardy pioneers continue to pour in there and retain their hold with surpassing hope and courage.

In speaking of blizzards even the scientific signal-service man is accustomed to say that a "Manitoba" wave is coming, and this has been so often reiterated that many people have at last come to believe that blizzards are home products of that section of the Canadian Dominion. Manitoba, however, can hardly carry off the credit for raising the wind in this extraordinary manner. The origin and operation of the blizzards and their partiality for Dakota, Western Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska and the territory even farther south are worth at least a little theorizing.

Why is it that east of the Mississippi River they are only felt with diminished force, and east of the Ohio line; for instance, that is in the Central States, New York, and New England, hardly at all? The reply seems to be a simple one. The southern part of British America, from Labrador west to the upper shores of Lake Superior, is traversed by what is known as the Laurentian, and at the extreme west the Huronian Mountains, composed in reality of an enormous rock formation, the oldest yet discovered, with no shells or fossils to tell us its age or at what time it lifted its great wall above the waters. It is the oldest sedimentary rock found on the globe. The thickness of its beds has been estimated at 30,000 feet. It rises in hills and mountains 4,000 feet high, and on the gorges of the Saguenay forms sheer cliffs 1,500 feet high. It makes a solid, everlasting rock barrier no wind, be it blizzard or tornado, can pass. It shelters all the country to the south of it from the icy blasts sweeping down from the Arctic regions. At its western limit they may strike against it and deflect like water meeting an obstacle, and in Wisconsin, Eastern Minnesota, Michigan, and Illinois they may be felt with diminished force. West of that limit, however, there is no break. Between a line from that point north and south and the Rockies and Sierras, which guard all to the west of them, stretches one vast unbroken plateau from the polar regions straight south to the Gulf of Mexico. Along that plateau Boreas, starting from the pole, finds no obstruction in his path. He comes down with a rush, sweeping everything before him, chilling and freezing everything he encounters, and planting his snow, sleet, and ice even on the shores of the far off Gulf of Mexico. The more favored regions south of these gigantic mountains of rock interposing their friendly barrier know little of the terrors of these bitter Arctic currents, which carry death and destruction along with them to the dwellers on the plain. Manitoba is only a mid-station on the road from the pole to the gulf. It is not the home of the blizzard.

REDUCED TARIFFS AND REDUCED IMPORTS.

> Tariff reduction, by stimulating importations, would increase instead of diminish the revenue, and the surplus would become greater and more "ruinous" than ever.—*Trust-tariff crank.*

This old chestnutty falsehood is repeated by the same trust-tariff crank newspaper about ten times a week. Let us take a look at previous experience, for it is said that like causes produce like effects.

The Republicans in 1857 greatly reduced the Democratic tariff of 1846, giving the country a "tariff for revenue only," with the following effect on importation of foreign goods: The year before the reduction was made—1856—the importation of foreign merchandise was $346,432,310. The year of the reduction—1857—it was $348,428,342. The year after the reduction—1858—it was $268,338,654, and the year after that—1859—it was $331,333,341; and in 1860 it was $353,616,119, and in 1861, ending June 30, $289,310,542. Between 1857 and 1861 the country increased in population and consumers of imported goods about 12 or 13 per cent, yet we see little or no increase in importations. The great reduction of the tariff had no effect whatever in stimulating importations of foreign manufactures. On the other hand, the revenue from the tariff fell off in proportion to its reduction, as follows:

1856 (before reduction)	$64,022,863
1857 (year of reduction)	63,875,905
1858 (year after reduction)	41,789,621
1859	49,565,824
1860	53,187,512

Notice how these figures stamp the *Journalistic* crank's assertions as falsehoods. Take another sample near our own time, that of the tariff reduction made by the Republicans in 1883. The total imports of merchandise before and after the reduction were:

1882 (the year before)	$724,639,574
1883 (the year of reduction)	723,180,914
1884 (the year after)	667,697,693
1885	577,527,329
1886	635,436,136

How much "stimulation of importation" do those figures show as a consequence of the reductions made by the Republicans in 1883? The reduction of the tariff averaged 6 or 7 per cent. The following figures will show the effect of the reduction on the customs revenue, which the *Journalistic* crank says will be to increase rather than diminish it:

1882 (year before)	$220,410,730
1883 (year of reduction)	214,706,497
1884 (year after)	195,067,490
1885	181,471,939
1886	190,905,023

Now bear in mind during those three years following the reduction of the tariff the population of the United States increased 10 per cent and the number of consumers in like proportion.

It is thus proved by the official statistics of the United States that a reduction of the tariff does not increase the importation of foreign manufactures, but that it does decrease the amount of customs revenue derived from the tariff in due proportion. Yet we expect the journalistic cranks to continue to reiterate their chestnutty lies as if this exposure had not been made, which shows on their part a profound confidence in the stupidity and ignorance of their readers.

THE MAYOR AND CROSSINGS PROTECTION.

Commissioner Swift must be hard to please if he is not satisfied with the luminous report which Street-Superintendent Deal made to him in reference to crossings protection by the railroad companies. What could be more comprehensive than this report concerning the efforts of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Pan-Handle, and the Alton & St. Louis? A part of the report is worth quoting on account of its lucidity:

> The Chicago & Alton Railway has not placed a flagman at Thirty-sixth street. It has stationed a flagman at Church street, but has failed to do so at Mary and Joseph streets.
>
> The Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Pan-Handle Railways have complied as to repairing the planking at crossings from Ashland to Western avenues.

As far as can be gathered from this so-called "report" the railroad companies have done little or nothing to comply with the ordinance for protecting life and property at the crossings which their operations have rendered so dangerous. They have ignored the wishes of the people and the direction of the municipal officers in the matter. No wonder that on the crossings within the city of one of the roads referred to there have been seventeen *murders* during the last year. Mr. Deal does not appear to have appreciated this fact. He deemed it of importance to state that "the Chicago & Alton has not placed a flagman at Thirty-sixth street."

It is gratifying to note in this connection that the Mayor has determined to enforce the laws and ordinances of the city governing the matter of crossings protection without further delay. He says:

> If the companies will not build the viaducts and put up the necessary gates and fences, I will issue an order compelling the roads to reduce their speed to six miles an hour as required by the ordinances. If they want to run at the rate of twenty miles an hour they must take every precaution to prevent accidents and possible loss of life.

This is the way to force the railroad companies to do their duty. They will do nothing voluntarily. They must be coerced into a fulfillment of their obligations to the city. The Mayor ought not waste further time with them. Commissioner Swift needs only a word to bring them to terms. It is useless to leave the matter to such stupid or subsidized officials as Deal.

MAYOR ROCHE and Commissioner Swift have now an opportunity which they will doubtless not let pass to secure for Chicago the services of a first-class City Engineer. Since Mr. Chesbrough resigned that position during the Harrison régime the public has not had implicit faith in the conduct of the Engineering Bureau. Harrison himself had no confidence in it, and when he thought about the drainage scheme he had to go as far as Philadelphia to secure an expert. With a thoroughly competent and reliable engineer in the city's service there would be no occasion for the Philadelphia selection, or the large cost of the Drainage Commission, and it is no reflection on Mr. Hering to say that the result would have been far more satisfactory to all parties. Now that circumstances have created a vacancy in the office the Mayor should try to secure the services of a first-class man. The Mayor himself is a mechanical engineer, and doubtless understands the importance of securing the services of the best man for the vacancy that can be had; a man in whose recommendations he and the citizens can place implicit confidence; an engineer who will not recommend one thing today, another thing tomorrow, and whose estimates on work will not be subject to the suspicion of being made to further some corporate interest opposed to that of the city. No second-rate man will do. The city can better afford to pay a competent man a large salary than to pay a moderate salary to a second-rate man.

THE State census of Rhode Island has just been completed. As the smallest State of the Union some of the figures will be of general interest. The population is 304,284, the City of Providence enumerating 118,070. Though the smallest State little Rhody claims to be the most densely populated in the Union, having 288 to the square mile. There are 146,393 males and 157,891 females, the latter preponderating, as is usual in New England. There are 218,723 persons native born and 85,561 foreign born. The school attendance is 39,000 and 7,939 children are out of school. There are 26,313 illiterates, which should engage the attention of Senator Blair. How strenuously the Rhode Island dames have sought to increase the population is shown by the fact that 244 women have given birth to fifteen or more children, in all 3,889. The thrift of the people is shown by $50,876,390 deposits in the savings banks. There is no anarchy there. The manufacturing statistics are shown by 37,481 males, 21,468 females, and 4,400 children, or about one-fifth of the population, at work in mills and factories.

CONGRESSMAN MASON has properly called attention to the gross neglect of the Postal Department in failing to provide mailing-boxes for newspapers in this city. Such accommodation is provided in many other cities where they are not so necessary as in Chicago. It is not unusual, especially Monday forenoons, to see bundles of newspapers, wrapped and stamped ready for the mail-carriers, lying on the sidewalk near some letter-box and dragged hither and thither on the skirts of some passing female pedestrian. A large percentage of the papers are lost in this way. Boys sometimes take advantage of the loose system to steal the newspapers for the sake of the stamps. In bad weather the wrappers frequently come off, and the papers never reach the persons for whom they are intended. It is a scandal that in a city like Chicago, from which tens of thousands of letters are sent every day by mailing at the corner boxes, that better facilities are not afforded for mailing newspapers. Mr. Mason should keep agitating this subject until he succeeds in securing better accommodation.

THE money market was quiet, recent rates being barely maintained. Sterling exchange was higher. Investment securities were in moderate demand. The New York stock market was steady with the exception of Missouri Pacific, which declined rapidly on a large volume of business.—The Chicago produce markets were steadier, being easy at the outset and firm later, with little doing on outside orders. As compared with Thursday pork closed 2½ cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, ribs and rye unchanged, wheat ⅛ cent higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, barley firmer, and flaxseeds ⅛ cent lower.

A Barbarous Tax.

Philadelphia *Record* (newspaper having the largest circulation in that city): The barbarous stupidity of the coal tax imposed by the protective systems of the United States and Canada is revealed by the facts of trade. During the last year the imports of coal by the United States amounted to a little more than 700,000 tons. Most of this was brought in from Canada, and its cost was enhanced to consumers by a tax of 75 cents a ton. In the same period the exports of coal from the United States amounted to something more than 1,000,000 tons, a large proportion of which was shipped to Canada and subjected to a tax of 50 cents a ton. By reason of the tax each country exported less coal than it naturally would have done, and received less in return. The consumers of each country suffered in the diminished supply and in the enhanced cost of this prime necessary of living and raw material of industry. Had coal been free of tax the consumers on both sides would have been benefited in its increased supply and lessened cost. Who, then, are the gainers by this brutal tax on coal? Surely not the consumers, multitudes of whom in all the large cities and towns of the country are keenly suffering on account of the excessive cost of this commodity. Not the miners of Pennsylvania, for their condition attests that they derive no benefit from this tax, which is imposed with the dishonest pretense that it is for their protection. Since the consumers of coal and the miners who dig it have no interest in this tax, save its repeal, will some pundit of protection explain for whose advantage it is maintained? If the sole object be to enable the coal combinations to rob consumers on the one hand and to oppress the miners on the other, let the advocates and apologists of this tax have the frankness and courage to avow their purpose.

IT is justly complained that Mr. Yerkes, in his verbal veto messages to the City Council, is unnecessarily contemptuous. Not only does he wound the feelings of the Aldermen, but he sets a bad example to the youth of Chicago. The City Council should command the respect of all citizens. It may be hard work sometimes to accord this respect, but the effort should be made to do it.

"TIMES have changed. The public taste has changed," exclaimed the professor who was delivering the literary lecture, as he warmed up with his subject and brought his hand down emphatically on the desk. "Where is the man that reads Anthony Trollope today?"

"Here he is," said a hollow-eyed, dejected-looking man in the rear of the hall, as he rose up. "I am reading one of his books, but I'm doing it on a bet, and I can lick the ornery son of a gun that has given me away!"

THE statement is going the rounds that twenty-three members of the present Congress are or have been newspaper men. It ought to have been suppressed, but some thoughtless editor is always doing something to bring reproach on his profession.

THE United States Supreme Bench is now full, numerically speaking, but otherwise it has the same vacant place it had a week or two ago.

A MRS. SACKMAN of Philadelphia has left her husband seventeen times because of his cruelty to her, and seventeen times has she forgiven him and returned. She seems very slow to take a hint.

THE United States Treasury Building at Washington uses 18,000 towels per month, yet nobody ever hears of a crash in that department.

IT is said that since the closing of the saloons in Fargo, Dak., the revenue of the water-works department has fallen off $4,000 a year. Figures like these afford some idea of the amount of water necessary to render Fargo whisky harmless, or else they indicate that some unusually gifted liar is abroad in the land.

THE Rev. Sam Small has been very injudicious in getting into a personal controversy with Henry E. Dixey. Mr. Dixey is a man of great muscular activity, and if he should collide with Mr. Small the latter would go down as if kicked by the hind legs of a heifer.

THE threatened exodus of 1,000,000 negroes from the Southern States to the Argentine Republic will make no appreciable difference in the vote of Mississippi.

THE man who can see anything funny in the reported loss of the manuscript of Senator Ingalls' promised novel in the fire that burned his house and library is one of those cheerful souls that could laugh at the spectacle of a large man mourning the loss of a small baby.

A SYNDICATE has been formed in Denver for the purpose of importing Chinese servants from California. Queens of the kitchen in the Colorado Capital now command $30 a month, two nights off every week, Sundays free, unlimited parlor privileges, and choice of their mistresses' gowns. They are becoming dictatorial as to the kind of pianos that may be purchased, and in self-defense something must be done. The new syndicate agrees to furnish servants who will permit their employers to have some privileges, and has already contracted for 150 heathen Chinese.

A RHODE ISLAND poet wails, "My harp is out of tune," and then proceeds to twang it through six or eight long stanzas.

> WELL, *now* where are we? The New York *Tribune* tells us that by opposing high license we are playing into the hands of the liquor-dealers, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE (Rep.), Jan. 5, tells the liquor-dealers that "by opposing high license they are playing into the hands of the Prohibitionists." Still trying to carry the church on one shoulder and the saloon on the other!—*Voice.*

No; but neither of the *Tribunes* likes or approves of the partnership between the ultra prohibition fanatics and the rumsellers. The "saloon power" is more formidable than it otherwise would be on account of the indirect aid it gets from the irrational, unreasoning, blind dogmatists of the Prohibition party.

> THE more the free-traders denounce Congressman Sam Randall the more popular he will become with the people at large.—*Chicago Journal.*

Is the *Journal* getting ready to nominate Sam Randall as the Republican candidate for President?

NEXT to the New York *Tribune's* Farmers' Congress the most imposing spectacle of the season thus far has been the souse with which Senator Sherman's boom has sunk down beneath the ingulfing waves of oblivion.

"WHAT a luxurious death! How I envy him!" said the wealthy man despairingly as he read of a miner who had been crushed by a lump of hard coal weighing a ton and a half falling on him.

CURRENT NOTES.

An interrupted prayer. "Now I lay me down to sleep, and—O, Lord, but your feet are cold!"—*St. Paul News.*

She—"I don't like a front seat. I can't see the other women's hats." He—"But we can see the stage; that's something."—*Life.*

Employers of servants will be pleased to learn that there is a movement on foot to give mistresses at least three evenings in the week.—*Puck.*

The most trying position a truthful clergyman can be in is to be preaching the funeral sermon of a man who died rich and mean.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

No, Henry, when ladies appear in demi-toilet it does not mean that they are only half dressed. It means that they have more clothes on than when they are in full dress.—*Life.*

King Tomatoa of the Society Islands has stirred up a revolt among his subjects by trying to force civilized customs on them. The best thing he can do is to make them "ketchup" with the times.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Mistress—"Anna! Whatever has become of all your pretty curls?" Maid—"You see, ma'am, the regiment has left our town, and so I have had to give a lock of my hair to several of my acquaintances."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Eastern railway manager—"What's the price of coal now?" Assistant—"Nine dollars a ton." "Humph! Send word to the passenger brakemen to use coal very cautiously. We don't want any more car-stove horrors."—*Omaha World.*

An enterprising clothier advertises guaranteeing a wife to every man who buys a suit of clothes. This is no inducement at all. What would do for this country better would be a guarantee of a suit of clothes to every man who has a wife.—*London Tid-Bits.*

"My dear young lady," exclaimed a Minneapolis caller upon a St. Paul society belle, "I am astonished at your sentiments. You actually make me start—upon my word you do." "Well, sir," replied the damsel, "I've been waiting to start you for the last hour."—*St. Paul News.*

Mr. McCorkle (an attenuated dude standing before portrait of a broad-chested warrior-like ancestor)—I tell you, Miss Nivens, I'm no snob, but I'm proud of my descent. Miss Nivens—You should be, Mr. McCorkle; it has been a great one!—*Life.*

No, Patti has no babies. The family have decided that they can't afford it. When they realized that it would cost the youngster £100 every time he wanted his mother to sing him to sleep, cash up, or no concert, they decided that no baby could stand it without mortgaging the nursery and fittings.—*London Tid-Bits.*

PERSONALS.

Editor George W. Childs' fame as a philanthropist brings its reward to him in the shape of about 200 begging letters every day.

Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, widow of the blind Postmaster-General of England, talks of coming to this country to deliver a course of lectures.

Miss Hooper of Cincinnati, who has resided in Paris for many years, is to become the wife of the Marquis d'Adda-Salvaterra, and will reside in Milan.

The ex-Empress Eugénie, who is not yet 60, is said to look much older, and is very infirm, and pale. She has been obliged to use a cane in walking ever since 1879.

Miss Louisa Corbin of New York will soon wed Mr. Horace Walpole, nephew and heir of Lord Oxford. The English papers say that "the lady has great expectations."

E. C. Allen, the millionaire publisher of Augusta, Me., used to sell raspberries from a tin pail in the streets of that city. His various publications have 1,200,000 subscribers.

Perry Belmont and Isador Rayner, Democrats, and Phelps and Long, Republicans, are the only members of the House of Representatives who part their hair in the middle.

Edward H. Blake is the richest man in Bangor, Me. He is worth $5,000,000, is not yet 40 years of age, unmarried, has no relatives, and but one intimate friend, and leads a lonely life.

Mr. and Mrs. James Goldsbury of Warwick, Mass., have celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding. He is 91 years old, but he is able to visit his barn daily and attend to his live stock.

Col. John H. Knight of Milwaukee is said to be the choice of Secretary Vilas as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. He is connected with Vilas in the Superior Lumber Company.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe again informs an interviewer that her literary work is finished. Her daily life is the same as that of any old lady with quiet tastes, and she is extremely fond of long walks.

Isham White of Washington County, Pennsylvania, claims to be the oldest citizen of the State. He was born in 1776, was a soldier in Gen. Jackson's army at New Orleans, and asserts that a bullet from his musket killed Gen. Pakenham.

Lemuel J. Curtis, a millionaire, who died the other day at Meriden, Conn., bequeathed $750,000 to the Curtis Home for Old Women and Orphans, an institution built and maintained by himself. Several Episcopal charities also get $20,000 each.

Bishop Vladimir of St. Petersburg will soon take charge of the Russo-Greek church in San Francisco. He was for many years engaged in missionary work in Japan, and has recently held the position of Inspector of the Theological Seminary at St. Petersburg.

M. Grévy, ex-President of the French Republic, lives very quietly in his new home. Occasionally he takes a short walk in the Trocadero Gardens. When he rides out it is in a carriage hired at a livery stable. Mme. Grévy seldom leaves the house.

Senator Ingalls says that he would rather be John L. Sullivan than Daniel Webster. In this Ingalls displays the brilliant intellectual power which always enables him to grasp the essential points of a subject. Daniel Webster is dead, you will observe.—*Ex.*

Miss Marian Foster, the crippled artist of New York, contemplates a trip to Europe next summer, and intends to set her artistic cap for the Prince of Wales. She is an enthusiastic admirer of President and Mrs. Cleveland, who have been very kind to her.

Mrs. Dr. Edna Hill Gray Dow, who has just been chosen President of the only horse-railroad in Dover, N. H., is an attractive lady of about 40, with very pleasing manners and cheerful disposition. She is worth about $100,000, most of which she has made by shrewd ventures in real-estate speculation. She is a firm believer in the right of woman suffrage, and more than once has essayed to put that right in practice. It is said that certain reflections made by the politicians against the wisdom of allowing women to take a hand in public affairs influenced her decision to enter the field and become a railroad queen.

Verily, They Have Their Reward.

Peoria *Transcript:* There are three Republicans who are perfectly safe from Presidential lightning. These are Stewart, Stanford, and Riddleberger. They have crawled into their political coffins and the lids have been nailed down tight.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

[*By Fred H. Carruth.*]

"O, uncle," said the dear, vivacious girl, "I've got something I want to tell you so much!"

"All right, Isabel, all right; go ahead and tell it," and he beamed on his niece a fond, fatherly gaze.

"It's about your character; I know it just as well as if I had known you a long time, and here this is the first day I ever saw you!"

"O, I suppose your father——"

"No, no one ever told me a word. I read it in your handwriting. You know I have learned to read character in writing, and so I read yours and know it perfectly."

"Indeed?"

"O, yes. Isn't it nice? Yes, you see I got a couple of your business letters to papa down at the office, and your character was just as clear to me as could be. Your down strokes indicate great force and decision and your capitals are large, which show lofty imagination. Then all the way through your writing I could detect great benevolence and love of doing good."

"Er—um," said the old man as he rubbed his head. "Well?"

"Then your 'R's,' and 'B's,' and 'P's' show great fancy and love of the beautiful; and the decided full-stop indicates that you have no fickleness about you; and the line of writing inclines up slightly, which means loftiness of aim and a high purpose in life."

"Hah! Anything more?"

"O, yes; your 'M's' and 'W's' readily tell that you have a fine poetical and artistic feeling, and your 'D's' and 'S's' are exactly like those of the most celebrated musicians; then I should judge that you were largely endowed with reverence and the love of truth; and also had excellent judgment and a well-balanced mind."

"Mebby! That all?"

"No, I read lots more. You have a strong love of home and family, which shows in your small letters; and the way you round all your characters indicates much ability for organization as well as great business aptitude; the way you dot your 'i's' shows liberality and desire to give every man his due; a certain unevenness in some letters indicates humor and originality combined with hearty good fellowship; and you cross your 't's' so near like all great orators and statesmen that I really wonder you have never entered public life and got into Congress."

"Hey? Hey? Go on!"

"Well, I don't think of much more just now, except that your signature seemed to me to vary rather more from the body of your writing than most people's; but that, I suppose, is because you have to write it so often. I thought I detected a little stubbornness in it, as well as a shade of bigotry, and some indications of a high and quick temper, and perhaps a little that would indicate a lack of appreciation of other people's accomplishments, with a faint touch of combativeness and inability to grasp new ideas. But, then, that's nothing. O, I do want to show you the lovely Christmas present papa gave mamma," and she tripped away with an engaging smile.

"Isn't it truly wonderful," said Isabel's young man, who sat across the room on the edge of the sofa, "how Miss Isabel can read character from handwriting? Really surprising!"

"Y-a-e-s—y-a-e-s," said the old man; "y-a-e-s, very wonderful, remarkably surprising! The dodgastedest wonderfullest thing I ever saw!" And the old man got up and glared over his spectacles after his hat. "Y-a-e-s, dummed surprising, I must say! I hire a slimpsy-legged, shallow-minded young man that looks some like you, and pay him $8 a week to write all my business letters, and all I ever do is to sign my name to 'em! O, yes, awful wonderful!" And he went out the front door and nearly sprained his foot in boarding a street-car, and ripped and swore under his breath till he scared off two lady passengers.

⁂

"My gracious!" said the old lady as she sat in the railroad waiting-room and rubbed her spectacles and peered with mild surprise at a kind-looking, blue-eyed man who stood by the stove; "did you say you lived in the Indian Territory?"

"Yes, ma'am; I have lived there fifteen years."

"But don't you find it—well—find it very rough there?"

"O, no, ma'am, not at all. There is a very good class of people there now."

"O, well, I suppose, I suppose—I'm losing track of things—I used to understand when I was a girl that it was a terribly wild country."

"Undoubtedly, then, but there has been a great change."

"Yes, but I should think it would be lonesome after all. Do you have any amusements?"

"O, yes; some."

"Spelling-schools?"

"Well, no; not often."

"Candy pulls?"

"N-o-o, I can't say as I ever heard of any."

"Debating clubs.

"O, yes," returned the man, somewhat relieved; "we do have them. I took part in an interesting debate last week."

"What was the question?"

"Well, I've forgot what the question we started to debate was, but I know it run into questions concerning the veracity and family history of the various participants, and before we got through I had to kill two men and a nigger, and was shot four times in the body and twice in the legs."

"Goodness gracious sakes!" exclaimed the old lady as she moved away; "did you have to leave civilization and go to that horrible country on account of some terrible crime, or—or—"

"O, no," returned the stranger, as he gazed at the ceiling; "no, nothing of the kind. I was sent there originally by the Philadelphia Indian Rights Society as a missionary. But there wasn't no money in missionarying, ma'am, and I soon started the Heathens' Own faro bank."

⁂

"See here, sir," said a man to a Dakota real-estate agent; "you know that lot you sold me for $50 last fall?"

"Yes."

"Well, I find you've just sold the same lot to an Eastern speculator—just saw the records—warranty deed, consideration $500. What do you mean by selling my lot?"

"Isn't your lot down under twenty feet of snow?"

"Well, yes, from twenty to twenty-five."

"Well, this lot I've sold to the New England man is on top. When the snow thaws in June you just go ahead and take possession of your lot and tell the Boston man that his lot has melted and run into the Gulf of Mexico. O, there's more than one way to skin an Eastern capitalist besides holding over him in draw-poker!"

The Mark Tapleys of Politics.

Buffalo *Express:* Cleveland was not made for the mugwumps. The mugwumps were made for Cleveland. And now that he has thrown away both his dark lantern and his mask the duped mugwump finds his pockets rifled and his reform watch stolen, and, like such victims the world over, he seeks to hide his loss and his chagrin under an assumed aspect of cheerfulness.

Not Affected by the Weather.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* The blizzard in the Northwest has not affected the hold of James G. Blaine on that region, though everything else seems to have suffered. The Minnesota Republican clubs now convened at St. Paul are solid for the Maine statesman. Cold doesn't cool the ardor of Mr. Blaine's supporters.

In Token of Sympathy.

Philadelphia *Press:* May it please your Honor—we are addressing you, Mr. Justice Lamar—we move that the court do now adjourn as a mark of sympathy for the Federal Constitution in this its hour of affliction and humiliation.

Where the Profits Have Gone.

St. Paul *Globe:* So far as things have developed it seems that the Government will have to look into the pockets of the directors of the Pacific roads if it expects to find any trace of its interest in those corporations.

An Invitation to Settle.

Detroit *Tribune:* "Don't trust anybody that doesn't belong to the third party," say the demagogs who are running that sideshow. This must be an invitation to the Democrats to pay the St. Johns in advance.

A Misfit Garment Discarded.

Louisville *Commercial:* The President has seven new suits of clothes. Among those discarded was a civil-service reform garment which never did fit like it was made for him.

The Real Sufferer.

New York *World:* The farmer is the man who suffers most from the tariff, and the sooner he finds it out the better.

The Tariff on the Blizzard.

St. Louis *Republican:* The Northwest is not protected from Canadian blizzards, but it is from English blankets.

FROM BEHIND THE BARS.

EDITOR O'BRIEN IS RELEASED FROM TULLAMORE PRISON.

He Is Received on Every Side with Enthusiastic Expressions of Public Support—Dublin Gives Him a Hearty Welcome—An Address to the People—New Opera Intended for an Early Bringing Out in America—Gilbert and Sullivan's Latest.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TRIBUNE.
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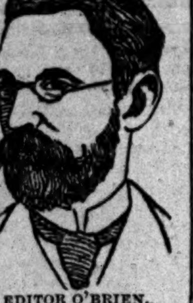
EDITOR O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—William O'Brien, M. P., was released from Tullamore Prison today. It was not expected that he would be liberated until Sunday, or tomorrow at the earliest, and the announcement came as a surprise. Nevertheless, the good people of the Town of Tullamore gave him a hearty welcome, having early learned that he was to be set free because of inquiries instituted upon the appearance of a formidable force of police which had been drafted in. When Mr. O'Brien passed out through the prison portals he voluntarily returned and visited Lord Mayor Sullivan, who is still in durance. Mr. O'Brien subsequently drove to the residence of Dr. McAlroy, the good priest who had devoted so much attention to him in prison. The people were very enthusiastic, and Inspector Carter at one point drew his men across the road. Mr. O'Brien jumped off his car and asked the Inspector if he was a free man. The Inspector replied in the affirmative. "Then," said Mr. O'Brien, "the people have a perfectly legal right to approach me, and if you provoke a disturbance upon your head will rest the consequences."

The inspector drew off his men, and Mr. O'Brien proceeded on his journey amid tremendous cheers. He had a hearty greeting from Dr. McAlroy, and then visited Dr. Moorehead, whose attention to the distinguished prisoner while in jail cannot be too highly extolled. At 5 o'clock Mr. O'Brien addressed a public meeting of the inhabitants of Tullamore. He had previously a cordial shake of the hand with John Mandeville, his fellow prisoner, who had journeyed from Mitchellstown to greet him, and from Thomas Congdon, M. P., who had also reached Tullamore. The little town was then gayly decorated with green arches in honor of Mr. O'Brien, who is more than usually pale, but is in the best of spirits and speaks in the most hopeful manner of the aspect of affairs.

En route from Tullamore, which he left at 7 o'clock, to Dublin, which he reached before 10 o'clock, his progress was a right royal one. At all the stations there were the most marked indications of rejoicing, decorations were general, and addresses were presented couched in the warmest terms of admiration of Mr. O'Brien's devotion to the welfare of the Irish people. In Dublin the news of Mr. O'Brien's liberation caused some excitement. Preparations had been in progress to give him a rousing reception, but were not completed. The league branches, however, and Gaelic Athletic Club soon got matters in order, and from 8 o'clock bands and deputations and huge crowds were soon wending their way towards King's Bridge terminus. In Parkgate street, near the Phœnix Park, the members of the Gaelic Athletic Club in their smart uniforms, and wearing their club colors, marched six deep to the terminus, their appearance creating a profound impression. Mr. O'Brien's train arrived in fairly good time, and he was welcomed by a large number of members of Parliament in the heartiest conceivable manner. A torchlight procession was organized, and the quays were traversed by many thousand with bands and banners.

Mr. O'Brien was well pleased with his reception. He took his seat in the Lord Mayor's carriage and was conveyed to the Imperial Hotel in O'Connell street, from one of the windows of which he addressed an enormous multitude, who crowded the magnificent thoroughfare. Mr. O'Brien was very weak after his day's exertion. He delivered a long speech in Tullamore and shorter addresses at other places, and in Dublin his speech was comparatively brief. In Tullamore, where Father McAlroy occupied the chair, Mr. O'Brien said: "My friends, I feel it very pleasant to be free tonight and to see so many friendly faces around me, but I never felt more embarrassed in all my life than how to deal with the perfect torrent of kind expressions that has been flowing in upon me all the day. I cannot depart from Tullamore without attempting to express my gratitude, and I think I may say the gratitude of the Irish people, to Dr. Moorehead, who is, I believe, the man who conjured up that most unexpected apparition—the uninvited visiting Justice—that most unwelcome and unbidden guest at the little Barmecide feast that Mr. Balfour had arranged for himself here in Tullamore. One of the addresses referred in specially-generous terms at the struggle which we have been endeavoring to make against the attempt to turn political imprisonment to the basest political use for the purpose of blackening and of stigmatizing and dishonoring the representations of the Irish people in the eyes of England. From the beginning I regarded Mr. Balfour's boast that he would sink us to the level of criminals as a piece of calculated brutality; as a part of the deliberate policy of defamation which unscrupulous men are carrying on against us in England, not because they believe in it, but as a piece of base party tactics. I believe it to be simply a new and more truculent form of Parnellism and crime policy of the London *Times*, and I believe it would have been base in us if we had lain down submissively under an infamy of that sort. I have no doubt that we have still a good deal of suffering and dogged fighting before us. I believe that the protest that we have maintained, and the force of English opinion and English discussion has already broken the neck of Mr. Balfour's base prison legislation scheme. I understand that Mr. Blunt has communicated to the public that cold-blooded and murderous statement. He communicated it to me months before there was the slightest probability of his being one of Mr. Balfour's victims himself, and it was because I had that statement in my mind that I told Dr. Moorehead and Mr. Egan in the beginning that I believed they had brought us here to Tullamore to murder us, because I know that Mr. Blunt was a man who would let his right hand wither away in the fire before he would tell a lie. And I suppose it can do no harm now to confess to you that, although I kept a good face to the world, I went into prison with a perfect conviction in my heart that I should never come out of it alive."

At Dublin Mr. O'Brien was greeted at the railway station by an immense crowd which included many members of Parliament and a large number of priests. On alighting from the train he entered the Lord Mayor's carriage and was driven to a hotel, followed by a long procession. The paraders carried torches, and marched to the music of several bands. Many houses along the route were brilliantly illuminated, and bonfires blazed in all parts of the town. On arriving at the hotel Mr. O'Brien made a brief speech. His voice was very hoarse. He said he rejoiced that, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Balfour, the Irish were stronger than ever. Although the English were slow in joining them, they would be slow in deserting them. The Irish would not resort to outrage, but would follow Parnell and Gladstone, trusting to the democracy of Great Britain to make Ireland a nation.

Mr. O'Brien received many congratulatory letters in the course of the day, some coming from America.

Rudolph Aronson has been flitting between Paris and London, and flirting with Chassaingne and Lecocq in one Capital and Gilbert and Sullivan in the other. The result is he has obtained exclusive American stage rights to four operas, or operettas, for eventual New York delectation. One is "Nadji," by Chassaingne, composer of "Falka." This is to be produced in six weeks here at the Avenue Theatre, succeeding "The Old Guard." It is unprecedented that a French comic opera should be first produced in English dress. New-Yorkers are to have it at the Casino. The scene is laid in Hungary, and the plot is the result of a pleasant marriage of comic business and love interest. The composition is especially rich in chorus. The Lecocq novelty is "La Vollieriere," which will soon be first produced at the Paris Nouveautes. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, which is to redeem "Ruddigore," cannot see light before June, and on its production no libretto of the dialog or full words will be printed until after the production at the Casino. The plot, subject, and methods will be a profound secret between the author and composer until rehearsal time, so that impressions on the subject that may be cabled or written about it will be drafted from imagination. Tito Mattei, whose "Non Ever" is world renowned, has just finished an opera on a Spanish subject not yet given a name, which manager Aronson is also considering. It is Sig. Mattei's first pretentious musical work.

The reception given by Lady Morier at St. Petersburg was attended by a large number of the corps diplomaque and most brilliant society. Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill attracted a great deal of attention and curiosity, especially among the ladies present. Lady Randolph Churchill was resplendant in diamonds. Lord Churchill, in the course of conversation with some of the Russian political celebrities, expressed the utmost satisfaction with his stay there. He would have liked to postpone his departure, but he esteemed it his duty to return to England without delay. From some further remarks dropped by Lord Randolph it might be concluded that immediately after his return home he intends to open a serious campaign against Lord Salisbury, if not for the purpose of overthrowing him, at least to prevent him from joining the triple alliance.

IRVING'S LITTLE FAREWELL SPEECH.

He Returns Thanks for Miss Terry, Himself, and His Company.

Mr. Henry Irving made a graceful little farewell speech between the acts last night at McVicker's. The program comprised the fourth act of the "Merchant of Venice," the second act of "Louis XI.," the third act of "The Bells," and the third act of "Olivia." The house was crowded and the audience exceptionally enthusiastic. After a third recall at the end of the third act Mr. Irving stepped to the middle of the stage in front of the curtain and spoke his piece. He was still panting from the violent gymnastics incidental to the death of Mathias. He said:

"Although this is not 'positively our last appearance,' as the play-bills say—for we shall have the honor of playing here again tomorrow—I take this opportunity of thanking you one and all for the hearty support you have given us during our four weeks in your renowned city——"

"It was weel deservit," shouted a man in the gallery.

Mr. Irving breathed hard two or three times as he gazed upward to discover the source of the interruption.

"I thank that gentleman," he continued, "and if I mistake not he is from the bonnie land o' Scotland. I am glad and proud to say that our engagement has exceeded any former one in this city. I was somewhat anxious about 'Faust,' for I thought Chicago might be a little too good to appreciate the Devil. [Laughter.] There was indeed a little difference of opinion regarding the gentleman in black—or the gentleman in red—but I found you always ready to give the Devil his due. [Applause.] In the presentation of 'Olivia' we changed the sulphur of Goethe for the sweetness of Goldsmith—the play in which Miss Terry charmed all hearts. [Loud applause.] I thank Mr. McVicker and his staff for their kindness and efforts, and I thank the press for its liberality of space and kindness of speech—in short, we tender thanks all around for the uniform generosity with which we have been treated. When the thermometer was at or below zero we have always been warmed by your kindly welcome. And I want to add this: Whatever wonders Mephistopheles might perform, they must sink into insignificance when compared with the rise and growth of your great city, which I regard as the most stupendous fact of the time. I hope it is not the last time we shall visit you; and, tendering you again most sincere thanks on behalf of Miss Terry, myself, and the others of the company, I am always your faithful and devoted servant." [Loud applause.]

Mr. Irving and Miss Terry were twice recalled after the final fall of the curtain.

ANOTHER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

The "Panopticon"—It Will Open About June 1—Its Character.

Chicago in a few months will possess a new palace of amusement, "The Panopticon." It will be a sort of Eden Musée, with some novel features. It will be financially solid, and is said to be backed by some of the foremost men in the city. William A. Merigold and Edward Foreman have been the prime movers in the project, and among the subscribers to the stock are Charles L. Hutchinson, P. D. Armour, Arthur Blair, Charles Counselman, Addison Ballard, Charles Raymond, and C. W. Dwight. The company has been in process of formation for the last six months. The organization was completed yesterday, when the capital stock of $170,000 was all taken and paid for. The building selected for the "Panopticon" is that formerly occupied by Montgomery Ward & Co., on Wabash avenue, near Jackson street. The lot, 54x171 feet, has been leased to the company for ninety-nine years by Addison Ballard, at a rental of $6,840 per year, the building upon it having been sold outright for $40,000. It will be entirely remodeled, and a new front put in. The architects, said to be Messrs. Bourne & Hills, have been arranging the details for some time, and work will be commenced at a very early date. The whole of the building—four floors and basement—will be utilized by the company for the display of wax figures, art gallery, music-room, etc. Mr. Hills has been in Europe for some time, and has concluded the purchase of a collection of grade wax figures, which is now on exhibition in Berlin. Prof. Frederick Verweg of the Eden Musée of New York has been engaged as manager, and will leave for Europe Feb. 1 to coöperate with Mr. Hills and give him the benefit of his experience. Orchestras will be engaged for long terms for the amusement palace, the opening attraction in this line being the Hungarian Band. The projectors expect to open about June 1.

TORTURED HIS WIFE.

Probability that a Georgia Brute May Be Lynched by His Neighbors.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Tom Pinkleton, who had been confined in Lowndes County Jail, has been taken back to Hamilton County, Fla., where it is believed he will be lynched. Several months ago Pinkleton married Miss Clara Lee, and in less than three days he began beating and abusing her. As a safeguard against her escape he chained her to the bed with a trace-chain, securing her by a turn around the ankle. About two weeks ago Pinkleton asked his wife to leave the country with him, which she with womanly ingenuity agreed to, only asking leave to tell her people good-by. She obtained permission, and, flying to her father, told him her woes. Mr. Lee took his shotgun and went after Pinkleton, but he begged for his life. He got away and was arrested in Lowndes yesterday. Pinkleton seared his wife with a hot iron in order to add to her torture.

Passenger Rates West.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—The first circular of the Passenger Department of the Transcontinental Association has been issued. It contains the one-way rates to the Pacific coast and the rules governing the traffic for the instruction of the members and non-members of the association. The differential allowed the Canadian Pacific is $10 on limited first-class rates to Puget's Sound and Portland and $5 on emigrant tickets to the same points. The Puget Sound and Portland territory is given entirely to the Northern and the Canadian Pacific. The representatives of the passenger business are now drawing up a circular giving the rules governing round-trip and excursion rates.

The Michigan Central's Niagara.

The Michigan Central does not assume the ownership of Niagara Falls, but it does offer to its passengers from its station at Falls View the grandest and most comprehensive spectacle that the great cataract affords. It is the only road that runs directly by the falls, and from this point all parts of the cataract, the angry rapids above, and the boiling caldron below, are in full view. At this season, when the cliffs are hung with gigantic icicles, and the trees and shrubbery covered with curious formations of frozen spray, the scene reaches, in the language of Bayard Taylor, "the climax of beauty."

ARRESTING HOME-RULERS

FATHER M'FADDEN AND MR. BLANE, M. P., IN THE TOILS.

A Concession to Blunt—Work of the French Deputies—De Lesseps' Lottery Scheme Meets with Disfavor—Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill Handsomely Entertained in St. Petersburg—News from Berlin—Don Carlos Ready to Fight—General Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Father McFadden of Gweedore was arrested at Armagh for taking part in the opposition to evictions. He was committed for trial on a charge of holding anti-landlord and anti-police meetings. He was removed, in company with Mr. Blane, to the jail at Donegal. Mr. Blane, M. P. for South Armagh, was arrested at Armagh at the same time Father McFadden was taken into custody. He was committed for trial on a charge of making speeches inciting the tenants to resist the authorities.

Upon the arrival of Father McFadden at Londonderry the police escorting him were stoned by an excited mob and several were injured. A detective was hit on the head, and is reported to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

Justice Andrews of the Exchequer Court has granted a demand made in behalf of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt for the production of certain documents concerning the Woodford affair, which will be used in an action of Mr. Blunt against Chief Secretary Balfour. Mr. Byrne, counsel for the Crown, opposed the demand on the ground that the documents were privileged.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Netheravon today, denied that there had been any change in his opinions on the Irish question such as people pretend to see in his recent speech. He said it would be the greatest mistake to hand Ireland over to a system of home rule such as Mr. Gladstone proposed.

Mr. Evelyn, the retiring member of Parliament for Deptford, who recently left the Conservative party and became a Gladstonian, advises the electors of Deptford to vote for Mr. Wilfrid Blunt as their representative in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hayden, editor of the Westmeath *Examiner*, has been again arrested on the charge of using seditious language.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Work by the Deputies—A Set-Back for De Lesseps.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies which has had the matter in charge has reported against considering the Amnesty bill. The proposals to make the positions of Minister of War and Minister of Marine permanent ones, and not to be affected by Cabinet changes, has passed its first reading in the committee. The Committee on Municipal Law has approved the bill for the establishment of the official residence of the Prefect of the Seine in the Hotel de Ville.

The *Journal des Debats* states that the Ministers came to a unanimous decision at today's council to refuse the application of M. de Lesseps for authority to issue lottery loans for aiding in the construction of the Panama Canal. As a consequence Panama Canal shares toward the close of business on the bourse fell 25 francs.

M. de Lesseps has issued a circular in which he says that he is prepared to appeal directly to the public with a class of bonds giving the fullest guarantees, but he declines to accept the Government's decision refusing him authority to issue lottery loans. To do so, he says, would be to acquiesce in all the calumnies against the Panama Canal. He therefore urges shareholders to request the Deputies for their respective districts to bring the matter before the Chamber for a full public inquiry.

A sensation has been caused at Nancy by the discovery that a frontier guard named Kuhn, who was supposed to be a Frenchman, is really a German. Kuhn was dismissed as soon as his nationality became known.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Telegrams from Toulon report that the Government arsenal there has suddenly become the scene of great activity. Everything is being hastened to place a squadron of ironclads and all the available cruisers in readiness to sail. The men at the dock-yards are working extra time.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Entertainment of Lord Randolph Churchill and His Wife in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—General von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador, gave a banquet last evening to Lord Randolph and Lady Churchill, and afterward gave a brilliant soirée in their honor, at which Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador, M. de Giers, and other statesmen, and the élite of Russian society were present, and which was a great success. Today M. de Giers gave a farewell banquet to Lord Randolph and Lady Churchill, and among the guests were the Czar and Sir Robert Morier. The Grand Duke Sergius entertained Lord Randolph and his wife at a banquet Wednesday.

It is generally believed here that Lord Randolph Churchill intends to open a campaign against Lord Salisbury in order to prevent England joining the triple alliance. This impression is due to remarks made by Lord Randolph in the course of conversation.

Sir Robert Carden Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Sir Robert Walter Carden is dead. He was 87 years old.

[Sir Robert Walter Carden was the son of the late James Carden of Bedford Square, London, and was born in 1801. His mother was a daughter of the late John Walter, M. P., of the *Times*, in which journal Sir Robert is understood to have possessed an interest. He was gazetted as an officer in the Eighty-second Foot, but afterwards went on the Stock Exchange as a stock and share broker. He became, in 1849, an Alderman of the City of London, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1857-'58. He was the founder of the City Bank. He was an unsuccessful candidate for St. Albans in 1850, and procured the disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was returned for Gloucester as a Conervative, in 1857, was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponent on petition, and was defeated in a contest for Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden was at the time of his death a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for London. He married in 1827, Pamela Elizabeth Edith, daughter of the late Dr. Andrews of the Nineteenth Foot. She died in 1874.]

Don Carlos Ready to Fight.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—In an interview at Venice Don Carlos declared that Spain must become one of the greatest European powers; that her navy must be immediately strengthened, and that an obligatory military service was essential. The present monarchy, he said, was unfitted to carry on the work before it, and unless it was replaced he was strongly of the opinion that a republic would soon come. The Spanish future lay in Morocco and South America. Don Carlos expressed his readiness to fight in the Spanish ranks the moment he was called.

A Call for More Money.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company today Mr. John Pender, the Chairman, said the progressive development of the cable traffic could not be sustained by the six-penny rate, which had ceased to give increased returns. He therefore advocated a conference to determine what would be a fair rate both for the shareholders and the public. If the traffic developed by the six-penny rate could be maintained at a shilling rate, the increase would not burden the public and it would satisfy the company.

In the Kaiser's Domain.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The supplementary estimates under the Government's Military bill, which is now before the Reichstag, already largely exceeds the 200,000,000 marks recently mentioned as the sum that would be required.

Emperor William received the President of the Landtag today, and in the course of his remarks observed that the Prussian finance would show a further considerable improvement if, as he hoped, in spite of the existing uncertainty of political affairs, peace were maintained.

Suicide of an Admiral.

FALMOUTH, Jan. 20.—Rear-Admiral Louis Hutton Versturme of the British navy committed suicide here today in a fit of insanity. He entered the service in 1850 and became a Rear Admiral in 1886. He was on the retired list.

The Florence Trouble Settled.

ROME, Jan. 20.—The *Tribuna* announces that the Florence incident has been settled. The Italian Pretor will be reduced to the fourth grade and the French Consul will be reproved by his Government.

News Notes by Cable.

The Austrian War Minister is suffering from a serious attack of hernia.

It is rumored that the Russian Government contemplates the issue of a forced loan.

A large mail-bag in transit from Belfast to Greenock was ripped open and robbed of its contents.

A house in Houndsditch, London, was burned Thursday night, and four Portuguese lost their lives.

The staff of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic agency in Sophia has been suddenly recalled and the members have started for Vienna.

The report from London that Admiral Sir John Tryon would succeed Lord Charles Beresford as Junior Lord of the Admiralty was untrue.

The Russian police have learned of a new movement among the students. The discovery has led to the definit postponement of the opening of the universities.

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, distributed prizes at the Birkbeck Institute, London, yesterday, and delivered an oration on the advantages of education.

The American ship Alfred D. Snow, which was wrecked near Waterford, Ireland, while on a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool, is breaking up. Half of her cargo has been swept away. Salvage is hopeless.

The London *Chronicle's* correspondent at Rome says that Cardinal Manning has written to the Pope to the effect that any outspoken opposition to Gladstone on the part of the Vatican would produce among Irish and English Catholics a disaffection that would lead to serious results.

THE NATURAL GAS CRAZE.

Work on the Wells at East Chicago—Mandel Bros.' Experiments.

A large gang of men is at work night and day at East Chicago on the artesian well, and already a depth of 760 feet has been reached. The Trenton rock, where oil is usually to be found, has been struck, and those interested are anxious to see what will be the result of continued drilling. A Lima, O., well firm has the job in hand and is pushing the work along with all possible rapidity, the hope being that natural gas will soon be struck, or perhaps oil. The well will be sunk to a depth of 1,800 feet if necessary to reach gas or oil. No arrangement has as yet been made by the Pennsylvania Road for the running of trains from South Chicago to Hammond, but probably they will be put on in a few days. When this is done East Chicago will be in direct communication with all surrounding points, and will have railroad connection with Hammond and the Lake Shore and Fort Wayne Roads. Spring will undoubtedly see great improvements in the East Chicago and Southeast Calumet region. Already the price of land is going up, and owners are not anxious to sell except, of course, to concerns that will locate their works there.

Chief-Engineer Nelson of Mandel Bros. yesterday completed his experimental apparatus and is now in shape to make a very neat exhibition to any interested persons of the merits of the natural gas from the artesian well. The apparatus is simple and consists of a fifty-gallon water-tank with the proper attachments in the way of piping and a self-closing water-gage of his own invention, through which a stream of water is forced at the rate of forty gallons per minute. The gas separates from the water as it passes through and rises to the top of the tank, its volume being shown by the water-gage. A fan-shaped burner invented for the occasion spreads the flame into a broad jet and at the same time partially separates the air from the gas, giving a pretty and very hot flame. The gas is quite similar, to judge by the appearance of the flame, to that at the Leland. The well is 150 feet deep, and the flow of water abundant. The gas is there beyond doubt, but is, of course, without practical value unless the well is made a dry well. What Mandel Bros. will do towards utilizing the flow of gas has not yet been determined.

MRS. HENDRICKS' VICTIMS.

The Swindles of the Philadelphia Financier Aggregating Over $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—The Sheriff will tomorrow sell out the handsome dwelling and contents belonging to Mrs. Celia Hendricks, at No. 1527 Girard street, under an execution for debt. The creditors are several tradesmen and retail firms. Mrs. Hendricks is the woman whom Miss Mary A. Brown of Norristown loaned at various times $30,000 upon the representations that Mrs. Hendricks had a fortune of $50,000 locked up in the hands of an agent in New York. As the investigation of the transactions which Mrs. Hendricks had with other confiding acquaintances progresses new victims develop, and it is stated that up to tonight creditors whose claims aggregate over $100,000 have been located. The amounts which these people intrusted to the woman range from $5,000 to $36,000, and in each case the money was given willingly upon the representations made by Mrs. Hendricks that she had a large fortune which was, for the time, out of her reach. In one or two instances she exhibited a paper which purported to be and which she declared was a bond of the United States Government of the amount of $750,000 for the payment of the mythical legacy, and in this manner reassured her victims. Mrs. Hendricks has disappeared and her husband and son profess not to know her whereabouts. They also say they did not know she was engaged in any such practices as are charged against her. Some of her victims still maintain confidence in her.

TALKING ABOUT AN INVESTIGATION.

The Reading Strike May Be Looked Into by a Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 20.—The subject of the Reading Railroad strike came up before the House Committee on Commerce today through a request by the sub-committee to which had been referred the Anderson resolution providing for an inquiry into the strike that it be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. It appears that the committee is pretty evenly divided, a number of its members favoring an immediate inquiry into the strike, while, perhaps, as many more take the ground that if the strike concerns anything more than private interests and is properly a subject for investigation by the Government the inquiry should be made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has jurisdiction if public rights are concerned. The matter will be further considered next Tuesday, when an effort will be made to dispose of the resolution. It is understood that a delegation from the Knights of Labor will try to secure a hearing upon that day to present their side of the case.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Notes.

Frederick May, a German farmer and old settler near Creston, Ia., hung himself from a railroad bridge here Thursday night. Cause, domestic trouble.

McCormick's blacking works and Blackmore's brass foundry at Pittsburg were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $20,000; fully insured.

The jury in the Milwaukee murder case against John Toyle, a Finlander, went out yesterday afternoon, and at a late hour last night had not returned a verdict.

A bob-sled ran into a carriage in Pittsburg Thursday night, badly injuring George Jones driving the latter, and fatally injuring William Deutz, one of the party on the sled.

W. J. M. Gordon, manufacturing chemist at Cincinnati, assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $100,000. The only preferred creditor is H. H. Warner & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., for $28,000.

Sackett & Wiggins, proprietors of the Hennepin Avenue Theatre at Minneapolis, Minn., and the dime museums in that city and St. Paul, are in trouble over the foreclosure of a mortgage on the museum property for $37,000.

A. Diebold, a coal dealer who kept a little office near the river in Louisville, Ky., was found there Tuesday very badly frozen. He died yesterday from the effects. Diebold was a bachelor and had little to do with other people outside of his business.

Judge Jackson of the United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati has rendered a decision in the celebrated McArthur will case in which he allows the surviving plaintiffs, Adria M. Morris, Effie Jones, and Allen C. McArthur, to recover from each defendant owning any part of the lands an undivided one-fourth interest in fee simple, subject to the one-tenth life-interest of Alexander Van Bibber. The plaintiffs are also given one-half the valuation of rents and profits since April, 1879. Commissioners are to be appointed to value the rents and to subdivide and value the land.

A Pointer on Tying Horses.

But I picked a pointer in Tokio on tying horses, writes a correspondent. I saw a discouraged-looking animal attached to a two-wheeled dray standing in front of a shop, and instead of hitching him to a post or fifty-pound weight his owner just tied his two forelegs together with a rope. There he stood a perfect picture of humiliation, but securely anchored.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for the Northwest for the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21—1 a. m.—For Missouri, warmer, preceded by colder in Arkansas, fair weather, followed by snow, light to fresh southeasterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

For Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, warmer preceded by colder in Indiana and lower Michigan, fair weather, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, warmer fair weather, followed by snow, light to fresh winds becoming southeasterly.

For Colorado, warmer fair weather, followed by snow, light to fresh southerly winds.

For Minnesota and Dakota, slightly warmer fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall for 24 hours
New York	30.20	20	W	Clear	....
Washington, D. C.	30.24	30	N	Fair	....
Vicksburg	30.24	46	S. E.	Cloudy	....
New Orleans, La	30.22	50	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Galveston	30.18	52	E	Cloudy	.02
Nashville	30.30	34	N	Cloudy	....
Cincinnati, O	30.36	22	N	Snow	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.26	8	W	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.20	2	S	Snow	.01
Rochester, N. Y	30.22	8	W	Fair	....
Erie, Pa	29.92	18	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Cleveland, O	30.36	10	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Sandusky, O	30.40	10	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Toledo, O	30.40	8	N. W.	Snow	....
Detroit, Mich	30.46	8	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Alpena, Mich	30.38	—6	W	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.50	—14	N	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.42	2	N	Snow	.01
Mackinaw City, Mich	30.40	—10	W	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.34	—20	W	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich	30.38	6	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Chicago	30.48	—4	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Green Bay, Wis	30.56	—18	W	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.52	—10	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Duluth, Minn	30.62	—22	W	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.68	—28	W	Fair	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.68	—20	N. W.	Fair	....
Davenport, Ia	30.56	—8	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.66	—14	N	Fair	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.56	—8	N	Cloudy	....
Cairo, Ill	30.40	16	N	Cloudy	....
Springfield, Ill	30.52	0	N	Cloudy	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.48	6	N. W.	Snow	.02
Springfield, Mo	30.44	6	N. E.	Snow	....
Leavenworth, Kas	30.60	—6	N	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	30.68	—12	N	Cloudy	....
Huron, Dak	30.64	—18	Calm	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak	30.66	—10	N	Fair	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.66	—32	S. W.	Clear	....
St. Vincent, Minn	30.54	—36	W	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.56	—26	Calm	Clear	....
Fort Buford, Dak	30.32	—24	S. W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	30.18	—10	S	Clear	....
Deadwood, Dak	....	..	....	....	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.54	—10	S	Fair	....
Denver, Colo	30.20	4	N. E.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kan	30.60	—8	E	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	30.02	54	Calm	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.98	20	Calm	Snow	....
Montrose	30.68	18	Calm	Cloudy	....
Minnedosa	30.50	—34	Calm	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.30	46	W	Cloudy	....
Medicine Hat	30.36	—22	Calm	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.34	48	N. E.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla	30.32	50	N. E.	Clear	....
Fort Garry	....	..	....	....	....

Ocean Steamship Movements.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 20.—Arrived—The steamer Moravia, from New York for Hamburg.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—Arrived—The steamer Bulgarian, from Liverpool.

NOT SO BAD AS REPORTED.

Minnesota's Railroad Commission Investigates a Case of Alleged Suffering.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The State Railway Commission called the Manitoba Railway officials before them today, and made inquiry as to the truth of the reports sent out from this city that the people of Brown's Valley were suffering on account of the railroad's failure to open up the line to that place. It was said that the story was without foundation, except that the road had been blockaded by snow.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Twenty-two degrees below zero here tonight, 25° below at Ishpeming, 28° below at Republic, 15° below at Escanaba, and the cold steadily increasing. It was 30° below at Ishpeming this morning.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The weather has become very cold again, with considerable wind, which drifts the snow, and trains are all arriving behind-time. No serious blockade is looked for.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Rock Island fast train from Chicago was one and one-half hours late today and the Wichita fast mail on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad was over four hours late owing to the storm. Nearly all the other lines running into the Union Depot this morning were from ten minutes to half an hour late.

THE THEATRES.

The Campanini operatic concert company gives an entertainment at Central Music-Hall this evening.

Mme. Niemann-Raabe, the distinguished German actress, who is to play at McVicker's next week, arrived in town yesterday and is at the Grand Pacific. She received many callers during the day. Notes from Mr. Irving and Miss Terry welcomed her in fraternal terms, and she accepted their invitation to attend, this afternoon, their last performance in Chicago.

Barb-Wire Manufacturers Pleased.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The barb-wire men of Joliet are feeling elated over the result of the meeting just held in Chicago, which resulted in raising the price of barb wire 25 cents per 100. Mr. Scutt, one of the large barb-wire manufacturers here, said that this advance is owing to the fact that wire rods from foreign ports have advanced $5 per ton, and the advance on spelter, used for galvanizing, recently has been $25 per ton, owing to the foreign syndicate which now controls the entire product of the spelter mills, also the foreign rod mills. Higher prices must prevail. There is also a general disposition on the part of wire-manufacturers that the ruinous prices and methods of doing business which have prevailed during the last two years, and which have caused the failure of numerous concerns, shall be discontinued. The concerns financially weak have been generally weeded out, while those remaining are strong and feel that the time has arrived when they should have some margin of profit, instead of actual loss. The largest and most extensive wire-drawing and barbed-wire establishment in the country is that of V. Lambert & Bishop in this city. The correspondent called upon Mr. Lambert, who said he was interested in the meeting, and pleased to note that the manufacturers had resolved to place this important industry upon its feet.

Composition of Congress.

There are 216 lawyers and twenty-three editors in Congress. That is, there are 216 ready men and twenty-three exact men.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

Nickel Plating.
Registers Plated, Gas-Fixtures, Lamps, Harness Trimmings, etc., plated, bronzed and cleaned. General plating, polishing, bronzing, etc. Work taken and delivered. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, Telephone 3401. 95 Ohio-st.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.
FOUND—A PAIR OF OPERA GLASSES. OWNER can have same by calling for Cab 127, State and Madison-sts., after 7 p. m.

IF your grocer does not keep the IVORY SOAP, send six two-cent stamps, to pay postage, to Procter and Gamble, Cincinnati, and they will send you, free, a large cake of IVORY SOAP.

A WORD OF WARNING.
There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.
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Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.
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ELASTIC SUSPENDER WITHOUT RUBBER.
Combining Comfort and Durability.
NO RUBBER USED IN THESE GOODS; NICKEL PLATED BRASS SPRINGS FURNISH THE ELASTICITY.
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Sent by Mail, Post Paid, on receipt of price, at the following List

A Quality, plain or f'y. web,	50	D Quality, pl'n or fancy web	$1.25
B " " "	75	E " plain silk web	1.50
C " " "	1.00	F " fancy "	2.00

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TRADE MARK.
None Genuine without this Trade Mark.
We Invite Attention to a
SPECIAL SALE
FOR
SATURDAY,
And Until Monday, Jan. 23,
Of our Heavy Winter Weights of
MEN'S
LADIES'
UNDERWEAR.
After stock-taking we place broken lines and sizes on our counters at a
Large Reduction
To close them out.
Odds and Ends in BLANKETS, SHAWLS, LADIES' SKIRTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, at like reductions.
We recommend these goods as being Bargains of Great Merit.
DR. JAEGER'S
Sanitary Woolen System Co.,
182 Wabash-av., Chicago.
☞ The genuine goods will have our Trade Mark as shown above, and can be procured in Chicago
Only at Our Own House.

WILBUR'S COCOA-THETA
Easily digested; of the finest flavor. A hearty beverage for a strong appetite; a delicate drink for the sensitive. Thoroughly tested; nutritious; palatable; unexcelled in purity; no unpleasant after-effects. Requires no boiling.
Sold by "The Fair," State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.; C. Jevne & Co., 110 Madison-st.; Chas. H. Slack, Madison-st. and Wabash-av.
H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ASK FOR The "Best" Tonic RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
THE BEST TONIC.
For convalescents, especially females, and for all patients suffering from enfeebled digestion, a mild tonic stimulant, one that contains just enough alcohol to stimulate the gastric follicles, and is at the same time nutritious in itself, would seem a most desirable remedy for routine use in every physician's practice, provided such a remedy is palatable enough to make it available for all classes of patients.
Just such a preparation it is claimed is the concentrated liquid extract of malt and hops, which is now offered to the profession under the name of The "Best" Tonic, which has recently appeared on sale in most of our drug stores.
A trial will convince as to its palatability and price, and the certificate of analysis by Prof. E. G. Love, of New York City, seems to give unquestionable evidence of its therapeutic value, and it only remains for this new remedy to endure the crucial test of clinical experimentation to take its place among the many really valuable proprietary remedies now so extensively prescribed by the profession.
The following is the analysis referred to:

Specific gravity at 60° F.	1.0263 per ct.
Total solid matter	8.510 per ct.
Alcohol by weight	4.714 per ct.
Maltose	2.983 per ct.
Dextrin	3.543 per ct.
Nitrogen	0.097 per ct.
Equivalent to—	
Albuminoids	0.618 per ct.
Glycerine	0.215 per ct.
Hop ext., coloring matter, etc	0.930 per ct.
Acetic acid	0.057 per ct.
Lactic and succinic acids	0.116 per ct.
Ash	0.225 per ct.

E. G. LOVE, Ph. D.
—From Medical Bulletin, December, 1887.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
REMINGTON ARMORY.
In pursuance of an ORDER of the SUPREME COURT of the State of New York, the undersigned, as Receivers of the Property and Estate of the Corporation, E. REMINGTON & SONS, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Court, on the
First Day of February, 1888,
on the premises at Ilion, N. Y., commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following property, lately of the said Corporation, namely:
All the Real Estate and the buildings thereon comprising and constituting the Plant or Manufactory of the said Corporation, together with the Water Power and Privileges, Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Gas and Steam pipes, Fixed and Movable Machinery, Tools and Fixtures, Parts of Fire-Arms and Ammunition, of Sewing Machines and of Electric Light Apparatus, finished and in process of manufacture, Patterns, Model or Sample Arms, Letters Patent, and Licenses thereunder and Office Furniture.
The Plant is adapted to and has been used for the Manufacture of Military and Sporting Arms and Ammunition, Sewing Machines and Cabinet Ware, and Electric Light Apparatus, and other lines of Iron and Steel Goods, it being the works of the world-known Corporation, E. Remington & Sons; and being one of the most extensive and complete Manufactories of the kind in the world.
The capacity is ample for the production of one thousand military fire-arms per day, besides sporting arms, ammunition, sewing machines, etc. It is one of the oldest established businesses in the country, its products are favorably known all over the world, and it is the intention to dispose of it as an ENTIRETY with all its franchises and with work in process, so that the purchaser may continue the business without interruption.
The works are located at Ilion, in the central part of the State of New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the line of the N. Y. Central and the West Shore Railroads.
For a descriptive catalogue and for further particulars address
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TRADE AND SPECULATION.

WEEKLY REPORTS OF R. G. DUN & CO. AND "BRADSTREET'S."

Dullness Generally Reported in Business Circles, Even for This Season—Uncertainties Caused by Strikes and Legislation—A Boom in Cotton Goods—Prices in Iron Still Low Despite Favorable Circumstances—Condition of the Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade say: Business throughout the country is rather quiet, even for the season. Fairly active jobbing trade is reported at several points where wholesale business is distinctly dull, and a prevailing feature seems to be indisposition to take quantities in view of the unusual uncertainties in many markets caused by strikes, by speculation, and by legislative deliberations. In Chicago speculation has been dull, and in legitimate trade, though there is some improvement of late, less is doing than last year. Hard times in drouth regions throughout the West affect purchases, but in other sections there is a gain. In St. Louis prompt payment on past purchases and continuing large distribution are noticed; in Louisville values are softer, without improvement in volume; at Southern points trade is quiet. Collections are fairly satisfactory at nearly all points and money generally in fair supply, though rather close at Denver and Cleveland.

Though actual deliveries of anthracite are larger than for the same weeks last year, operators and retailers vie with each other in putting up prices. Poverty of miners causes serious apprehension among traders, who remember that their losses after the strike of 1875 were three-fourths of them accounts. But for activity in ship, bridge, and car building the iron trade would be less hopeful. The Thomas Company has sold No. 2 foundry for pipe at $17, and sales of 20,000 of rails are reported, but prices do not change.

In wool the little improvement recently seen has vanished, and the market favors buyers again. The stocks in Boston were over 6,000,000 pounds larger than last January, but in New York rather smaller, while Philadelphia stocks are refused. The demand for woolen goods is moderate, but more frequent inquiry gives hope, and the range of prices is on the whole but little below that of last year. Cottons are in strong demand, and many makes advance in price. In the leather trade hopes of improvement are still disappointing, but the boot and shoe trade is more than usual for the season. A better demand for rubber goods is reported, and more prospect that the trust will finally be formed.

Nearly all the speculative markets have been weak. Stocks weaken in spite of large reported railway earnings and an advance of 10 per cent in east-bound rail rates. The Reading strike, and reported liquidation of a pool on the stock, have caused some decline, and in other stocks the absence of any public demand is felt. The average price is $1.50 a share lower than a week ago. Wheat has declined 1¾ cents, corn 1¼ cents, and lard a shade; sugar is weaker, and coffee, while a great slump in oil has punished those who had faith in the power of curtailed production to control the price. The general level of prices of all commodities is now about 50 cents on $100 lower than Jan. 1.

Yet the Treasury by depositing $2,300,000 more with banks has contrived to take only $200,000 from circulation during the week. It is significant that payments in silver certificates at the custom-house rise to 13½ per cent of the total. Money is returning to the New York banks in a large volume from the interior, and foreign trade accounts indicate that the withdrawal of foreign capital in December probably did not exceed $7,000,000. Exports of the principal products were only $54,000,000, against $68,000,000 in 1886, and for three weeks of January New York exports are 8.8 per cent below last year. Exchanges outside of New York still exceed those of last year by about 11 per cent, but they reflect rather the heavy business of last fall than current transactions.

The business failures for the last seven days number, for the United States, 276, for Canada, 38; a total of 314, compared with 288 last week and 301 for the corresponding week of last year.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Growing Strength in Cotton Goods—Iron Still Dull—The Wool Markets Quiet and Prices Only Steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* says: Renewed evidence is given this week of continued and growing strength in the cotton-goods market. Print cloths have been further marked up, as have also many lines of brown and bleached cottons. The steady advance in price has begun to influence considerably more trading by buyers at first hands, and the business done this week is of a somewhat larger volume. Deliveries on orders are still a prominent feature of this trade. The jobbing trade is still rather quiet owing to the early stage of the season. In woolens somewhat more business is doing. Full-weight men's goods sales have opened fairly well. Orders for overcoatings are of a reasonable volume. Dress goods of fancy grades are also slightly better in demand. Foreign goods are looking up in sympathy with the rest of the market.

Every department of trade in Boston is active and strong. The leading makes of brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings continue sold ahead of production, and some of the best-known prints have been advanced ¼c per yard this week. There is also a liberal movement of colored fabrics. All desirable prints are going with unusual freedom, and in some instances reprints have been ordered. The most popular ginghams are likewise scarce, and new orders are accumulating. The jobbing trade is livelier than a week ago. Some increase in the amount of orders for heavy weight woolen goods for men's wear is reported, and yet there is no material improvement in the business. Prices are very low. It is said, indeed, that most of the orders so far closed are at 5 to 7 per cent below last year's values. In worsted goods foreign competition is felt keenly.

The print-cloth market is very firm at 3¾ cents for 64x64s and 3¼ cents for 56x60s. The manufacturers are selling for immediate delivery at these prices, but are slow to take contracts for future supplies.

In Providence the print-cloths market continues very firm, with quotations at 3¾ cents for 64x64s and 3¼ cents for 56x60s.

In Philadelphia there has been a fair demand for staple cottons and certain lines of spring and summer goods, and a well-sustained movement on account of former orders. Woolen goods have been selling a little better, but there has been nothing like activity in the market. Cotton goods are very firm, and some makes have been fractionally advanced.

In St. Louis spring orders for dry goods are arriving, the demand being especially for cotton fabrics through apprehensions of further advance in cottons.

IRON AND COPPER.

Notwithstanding the continuation of the coal strike in the Schuylkill, and the prolonged five months' strike still in force on the Lehigh, and the consequent embarrassment of the iron furnaces, the prices of pig-iron do not move. There is just as much if not greater difficulty in selling than buying. Demand is not apparent from either consumer or speculator.

Quotations remain the same, but are quite nominal. A Pittsburg telegram of Jan. 18, quoting a reduction of $4 a ton since last Jan. 1, is not true; 50 cents to $1 a ton is nearer the truth. About 25,000 tons Nos. 2 and 3 hard iron has been sold by the Thomas Company at $17, at the works, to pipe foundries who have a fair share of work. Scotch pig is quiet and prices are unchanged. There have been no arrivals of steamers from Glasgow this week with iron. Of old rails neither buying nor selling is attempted; the trade seems at a standstill. Quotations are nominal at $22@22.50.

Copper has still further declined, both here and in London. Opinion is divided as to whether the drop is a manipulated depression by the syndicate or the natural consequence of the falling off in consumptive demand. London financial authorities are advising the public to let both the metal and the copper stocks severely alone. It comes out that the Tamarack Company has sold its product for the next three years to the ring at 13 cents a pound. The cost of production is about 6½ cents. Interest now centres in the question whether the Calumet & Hecla will enter into a similar arrangement. The product of the Boston & Montana Company is reported sold to the syndicate for one year. The copper stocks in Boston are naturally stronger. Calumet & Hecla has advanced to 215. Tamarack sold at 122 Jan. 9, and has advanced to 140.

The official report of the American Iron and Steel Association makes the production of pig-iron in the United States in 1887 7,172,,206 tons of 2,000 pounds each (including spiegeleisen), against 6,365,328 tons in 1886. The stocks of pig-iron unsold Jan. 1 aggregated 337,617 tons, against 252,704.

IRON AND STEEL PRICES (AT MILL OR FURNACE).

	Jan. 20, 1888.	Jan. 13, 1888.	Jan. 21, 1887.	Lowest, 1885.
Pig-iron, anthracite, No. 1, ton..........	$20.50@21.50	$20.50@21.50	$22.50	$18.00
Bar-iron, refined, lb..............	2.00@2.50c	2.00@2.50c	2.25c	......
Steel rails, ton.....	$32.00	$32.00	$40.00	$26.50
COMPARATIVE PRICES OF OTHER METALS (IN STORE).				
Copper, lake, lb....	16.30c	16.35c	11¼c	10½c
Lead, common, domestic, lb	4.82½c	4.85c	4.45c	3¾c
Tin, straits, lb.....	36.80c	37c	20.60c	16¾c
Spelter, common, domestic, lb......	5.37½c	5.40c	4.60c	4⅛c

In Philadelphia nails continued quiet at $1.90@2.00. In St. Louis some large orders for railway castings have been placed with foundries, and extensive negotiations for rails are in progress. This has given pig-iron a tendency to firmness. In Chicago charcoal brands of pig-iron are still active, scarce, and firm. Copper, lead, etc., are dull but unchanged. Steel-rail manufacturers are more cheerful and confident, though orders have not materially increased.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Wool continues quiet in all the Eastern markets and prices are only steady. Manufacturers are buying cautiously for near-by requirements. As the season advances it grows more and more probable that the majority of heavy-weight goods will be sold at the same prices as last year, or at lower prices; there are no signs of an advance. Freight rates from California to New York have been advanced 1@2 cents a pound on scoured and 1½ cents on greasy wool.

The Boston market is inactive. Clothiers are not buying heavy-weight goods with much freedom, and the manufacturers do not increase their purchases of material, not knowing just what will be wanted. Holders, however, are firm, and the range of quotations is unchanged. Some job lots have lately been cleaned out. There is a fair inquiry for Ohio fleeces, except the finest. Michigan X stock sells moderately at 28 cents a pound. No features appear in Territory, Texas, or California supplies. Current quotations for leading descriptions are as follows, with comparisons:

	Jan. 22, 1886.	Jan. 21, 1887.	Jan. 20, 1888.
Ohio & Pa. X..........	32@33c	34@..c	30@31c
Ohio & Pa. XX..........	34@35c	36@..c	31@32c
Ohio & Pa. XX and above..........	35@37c	36@37c	32@33c
Michigan X..........	31@32c	32@..c	28@29c
Fine Ohio delaine....	36@37c	37@..c	34@35c
No. 1 combing..........	37@39c	39@40c	37@39c
Texas spring, 12 mos..	22@25c	23@26c	17@22c

The sales of the week in Boston are reported at 2,500,000 pounds, as compared with 2,521,000 last week and 2,694,100 in the corresponding week a year ago.

BOTH MARRIAGES BROUGHT MISERY.

A Story of Duplicity and Hardship Told in a Police Court.

Mike Ryan, a teamster living at No. 119 Gurley steet, had the woman with whom he has been living for the last four years in Justice C. J. White's court yesterday morning on a charge of bigamy. Ten years ago Katie Thulon was an honest Irish working girl in Providence, R. I., earning a living as a seamstress and domestic. She was then 25 years old. She met Mike McDuffy, a man ten years her senior. They were married. McDuffy was a hard drinker and they led an unhappy life. McDuffy came West, and the family, increased by a little boy, settled down on the South Side. McDuffy's convivial habits did not cease, and when drunk he boasted, it is said, that he had a wife and three children in Ireland. For a time Mrs. McDuffy paid no attention to his drunken remarks, but about four years ago a suspicion crossed her mind, and she confided it to her priest, who communicated with the priest of McDuffy's native town in Ireland. A letter from the clergyman in Ireland proved McDuffy's story true, he having been married, and after living with his wife a number of years deserted her and his three children. He then came to America, where he met and married Katie Tulon.

The story of McDuffy's perfidy almost prostrated the woman, but upon the advice of the clergyman she immediately left him and began to support her family, which now consisted of a boy and girl, by doing laundry work. She managed to eke out a poor living. In the course of time she became acquainted with Mike Ryan. She was introduced to him by a woman whom she declares told Ryan the circumstances of her relations with McDuffy, and she also claims that she told Ryan the facts herself. This Ryan denies. At all events he proposed marriage, and the result was a unity of two families, Ryan having three grown children by his first wife. That was four years ago. Ryan, the woman claims, was as dissolute a man as was McDuffy. He had a good business, but let it go for drink, and finally the work of supporting the entire household, now eight persons, devolved upon the woman. Eight months ago she turned her husband out of the house. Since then he has constantly annoyed her, the woman claims, ending by having her arrested for bigamy, giving in support of his charge the above facts with the exception of the statement made that he was cognizant of the woman's former career. He was positive that when he first became acquainted with her she was represented as Mrs. McDuffy, a widow, and that the true facts were not revealed until six months after the marriage, when he accidentally discovered the circumstance through a friend. Justice C. J. White heard the case yesterday morning, and to the surprise of Ryan the latter was held in $700 bail for examination on a charge of living with a woman as her husband, knowing her to be a bigamist. Mrs. Ryan, as she at present calls herself, was also held in $700 bail until today, a continuance having been granted in order to allow witnesses for both sides to be present. Both were locked up in default of surety.

Mrs. Ryan is a woman of 40, with an expression which tells of anxiety and toil. She had little to add to her story as related, her only anxiety being about her children, the youngest of which is but 15 months old. McDuffy she has not seen since she left him, although she had heard he was residing in Hyde Park with another woman. "The parish priest," she said, "told me I could marry again, as I was never married to McDuffy. I told these facts to Ryan when I was married to him, and he seemed satisfied."

To a reporter Ryan would have little to say except to state that he didn't know what further action he would take. He seemed much surprised and taken aback by the decree of the Justice in ordering him jailed.

WANT NO TARIFF ON WOOL.

Both Manufacturers and Growers Favor Putting Certain Grades on the Free List.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* will give tomorrow a special report on carpet wools and on the advisability of removing the existing duty on that grade of fleeces. The opinions are contained in letters from the largest carpet manufacturers in the country, the leading wool-growers, including the President of the National Association and the President of the local association in that part of the country where carpet wools are grown, the leading blanket, hosiery, and woolen manufacturers, the leading importers in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the two recognized wool statisticians, and the chief dealers in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. From the replies given it may be said that free carpet wool would be favored by the carpet and blanket manufacturers, the Government statisticians, a strong minority of the wool-growers east of the Mississippi, practically the whole of the importers, many of the large woolen manufacturers, and many of the leading dealers in Boston. A duty on carpet wool is favored by the Philadelphia wool trade, by dealers in the interior markets, and by most of the wool-growers.

COUNTRY CANDIDATES

PLANNING TO SPLIT UP THE VOTE OF COOK COUNTY

By Having the Delegates Elected by Senatorial Conventions and Not by a County One—The Object Is to Get Rid of the Alleged City-Hall and County-Building Influence — Congressman Thomas on the Governorship—Private Fifer in the City.

Cook County will not go the Republican State Convention solid if certain Gubernatorial candidates can prevent it. They have all been here and appealed for aid, but Col. Davis and others who have something to say in the party management have avoided committing themselves, and that is why the ambitious gentlemen are secretly working to upset the generally entertained impression that the delegates will be elected in a county convention, so many being allowed to each Senatorial district. This plan has the indorsement of established precedents, but it is claimed that with the City of Chicago so thoroughly in control of the most perfect machinery ever in operation here the delegation will be too solid to elevate the hopes of some of the aspiring gentlemen who are anxious to succeed Gov. Oglesby. The Third and Seventh Senatorial Districts are about the only ones that can possibly break away should the county convention idea be followed up, but they have taken the shoot in favor of distinct Senatorial conventions, and the complications arising from the adoption in other localities of the same policy have not been calculated upon. It is intended as a surprise to those who desire that the county shall be as near a unit as possible, and the Senatorial committeemen have been much sought after and are very important personages.

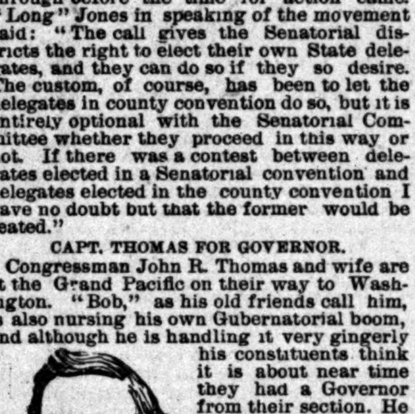
In all the calls issued by the State Central Committee Cook County is expressly authorized to elect its delegates by Senatorial districts. Throughout the State each county has been allotted so many delegates, and they have invariably been chosen in county conventions. In the same way in the Cook County conventions the delegates therein have divided up into Senatorial districts at the proper time and elected their delegations to the State conventions. In this way the influence dominating the county convention has controlled the delegations to the State conventions. Now this is exactly what the dissatisfied country Gubernatorial candidates are trying to avoid this year, and they have been manipulating things very quietly, and perhaps in some places successfully, to accomplish the desired results. The County Central Committee is controlled, the friends of the candidates say, by the City-Hall and adjoining building, and if it is allowed to dictate who the delegates to the State Convention are Cook County will be almost solid. Of course there is no question as to this, because the County Committee will be in the supremacy in the county convention, and necessarily so among the delegates when they split up in Senatorial districts as a mere matter of form.

All this may put a new phase on Cook County affairs and weaken its importance in the State Convention, or it may, as has been anticipated, give the outlying districts to whoever they want, and serve notice on the country candidates that Chicago is running its own politics. "As far as our district, the Seventeenth, is concerned," said Senator Humphreys last night, "we are not going to let the City-Hall control it. There are several other districts here that feel as we do, and those who think they are going to have a solid delegation in the State Convention from Cook are mistaken. Some people are being badly fooled on this deal, and while the County Committeemen may all have been cared for by the City and County Building officials, the Senatorial Committeemen have not been cared for so well. For some time these Senatorial Committeemen have been handled very cleverly, and I am surprised that the discovery has not been made before that they elected the delegates to the State Convention. We want to have a chance to select our own delegates without outside influence being brought to bear, and those who are willing to go into the county convention and select them there have a perfect right to do so. It was all right enough until some people formed a close corporation, and now we propose to assert ourselves."

It appears that a similar agitation was inaugurated two and four years ago, but it fell through before the time for action came. "Long" Jones in speaking of the movement said: "The call gives the Senatorial districts the right to elect their own State delegates, and they can do so if they so desire. The custom, of course, has been to let the delegates in county convention do so, but it is entirely optional with the Senatorial Committee whether they proceed in this way or not. If there was a contest between delegates elected in a Senatorial convention and delegates elected in the county convention I have no doubt but that the former would be seated."

CAPT. THOMAS FOR GOVERNOR.

Congressman John R. Thomas and wife are at the Grand Pacific on their way to Washington. "Bob," as his old friends call him, is also nursing his own Gubernatorial boom, and although he is handling it very gingerly his constituents think it is about near time they had a Governor from their section. He has served four terms, and is now serving his fifth, in Congress from the Twentieth District, and, having been born in the State, he smiles when he says, "I believe I could get a majority. I have held our district in the Republican line for ten years, and although I regard the Governorship as an office that should seek the man my friends are very much in earnest about my candidacy. I am not going around pulling 'Bill' Jones by the coat-collar and saying, 'Howdee, Bill, and jerking his arm out of its socket, but if the nomination comes to me of course I will make the campaign, and it will be a winning one, too. Aside from my own candidacy there is very little talk about politics among the people down our way. Gen. Smith has a good many friends, and so have some of the other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the nomination."



JOHN R. THOMAS.
(Illinois.)

Capt. Thomas has been at home since the holidays nursing his chronically irritated throat, and now he is improving so rapidly that he thinks he will entirely recover. It was this feeling of confidence that has not only inspired him to seek a reëlection to Congress, but also given him a desire to get first place on the State ticket. For two or three terms, prior to the conventions, the Republicans down his way have trotted out opposition candidates, but "Bob" Thomas has always come out on top of the heap. The Democrats have boasted that the "next" time they would defeat him, but his methods of campaigning are so thoroughly characteristic of his county, in which he was born, that they have captured the votes of the "hayseed" statesmen. Capt. Thomas will don the worst suit in the family closet when he is campaigning, and, with an old slouch hat pulled down over his ears, a local historian says he makes a unique picture. Meeting his friends, he will throw out his right hand and exclaim: "Hello, Tom, old man! Hello, there, Dick, old pard—howdee! Hi! there, Hank, how're they comin' with you? Hello! grandpa! Well, if I ain't glad to see you. How's your wife? Sick last time I saw her. Better now, eh? That's good. And your daughter? Married! You don't tell me. Who'd she marry? Zeke Hooter? Nice boy. I'll send 'em some garden seeds—. Why, hello! Tommy; didn't see you. Heard you'd gone to Kansas. How's your foot since you cut it last winter? Well, boys, I'm a candidate for Congress again; ain't goin' to let 'em beat me this time, are you? They tell me that man —— from Murphysboro—that long-haired feller—is goin' to knock me out this time. You've heard of ——, I reckon—looks like a corn doctor. He'd make a fine Congressman, wouldn't he? [Loud yells of laughter.] Why, if he was elected he wouldn't know which way to leave home to git to Washington."

"What is the sentiment in your district relative to the Presidency?"

"We are, I might say, unanimous for Judge Gresham. He is a broad-gage, large-minded, honest, and clean-cut gentleman, and he can be elected just as sure as you are born. For twelve years prior to his appointment as Postmaster-General he was on the district bench, and his decisions were always eminently judicious, exhibiting his judicial ability and sterling worth. Then we know the executive ability he displayed as Postmaster-General, and how, when he again went on the bench, he displayed his fearless character in grappling with interests inimical to the people's welfare. If Indiana will only give Judge Gresham its delegation to the convention he will be the nominee. I have noticed that we have never elected a President who lived east of the Alleghenies. They have all come from the great heart of the country, and this strip of country around here is the heart. We can elect either one of four men—Gresham, Lincoln, Allison, Sherman."

"How about Harrison?"

"A very strong man, but he differs from Gresham in that the latter is one of the boys who chew flat tobacco and can say 'by gosh.'"

"Who would be likely to get the Vice-Presidential nomination in the event of Gresham getting the first place on the ticket?"

"'Joe' Hawley, an honest and an able man, who has represented his State in the Senate with honor to it and himself, and who would add strength to the ticket."

"What are the Republicans going to do with the tariff?"

"This is a time when we need unbiased statesmen, who, regardless of party, will come forward and readjust the tariff and remove its irregularities and inconsistencies. We must do something with it, for we have got to reduce the surplus, and I sincerely hope that enough men on both sides will come together and agree on a satisfactory measure. I am an American, and am for my own people against all others, and I am glad to have it said that protection has given us a surplus that we must get rid of. Had the River and Harbor bill, the Dependent Pension bill, and the Deficiency bill not been vetoed there would not have been such a large surplus. I think something must also be done to establish a foundation for our National banking system."

"On what basis do you propose to reduce the tariff?"

"Well, in the first place, I am opposed to a passive Republican policy, and I am of the opinion that something will be done with the internal-revenue taxes. I am opposed to anything that will injuriously affect any American industry, but I think we ought to take the tax off sugar. I am in favor of giving the producers a small bonus, and in that way the industry will be directly benefited. I also think that ultimately the tax on tobacco will be removed. It has only been upheld by a sentiment. I am not in favor of distributing the surplus either until some provision is made for our seacoast defenses."

"What do you think of Cleveland's tariff views?"

"Senator Morrill expressed my sentiments when he said: 'They were the greatest lot of chestnuts he had ever read.' If we could only nominate Gresham we would be sure of having the sun of righteousness shining over the White House, whereas for three years we have had perpetual darkness."

PRIVATE FIFER COMES TO TOWN—SHAW OF MOUNT CARROLL.

"Private Joe" Fifer dropped into Chicago yesterday. He has been working up the enthusiasm of his friends in the northern end of the State, and he is confident that his fences are all in excellent shape. "I am going to win sure," said he to a TRIBUNE reporter, "and you just mind what I tell you." "Private Joe's" friends stole a quiet march on some of the candidates in the Sixteenth Congressional District the other day. They called a conference at Olney, and have undertaken to organize the district in the interest of their candidate. This is an invasion of what was supposed to be Rinaker and Connolly's territory, and there will be some lively hustling.

The Hon. James Shaw of Mount Carroll is one of the candidates for the vacancy on the Circuit bench in the Thirteenth District, due to the death of Judge John V. Eustace. He was at the Grand Pacific last evening and said: "I have been urged as an available candidate, but even if I were tendered the nomination I should have very serious scruples about giving up my practice. A Circuit Judgeship is an honorable position, but, you see, if elected, I would only have three years to serve, and I should not care for that unless I was tendered a full term."

"Will there be a special election?"

"I think not. I think we will get along very nicely with some of the Cook County Judges for a couple of terms. It has been claimed that the Winnebago lawyers wanted a special election, but I was over there yesterday and saw several of them, and they told me they had no particular interest in it, and they would be just as well satisfied to wait until the regular judicial election in June."

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic City Central Committee met last evening at the Sherman House to fill the vacancies in several wards caused by the refusal to serve of the members previously appointed. The following appointments were made:

Second Ward, Ald. J. T. Appleton; Third, Jacob Richards; Fourth, Owen Murray and G. F. Harmeyer; Fifth, A. Rosenbaum; Sixth, R. J. Fitzgerald; Ninth, T. J. Carroll and W. E. Tomson; Tenth, J. F. Dorman and H. H. Tebbitts; Twelfth, Thomas A. Cantwell; Fourteenth, John Coffee and J. Sokup; Fifteenth, A. J. Warwick; Sixteenth, J. Varsynski; Eighteenth, John Gaynor; Nineteenth, Timothy E. Ryan; Twentieth, M. Crimmins and J. M. Balke; and Twenty-fifth, T. J. Combs and T. E. Egan.

Considerable ill-feeling was manifested by Daniel Sullivan of the Nineteenth Ward and late of the Health Department, who desired to represent his ward in the committee. When the vacancy was filled by naming Timothy E. Ryan for the place Mr. Sullivan became quite excited. He charged that a majority of the committeemen were convicts and no more represented the Democratic party than they did honest men.

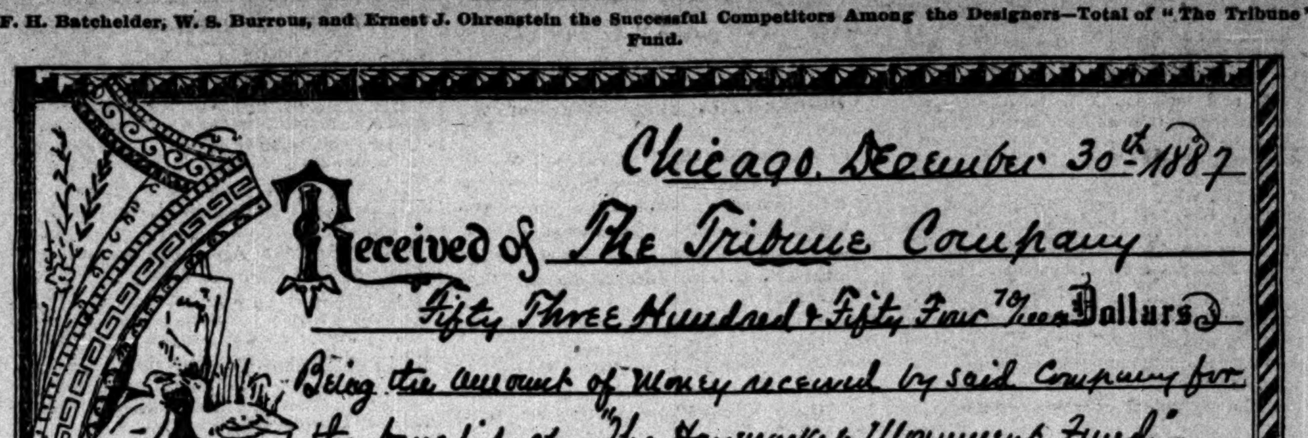
A committee of three was appointed to coöperate with the other organizations of the Democratic party in their efforts to get the convention here.

THEY WANT JUDD'S INFLUENCE.

Postmaster Judd had a call yesterday from the Hon. George R. Tingle, Government Agent of the Alaska and Seal Islands, who resides in San Francisco, for the purpose of winning Mr. Judd's vote as a member of the Democratic National Committee in favor of holding the National Democratic Convention in San Francisco. Mr. Tingle said the citizens had already subscribed $50,000 for the purpose, and had induced the railroads to consent to a greatly reduced rate.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION TO A HAYMARKET MEMORIAL FUND.

F. H. Batchelder, W. S. Burrous, and Ernest J. Ohrenstein the Successful Competitors Among the Designers—Total of "The Tribune" Fund.



Chicago. December 30th 1887

Received of The Tribune Company

Fifty Three Hundred & Fifty Four 70/100 Dollars

Being the amount of Money received by said Company for the benefit of "The Haymarket Monument Fund".

$5354 70/100

Thomas Brenan
Treasurer

Yesterday THE TRIBUNE announced the decision of the Design Committee of the Haymarket Memorial Committee and the fact that F. H. Batchelder of St. Paul had been awarded the $100 prize offered by THE TRIBUNE for the best design for a $5,000 memorial. The artists whose designs received honorable mention called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday and received the $25 each awaiting them. The first honorable mention was awarded a design by Architect W. S. Burrous, No. 226 La Salle street, and the second to one by Architect Ernest J. Ohrenstein, No. 115 Dearborn street.

There was a slight inaccuracy in the figures which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The total was given as $5,395.95. When the books were examined it was found that the subscription of Drury Bros., some forty odd dollars, had been credited twice—Oct 9 and Dec. 8—and the amount first turned over to Treasurer Brenan of the committee was $5,354.70. A fac-simile of the receipt appears above. Later there came in additional subscriptions, amounting to $67.25, which were also turned over to Treasurer Brenan. The grand total paid through THE TRIBUNE, therefore, is $5,421.95.

The Kansas City Policeman.

Among the humorous incidents connected with the reign of footpads one occurred last evening at the corner of Twelfth and Penn. Two gentlemen and a lady were returning home from the theatre, and when they reached that corner the lady observed the form of a man in the shadow of a tree.

"Great Heavens! There is a footpad," she exclaimed, as she threw her hands into the air.

In an instant the two gentlemen escorting her had their revolvers leveled at the man, who stepped out, saying:

"What in h—l is the matter with you people, I'm a policeman!" and he flashed his star. The gentlemen begged pardon and struck with the ludicrousness of the situation began to laugh.

"Stop! This is no laughing matter," said the officer. "It is no longer safe for a policeman to be out at night."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Kansas Newspapers.

We thought no bigger fool could be found than the men who named their papers the *Thomas County Cat*, the *Soap Box*, or the *Razzooper*, but there has. It was the man who has discarded a decent name and called his paper the *Giastacutus* He lives in Kansas, too.—*Burlington (Kas.) Republic.*

OUR SCHOOL BUILDINGS UNSAFE.

The Condition of the Hot-Air Furnaces a Constant Menace.

Two fires have recently occurred in school buildings in this city, and a feeling of serious apprehension has been created in the minds of some of the officers of the board. Both fires have been due to the defective condition of the hot-air furnaces, and as twenty-nine school buildings are heated in this manner the question is how many of them are liable to burn down. Brick is largely used in the construction of these furnaces, and brick is a good conductor of heat. The specifications of the board require that the inside of the furnaces and smoke-stacks be lined with cement, which is not so porous. But if this cement be worn out or knocked off and woodwork touches the brick on the other side there is constant danger of a fire. Mr. Guilford, the business agent of the board, says there is another source of danger from these furnaces. In the fire at the Vedder Street School the furnace had sagged or settled, leaving a crack between it and the cold-air box, and the hot air rushing into this crevice set fire to the wood. This space is hidden from the janitors, and any of the twenty-nine furnace-heated schools may be in the same dangerous condition. It seems that through a strange oversight on the part of the architect of the board no air space was left between the woodwork and the header of the furnace, and this is a constant menace to the safety of the building. It is said that the furnaces can be rendered perfectly safe, however, by making the air-space spoken of, and constructing the cold-air boxes of galvanized iron instead of wood.

It is understood that the board has adopted the policy of changing the heating apparatus from furnaces to steam as fast as practicable, but to make the needed changes in an eighteen-room building would cost over $10,000, and for the twenty-nine buildings the expenditure would approximate $250,000. The school buildings heated by furnaces are the Arnold, Brenan, Burr, Calumet Avenue, Garfield, Headley, Hoffman Avenue, Humboldt, Irving, Keith, Kinzie, Kosciusko, Langland, Lawndale, Lincoln Street, Longfellow, Montefiore, Motley, Ogden, Pearson Street, Pickard, Polk Street, Sheldon, Vedder Street, Von Humboldt, Walsh, Ward, Webster, Wells. The officers of the board think they should all be overhauled, so they can be certain their heating apparatus is in good order.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Cannot you please wake up the janitor of the West Division High School, or the Board of Education, or whoever can give us warmer rooms? Every day during this cold weather we suffer from the cold, and are obliged to wear our overcoats or cloaks. As a consequence a large number of the scholars are suffering from colds. SUFFERER.

GOETHE AND SHAKSPEARE.

Frank B. Sanborn's Paper Before the Goethe Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Frank B. Sanborn appeared before the Goethe Society last evening at its reunion and read a paper on "Goethe and Shakspeare, with Some Remarks Upon the Baconian Hypothesis." It contained some selections from Goethe in the original and in translations; anecdotes of Emerson, Byron, Landor, George Ticknor, Carlyle, Napoleon, Wordsworth; an extract from Shakspeare's Sonnets, from Herbert, from Donne, from Crab, Robinson, Tacitus, and Dr. Bartol; and allusions to Washington, Franklin, Homer, Dante, Spenser, Milton, Johnson, and Addison.

These are some of the things which Mr. Sanborn said concerning Shakspeare and Goethe: Shakspeare was the world poet; Goethe his greatest successor and pupil. Goethe exults in wisdom; Shakspeare does not comprehend his own wisdom. This world sat to Goethe for its picture. The single character of Mephistopheles was the world in little. Goethe knew little of the other world; his concern was with this. Emerson well said that he was astonished at the sublime egoism of Goethe, whom he met in 1831. "Goethe lived a velvet life," remarked Emerson. It's a pity his Duke didn't cut off his head. It has been made a reproach to Goethe that he did not join in the National movement, but almost sighed for the Paris of the conqueror. But his writings made German unity possible in this generation and paved the way for Bismarck and Moltke. Goethe did not respect the proprieties of life either in his love affairs or in his marriage. He was a Samson with his eyes wide open, grinding of his own accord in the mill of the Philistines. After all Goethe was nothing if not didactic. "Work and despair not" was his last message. He lived the most potent and fruitful life of any man of his time. Franklin and Washington led more fruitful lives than he. Goethe was always conscious of himself. He could not escape from himself. Shakspeare made his hero Othello love not wisely, but too well. Goethe loved not well, but too wisely. His great fault was that he would kiss and tell. His love affairs were multitudinous, and he embodied the women who loved him in his books. "Faust," his greatest work, was the drama of his own life; Wilhelm Meister was Goethe. He once ridiculed the idea of comparing himself to Shakspeare.

President Godwin and Vice-President T. B. Wakeman commented upon Mr. Sanborn's address and added some cognate observations of their own. Then, on motion of Dr. Ruppauer, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Sanborn, and the company adjourned to the supper-room.

The Kentucky Style of Title.

At the club the other night John Oberly, the Civil-Service Commissioner, told the story of a man—Gen. Watkins, I believe, was the name—who used to live down in Southern Illinois. When he was in court as a witness one of the lawyers asked him his name.

"Gen. Watkins," was the reply.

"Were you in the late war?"

"No, sir."

"Were you in the Mexican War?"

"No, sir."

"Were you ever commander of militia?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever hold a military appointment?"

"No, sir."

"Then," asked the lawyer with a sneer, "how did you get to be a General?"

"I was born so," was the reply.—*Washington Letter.*

A Hawk, a Hen, and Mrs. Speight.

John Speight says that during the last two or three months a very large hawk has been eating his chickens, and even grown hens. He made a trap to catch it, and, while in town Monday, the hawk caught a 3-year-old hen. It was seen when the swoop was made, and scared off by Mrs. Speight, but the long talons of the hawk had killed the hen. It was put in the trap and left. After awhile the hawk made another dash, got the hen, and was caught in the trap. As Mrs. Speight was afraid of it, she boiled water and poured it on the bird. She tried six or seven times before Speight returned home, when he killed the hawk. After the bird had stiffened he tried to measure it, but could not straighten the wings, which measured four feet four inches from tip to tip. The claws were about an inch and a quarter in length and nearly as sharp as a razor.—*Sumter (Ga.) Republican.*

FOR A SHOCKING MURDER.

James E. Nowlin, Aged 17, Hanged in Cambridge, Mass., Yesterday.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—James E. Nowlin was hanged at Cambridge Jail at 9:23 this morning for the murder of George A. Codman, his employer, Jan. 4, 1887. The execution passed off without unusual incident. Nowlin remained firm to the last. He had a tearful parting with his mother at 9 o'clock last night, and chatted with his keepers most of the night. On the gallows, asked if he had anything to say, he replied: "Nothing, only that I am about square and ready to die. I feel that God has forgiven me, and I feel thankful to you for what you have done."

[Nowlin's crime was a brutal and shocking one. Codman was a milkman in Summerville. Nowlin lay in wait for him at 2 o'clock in the morning in the stable, and when he entered hacked him in the neck with a huge butcher-knife. Then Nowlin drove his usual milk route. On returning he cut the body in pieces and drove fifteen miles into the country, where he threw it into a gully. Nowlin then went to Codman's boarding-house and said Codman had sent him for his desk and money. When the body was found Nowlin told so many contradictory stories that he was at once suspected. When confronted by the evidence he confessed, and said robbery was the motive.]

A Foolish 'Possum.

The other night Mr. P. Marsh discovered a (to him) peculiar-looking thing in his kitchen, and, fearing lest it was some wild animal which had escaped from Barnum's circus, shut the door and kept it prisoner until morning, when he went in, and behold it was a 'possum; but, never having seen one before, he did not recognize it, and was a little afraid to tackle the chap, but soon dispatched his 'possumship. He brought it up-town and weighed it. It's weight was eight pounds and was sold for a quarter.—*Waycross (Ga.) Reporter.*

Success Produces Imitations.

Genuine Pond's Extract is sold only in bottles, with landscape view on buff wrapper.

Dyspepsia, sick headache, heartburn, indigestion, etc., cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Important to Gas Consumers.

Gas-consumers of Chicago, are you aware that by applying the Stott Gas Governors to your meters you can save from 25 to 40 per cent on every month's bill? This is no experiment; more than 40,000 are now in use. See diploma awarded us in 1887 by the American Exhibition, London, for the Stott combined automatic Gas Governor and Escape Detector. This firm does not do business on the principle of charging the consumer one-half of the saving of the Governor as other parties do at the expense of the light, but sells them outright after a trial of thirty to forty days. The Governor is simple and durable in its construction, absolutely automatic in its action. Neither gum, leather, nor any perishable material is used. It will not get out of order. It will practically last a lifetime. Will control natural gas either for illuminating or heating with absolute safety, reducing the cost and risk fully one-half. These Governors can be seen at 105 La Salle street. Bradley, Barker & Co.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children she gave them Castoria.

In a casket coralline
Pearls of Orient should recline.
If, when the red portals part,
Nature, beautified by art,
Dental gems snow-white displays,
SOZODONT deserves the praise.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for Children Teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind-colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

Warning!

How many people contract diseases by drinking our polluted water when they could avoid all danger by adding 10 to 20 drops of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned Tonic of exquisite flavor.

Brown's Household Panacea.
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Revere House, Boston. European plan. Near depots, stores, and theatres. Remodeled, refurnished, famous the world over for its excellent cuisine and service. Rooms $1 up.

As a dressing and color restorer nothing is so satisfactory as Parker's Hair Balsam.
Parker's Ginger Tonic strengthens the lungs.

A Slight Cold, If Neglected, Often Attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
DAN'L SHELBY..............................Manager
THE LAST NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
HARBOR LIGHTS.
Remember Our Popular Prices—$1, 75, 50, 25c.
Sunday Night Only—The WALLACE SISTERS in "MINNIE'S LUCK."
NEXT WEEK.
CLARA MORRIS
In her New Play,
RENEE DE MORAY.
Seats on sale Thursday morning.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Last Four Performances of
Today at 2 and 8. | RICE'S BEAUTIFUL EVANGELINE. | Tomorrow at 2 and 8.
W. W. Tillotson, Prop'r and Manager.
Beautiful Girls. New Songs. New Dances.
Monday next—Hanlons in "Fantasma."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
David Henderson..................................Manager.
LAST TWO TIMES
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
LAGARDERE.
2—GREAT BALLETS—2
Matinee Prices, 25c to $1.
Sunday, Jan. 22—Thatcher, Primrose & West.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
"I'M GLAD I'M HERE."
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
HOYT'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
A HOLE IN THE GROUND.
Two hours and a half continuous laughter. Original Songs, New Music, Beautiful Girls, and a Great Company of Comedians.

Most Reliable JOUVIN GLOVES SCHLESINGER AND MAYER Sole Ag'ts for Chicago

VITIATED BLOOD
Scrofulous, Inherited, and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

THROUGH the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.
P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.
Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them, and was perfectly cured."
Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap.
TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists,
Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED,

And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

UTERINE PAINS
And Weakness instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a Perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and weakness. A new, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster, 25c.

McVICKER'S—A PERFECT THEATRE.
VENTILATION THOROUGH. 26 EXITS.
TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OF
MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
AND THE LYCEUM COMPANY.
OLIVIA.
OLIVIA. OLIVIA.
Dr. Primrose..............................Mr. Henry Irving
Olivia..............................Miss Ellen Terry

McVICKER'S—Extra.
ENGAGEMENT OF FRAU HEDWIG NIEMANN-RAABE.
Repertory: Sunday and Monday, Jan. 22 and 23, "Dorf und Stadt," (Lorle); Tuesday and Wednesday, 24 and 25, "Cyprienne," (Divorcons); Thursday and Friday, 26 and 27, "Ein Tropfen Gift," (A Drop of Poison); Saturday and Sunday evenings, 28 and 29, "Dora," (Diplomacy.)
☞ Reserved Seats Sale NOW OPEN. Prices, Lower Floor, $2.50, $2.00, and $1.50; First Balcony, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00. On Sale from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. only. On Sunday after 1 o'clock.

Metropolitan Opera-House, New York.
SPECIAL. SPECIAL.
GRAND OPERA IN GERMAN.
The first representations in America of RICHARD WAGNER'S
"NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY."
Commencing Monday, Jan. 30.
Monday, Jan. 30..............................Die Walküre
Wednesday, Feb. 1..............................Siegfried
Friday, Feb. 3..............................Gotterdaemmerung
Monday, Feb. 6..............................Die Walküre
Wednesday, Feb. 8..............................Siegfried
Friday, Feb. 10..............................Gotterdaemmerung
The sale of seats will commence Thursday, Jan. 26.
☞ Applications for seats, accompanied by the proper amount, may be made by letter to the Metropolitan Opera-House Box Office, New York.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Mrs. GEO. B. CARPENTER.....Lessee and Manager
Saturday Evening, Jan. 21,
CAMPANINI
Grand Operatic Concert Company,
ITALO CAMPANINI.....................Sole Proprietor
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
Of the following Matchless Array of Artists:
Signora ELVIRA REPETTO, Soprano. Signora SOFIA SCALCHI, Contralto. Signorina METAURA TORRICELLI, Violin-Virtuoso. Signor BALDINI, Tenor. Signor GALASSI, Baritone. Signor NANNETTI, Basso. Signor CORSINI, Buffo, and Signor ITALO CAMPANINI. Conductor, Signor ALFREDO GORE.
Reserved seats on sale at Box-Office on and after Wednesday, Jan. 18. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1, and 50 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Every Evening (including Sunday).
Chicago's Verdict—"STAY RIGHT HERE."
A Musical and Spectacular Hit.
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S
GREAT COMIC OPERA COMP'Y.
In the Beautiful Production,
MADELON,
Direct from the New York Casino.
The Original Cast, Scenery, and Effects.
Grand Ensemble of 100 Persons.

BATTERY AND CAVALRY ARMORIES.
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
THE SECOND ANNUAL
TEMPLAR CHARITY BALL
For the Benefit of the
Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home,
Under the auspices of the Knights Templar of Cook County, will take place at the Battery and Cavalry Armories
Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 8:30 p. m.
Tickets can be obtained at 175 Dearborn-st.—Nevins & Fogg.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.
TODAY AT 2 | The Jollities IN THE Electric Spark. | TONIGHT AT 8
Sunday, Jan. 22—Barry and Fay in "McKenna's Flirtation."

THE HAYMARKET—A Model Theatre.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
HOODMAN BLIND.
Matinee at 2, Night at 8, last times of
FREDERIC DE BELLEVILLE and VIOLA ALLEN.
Sunday, Jan. 22—PATTI ROSA in "Love and Duty."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
146, 148, 150, 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, Jan. 16,
A DRAMA BY MONKEYS.
Wild Zulu Warriors, the Blind Whittler.
Theatre No. 1—The Spectral Boarding-House.
Theatre No. 2—Howe & Wall's Specialty Co.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening this week—Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
THE GREAT SILBONS
In the Glittering Spectacular Burlesque "THE YELLOW DWARF."
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Next Week—PAT ROONEY'S COMEDY CO.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
MATINEE AT 2—NIGHT AT 8.
A great financial and artistic success.
Hallen & Hart's First Prize Ideals.
"A crowded house greets every performance."
Monday—Hearts of Oak.

CASINO.
North Clark, one block from the Bridge.
Matinee Today at 2:30. Tonight at 8. LILLY CLAY GAIETY CO. 30—16-year-old maidens—30 in the garb of FOUNTZ. Monday, Jan. 23—Night-Owls.

INVESTIGATING PUMPS.

STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE NORTH SIDE ENGINES.

One of Them Credited with a Capacity of 7,000,000 Gallons Was Doing Nothing and Another Supposed to Have Been Pumping 31,000,000 Gallons Was Pumping 20,000,000—Misleading Records—Doctors at the Hospital Disagree—Municipal Notes.

There are at the North Side Pumping-Works four pumps. What are known as the "1867 pumps" are at the north end of the room. Next in order come the "1853 pump" and "1857 pump," while at the south end stands the Cregier or "1872" pump. The "'67" and "'72" pumps have each two walking beams, the others but one apiece. The "'72" pump has in the past been credited with a capacity of 31,000,000 gallons of water per day. This computation was based upon the presumption that it pumped 2,245 gallons at each revolution and that 9.63 revolutions were made per minute. Some time last December when the attempt was made to place on the "'72" pump indicators which would show with accuracy the actual number of gallons pumped, the pipes to which they should have been attached were found to be some of them broken and all of them entirely out of order and unfit to be used. When the indicators were finally set to work they had the audacity to assert that the engine was not pumping 31,000,000 gallons of water per day; in fact, it was pumping but 20,000,000. The actual indicated horse-power at the steam end was found to be but 607, while the effective horse-power at the pump or working end was shown to be but 455.7, and the total quantity of water which 455.7 horse-power can possibly pump in one day against an average head of 112½ feet is but 20,000,000 gallons, supposing that the pump made 9.63 revolutions per minute.

Taking this same average and computing by the method which has been employed would give 31,000,000 per day. This is granting that the pump is and has been all the time in perfect working order, an hypothesis which is the reverse of correct, as the valves are now and have for some time been leaking badly. This excess of 11,000,000 gallons has been counted in the yearly consumption ever since the pump was first started, and as a matter of course renders incorrect all the reports which have been made in this portion of the Department of Public Works. Any mechanic would see by casually noticing the working of the "'67" engine in the city pressure and head that the amount of work it was doing must necessarily be little or nothing. The amount of steam it was using was not at all excessive for the amount of work which it was claimed to be doing, the pump being credited with pumping 7,000,000 gallons per day of 12 hours. When this pump was started or stopped the effect on the other engines was scarcely noticeable. When the "'53" engine, which is, practically speaking, a veritable antique, and which was never built to pump against the present city head of water, is started or stopped the effect in the working of the other engines and on the head-gage is instantly marked, even at the West Side works, while the effect of "'67" is scarcely to be noticed upon the other engines in its own building, and, according to Chief-Engineer Mason, is not in the slightest degree perceptible at the West Side.

A month ago, when this engine showed plainly that it was sadly in need of rest and recuperation, a most disgraceful state of affairs was brought to light. The pump end showed that it was utterly impossible for it to pump more than 3,000,000 gallons per day. Not only that, but when the pump was not going the water in the well of the engine was being violently agitated, the cause thereof being the forcing of great quantities of water back through the dilapidated valves from the city mains. This made "'67" a very questionably ornamental affair. The 7,000,000 gallons which were placed to its credit were regularly counted in the city consumption. Mr. Welch, the engineer at the works, informed THE TRIBUNE man that more water ran back when the pump was not working than it had been able to raise while in operation. A force of men has been at work night and day repairing this engine, and the net results of its work will soon accrue to the taxpayers instead of being contributed to Lake Michigan. It has been claimed heretofore that the two engines, "'72" working twenty-four hours and "'67" twelve hours a day, were together pumping 38,000,000 gallons, whereas they were not, allowing for the water which ran back through "'67," pumping more than 18,000,000 or 19,000,000. With the water into pump "'72" is forced a large amount of air, and the space taken by this when added to the leakage of the valves would represent the amount which would need to be taken from the 19,000,000 gallons to show the actual work of the engines.

The actual accredited quantity of water pumped and consumed was getting quite uncomfortably near the economic capacity of the old tunnels, and this was what made a new tunnel an approaching necessity. The facts are, and have been for some years, that the number of gallons of water pumped by the North Side Pumping-Works have been overestimated by at least one-third, and, instead of the consumption of water being 130 gallons daily for each resident of the city, it has not been, at the outside, above ninety-five. All the records of the Water-Office have been made on false premises, and if the engines had been kept in good condition the necessity for new tunnels and new works would have been postponed many years.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The new Medical Board at the County Hospital is as a house divided against itself, with only the County Commissioners to keep it from falling apart. If the Commissioners get discouraged and withdraw their support there will be a rattling of dry bones which will surprise some one. When the new Medical Board was appointed it was discovered there were two factions—the new members, being ten in number, were on one side, and the old members who were reappointed, being eleven in number, having taken a stand by themselves. The new members favored Dr. Ross for President; the old members hurrahed for Dr. Henrotin. When the new President was elected two of Dr. Henrotin's supporters were absent and Dr. Ross was elected.

This caused some very keen and frosty indignation. At the last meeting of the Medical Board, when Dr. Ross appointed the Executive Committee, there was a howl of opposition. Dr. Ross was calm and serene. "The appointments being made," he said with great dignity, "the meeting is now adjourned."

The Henrotin crowd called upon ex-President Dr. Steele to take the chair, which he did, and what is described as one of the most disgraceful scenes that ever occurred at the hospital ensued. The doctors yelled, swung their arms, and pounded on the table. The rules governing the board were ignored, and the disgruntled members were about to reappoint an Executive Committee when the County Board Sub-Committee on Hospitals appeared on the scene.

Mr. Miksch informed the doctors that the members of the Medical Board would obey Dr. Ross or have to fight the Commissioners.

The meeting at once adjourned, and another will be held next Wednesday at 3:30.

NOTES.

The Sub-Committee on Poorhouse is in favor of allowing Dr. Spray twenty-two additional employés.

It is understood that Mr. Artingstall has written a letter to Commissioner Swift expressing his regret for his ill-advised indorsement of Belton.

Ald. Campbell said yesterday that his committee would meet some time next week to consider the cable ordinance. As the committee knows the Mayor's views it can do as it deems proper.

City-Collector Onahan yesterday refused to issue a saloon license to T. G. O'Connor, at the corner of Harrison street and Hermitage avenue. This was done in compliance with a petition from all the professors in the medical college in the vicinity, who represented that the saloon would have a demoralizing effect on their students.

The resignation of Commissioner Amos Grannis, which was offered at the last meeting of the board and referred to the Committee on Public Service, was considered yesterday. Mr. Grannis was granted a leave of absence for such time as he may desire in the interest of his private affairs and health, and he agreed to withdraw his resignation.

Chief-of-Police Ebersold yesterday issued a general order numbering the Police Districts in accordance with the directions recently given by the Mayor. The numbers are as follows: Central Station, First District; Harrison street, Second District; Twenty-second street, Third District; Cottage Grove avenue, Fourth District; Stanton avenue, Fifth District; Thirty-fifth street, Sixth District; West Twelfth street, Seventh District; Deering street, Eighth District; Canalport avenue, Ninth District; Hinman street, Tenth District; West Thirteenth street, Eleventh District; Desplaines street, Twelfth District; West Madison street, Thirteenth District; West Lake street, Fourteenth District; West Chicago avenue, Fifteenth District; West North avenue, Sixteenth District; Rawson street, Seventeenth District; Chicago avenue, Eighteenth District; Larrabee street, Nineteenth District; Webster avenue, Twentieth District. The patrol wagon of each station will be numbered to correspond.

Dr. Moyer, the County Physician, wants more help. He has charge of the insane at the detention hospital for the insane, and says he needs an assistant. Dr. Moyer informed the Public Service Committee that he had a man at the detention hospital who was a subject of Austria. Rudolph Glückauf came from Brandis, on the Elbe, near Prague, Austria, and was shipped to Chicago by his father and mother. He is mildly insane and a thief. The County Attorney will see if he cannot be returned to Austria.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Lord Churchill Intending a Coup Against Mr. Balfour.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Jan. 19.—By far the most interesting rumor in connection with politics is that which represents Lord Randolph Churchill as meditating a coup against Mr. Balfour. His friends aver that he is disposed to set himself against the manner in which coercion is now carried out. One of them goes so far as to say that Lord Randolph will attack Mr. Balfour before Parliament meets. Lord Randolph is still at St. Petersburg, where he remains till next week. But his correspondence is large, and no man keeps himself better informed of what is going on. Should he become convinced that coercion is unpopular with a strong section of his own party, no step he might take would be surprising. He and Mr. Balfour were formerly allies. Between them they constituted exactly one-half of the fourth party. They never, however, worked together very cordially. Mr. Balfour never really came to the front in public life till he became Chief Secretary for Ireland. Then he came with a rush which astonished nobody so much as Lord Randolph. He undoubtedly stands at this moment between Lord Randolph and the leadership of the House, the post which the latter covets beyond all others and for which he has already shown such singular capacity. This it is which to cynical observers lends an air of probability to the stories of Lord Randolph's dislike to coercion. They are set afloat on the eve of his return. They will serve at least to elicit opinions by which he may be guided when he does return. There is this to be added: If Lord Randolph really resolves on a trial of strength between himself and Mr. Balfour it will be a struggle in which he will put his whole political fortune at stake. There is not the least likelihood that Lord Salisbury would abandon the Chief Secretary, with whom his personal ties are close, and whose policy in Ireland is an expression of Lord Salisbury's own convictions. It will be a duel to the death.

These tragic possibilities have, however, to be reconciled with the fact, if it be a fact, that Lord Randolph Churchill has written a letter of explanation to Lord Salisbury respecting his proceedings at St. Petersburg. This epistle, more or less penitent, was not extorted by any request from Lord Salisbury, but was volunteered, and is supposed to supply a much-needed account of Lord Randolph's relations with the Russian court. Russian gossip is persistently to the effect that the young English Tory has been encouraging the Czar to harden his heart against Bulgaria.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Clifton speech is thought by Liberals to strengthen the case against coercion. Lord Randolph may find encouragement in it if he wants to separate himself from the party on the administration of the Crimes act. Sir Michael is and always was for moderate counsels, but he is hardly the man to lead a revolt, or secure a strong following if he did. If his late colleagues were rightly reported, he has withdrawn from the Cabinet, where he has held office since his illness without a portfolio.

The trial of Messrs. Graham and Burns has ended as sensible men wished and expected. They are found guilty of what is legally called unlawful assembly. The jury have in effect found that Sir Charles Warren was right in excluding the mob from Trafalgar Square, and Messrs. Graham and Burns wrong in attempting to break in. Mr. Justice Charles upholds the action of the Government and police, already upheld by public opinion. He goes further and declares that he can find no legal warrant for supposing that there was any right to hold a public meeting in Trafalgar Square or other thoroughfare. This result is received with the general assent of the public and from the respectable press. The provincial journals take, perhaps, a more impartial view than the London journals. Nothing could be more sensible than the comments of the Manchester *Examiner*—a Radical paper if there be one. "Let nobody imagine," it says, "that the right of public meeting is in the slightest danger. That is a mere scarecrow. Those who prize freedom most will be most anxious to preserve its safeguards from the mad delirium of unthinking men. We may well be advanced Radicals without having yet advanced or retrograded to the position held by Prince Krapotkine, or even to that of Messrs. Burns and Hyndman." Messrs. Graham and Burns have six weeks in prison, on prison fare, and in prison dress; time enough to think the matter over.

Lord Charles Beresford's resignation is discussed as if it were an accomplished fact, which it is not. Lord Charles is before all things a sailor, and a good one. His idea of his duty as one of the Lords of the Admiralty is to promote the efficiency of the navy. His colleagues are for as much efficiency as is consistent with a popular budget. As Lord Charles cares not a straw about the budget, popular or otherwise, he will resign sooner than give way on points which as a naval officer he thinks vital. He is himself so popular, both with the House and the country, and his criticism from outside would be so damaging, that an effort will be made, even at some sacrifice of economy, to keep him in.

Mr. Labouchère is getting better, but has had a very sharp attack. He was talking to a lady at dinner, when suddenly he fell back in his chair, speechless and white. After a few minutes he recovered and explained that that attack was one of gout in the hand. The pain was so severe as almost to cause a fainting fit. It has not prevented him from writing or dictating, as *Truth* appears this week with various paragraphs that are obviously his.

The Gallery Club has taken a new departure in the entertainment of its members. The committee has arranged, in place of the usual musical program, that Mr. Whistler shall deliver his "Ten O'Clock" next Sunday evening. This lecture, amusing as it is original and clever, will shortly be published.

G. W. S.

DELIGHTED WITH THE STEEL GUN.

The Casting Seems to Be Perfect, but Can It Stand the Final Test?

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—The great steel gun is a success. "She is as clean as a looking-glass," said Mr. Hainsworth delightedly this morning as the solid mass of metal over which he has expended months of thought and labor was swung clear of the mound. The gun, which was cast last Wednesday at the Pittsburg Steel Casting Works, has been lying in its pit of sand ever since. Even now it is so hot that it cannot be touched with the bare hand, but iron chains and hooks gripped it this morning and drew it out of its bed as easily as if it weighed half a pound instead of nine tons. As the ponderous cylinder hung above the pit Mr. Hainsworth pointed out that its run was magnificent, that there was not a flaw to be seen, and that as a specimen of steel casting it could not be better.

Among those who watched the lifting of the casting were Lieuts. Fletcher and Force of the United States navy. An hour afterwards these gentlemen, with Mr. Hainsworth and other members of the Steel Casting Company, made a very close inspection of the gun, and applied such superficial tests as were possible in its present stage. The results confirmed the first verdict—that the casting was an unequivocal success. About the middle of February it is expected that the tests of the tensile strength of the steel will be made. When the gun is bored it will be shipped to Washington, where it will be rifled and finished at the Government Navy-Yard. From Washington it will be taken to Annapolis, where it will have to pass through an ordeal that may at a blow shatter the work of nearly a year and revive the supremacy of the "built up" ordnance. It will be loaded with a heavy charge of gunpowder and a shot weighing not less than 100 pounds. This will be fired, and if the gun will stand it, the dose will be repeated again and again until ten discharges have been made.

Better than gold is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for cold. Get only the genuine. 25 cents.

THE NEW ARMY TACTICS.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT.

Suggestions and Works Upon the Matter Already Sent In—Little Hope for the Reorganization Legislation That Has Been Proposed—Committees So Far Have Placed Little Work on the Calendars—Matters of Interest to the Boys in Blue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The detail of the board to revise the tactics for the evolutions of the forces of the army is announced. This is a subject that the Lieutenant-General has had under consideration for several months, and in selecting the officers for the important work he looked over the field carefully to pick out those who were peculiarly fitted for the work. That he exercised excellent judgment no one will question after reading the following detail: Lieut.-Col. John C. Bates, Thirteenth Infantry; Maj. George B. Sanford, First Cavalry; Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Capt. J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. James M. Lancaster, Third Artillery; First-Lieut. George Andrews, Adjutant Twenty-fifth Infantry, Recorder. The board is ordered to assemble in this city the 10th proximo. They will meet at the War Department, probably in the portrait-room, adjoining the Secretary of War's office. It is the desire of the Lieutenant-General that all possible haste be made in considering the subject, and every facility will be afforded to enable them to arrive at an early conclusion. It is Gen. Sheridan's opinion that a separate and distinct system of tactics should be adopted for each of the three arms, and, as the majority of recommendations on the subject tend in that direction, it is to be presumed that the board will proceed to work with that end in view. Since Gen. Sheridan announced in his annual report that he had in contemplation the appointment of a board, a number of officers have been preparing, and some have already submitted, recommendations on the subject. There are also a number of papers on file that have accumulated during the last few years. All of these will be laid before the board, and officers who have views to submit will be allowed to express them in person if they desire. Among those who will submit recommendations to the board are Maj. Hawkins, Tenth Infantry, who has prepared a complete new set of tactics for each of the three arms; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieut. Philip Reade, Third Infantry, now stationed in Chicago; Maj. Powell, Fourth Infantry; Capt. Powell, Sixth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. E. J. McClermond, Second Cavalry; Inspector-General Hughes, Lieut.-Col. Howard, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut. Edward S. Farron, Twenty-third Infantry; Maj. W. R. Livermore; Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery.

Bills relating to the army continue to pour into both Houses of Congress. Not a single measure of interest to the service, however, has yet passed either House, and but few have reached the calendars from the committees. Indeed, it may be acknowledged that the outlook for any important legislation affecting the army is decidedly gloomy. This becomes apparent through the tardiness displayed by the members of the two military committees in acting upon the numerous measures referred to them. In fact some of the members freely acknowledge that with the great amount of talking to be done on the tariff and other Presidential campaign subjects they have no hopes for any of these bills, and regard work spent in preparing reports upon them as so much time wasted. Chairman Townshend's committee is disposed to be conservative in appropriation as well as special legislation for the military service. About the usual general appropriation bill will be reported, and some private and a few public measures will probably go on the calendars, but it is doubtful if any of the radical reorganization schemes will receive favorable action; certainly none of them will become laws.

Among the military bills which have recently made their appearance are those by Gen. Wheeler providing that the senior commanding officer of the line, no matter to which arm of the service he belongs, shall command when troops are drawn up in line for battle; by Mr. Breckinridge in the House and Mr. Cullom in the Senate, creating a corps of civil engineers to have charge of river and harbor work, to be partly officers from the present corps of army engineers; and by Mr. Hutton, authorizing the Secretary of War to apportion the pay of insane officers of the army and navy.

All the army nominations, consisting of appointments, promotions, and transfers made from March 4, 1887, up to the present time were confirmed by the Senate yesterday, except the following promotions in the First Artillery and in the case of Second-Lieut. McBlain of the Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Haskins to be Major; Lieuts. Nichols and Merrell to be Captain; Second-Lieuts. Rafferty and Chamberlee to be First-Lieutenants, and additional Second-Lieuts. Straub and Peck to be Second-Lieutenants. These cases are hung up in the Military Committee to await the reply of the War Department to certain questions concerning the retirement of Maj. Warner, to whose vacancy the first officer on the list above was nominated. The question asked will be satisfactorily explained by the department before the next meeting of the committee and the nominations will no doubt be confirmed without further delay. The McBlain case, the peculiar features of which have frequently been fully explained, did not reach the committee in season to be considered at the last meeting. Some action, probably favorable, may be looked for Thursday next. Considering the case from a legal standpoint, several members of the committee, including Chairman Hawley, speaking individually, acknowledge the right of the officer to his promotion, and, unless the old charges regarding the treatment of his wife are renewed, his case will receive the same action as other regularly-promoted officers. It was through the bitter opposition of the late Senator Logan that McBlain was rejected before. Senator Hawley, the present Chairman, it is understood, voted for him. There are no signs yet of the old charges being renewed.

The Paymaster-General of the army reports that the mileage fund for the current fiscal year is now entirely exhausted. Officers traveling under orders will therefore be compelled to furnish traveling expenses from their own pockets until Congress sees fit to act upon the deficiency estimate for this purpose sent to the House before the holidays. An Urgency Deficiency bill now under consideration by the House Appropriations Committee will probably contain the item, but several weeks will no doubt elapse before the money becomes available.

The important army change of the week is the detail of Maj. H. S. Hawkins, Tenth Infantry, as Commandant of Cadets at the West Point Military Academy, to succeed Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, who comes to Washington as a member of the Board of the Revision of Army Tactics. The change goes into effect Feb. 1. Maj. Hasbrouck has had quite an extended tour at the academy, having been the commandant there since 1882.

The following army officers are registered at the War Department: First-Lieut. J. R. Kean, Medical Department; Col. Daniel McClure, Paymaster's Department; Col. John E. Smith, retired; Second-Lieut. John Little, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

An Old-Fashioned Girl.

Old-fashioned? Yes, I must confess
The antique pattern of her dress,
The ancient frills and furbelows,
The faded ribbons and the bows.
Why she should show those shrunken charms,
That wrinkled neck, those tawny arms,
I cannot guess; her russet gown
Round her spare form hangs loosely down;
Her voice is thin and cracked; her eye
And smile have lost their witchery.
By those faint jests, that flagging wit,
By each attenuated curl,
She surely is, I must admit,
An odd, old-fashioned girl.

'Tis long, long since she had a beau,
And now with those who sit a-row
Along the wall she takes her place,
With something of the old-time grace.
She yearns to join the mazy waltz,
And slyly sniffs her smelling-salts.
Ah, many an angel in disguise
May walk before our human eyes!
Where'er the fever-smitten lie
In grimy haunts of poverty,
Along the dark and squalid street,
'Mid drunken jests of boor and churl,
She goes with swift and pitying feet—
This same old-fashioned girl.
—*James B. Kenyon in Century Magazine.*

A sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for bronchial and pulmonary disorders.

THE SLAYER OF OFFICER HALLORAN.

Testimony All In and the First Argument for the State Is Made.

While the rapidity with which the trial of Lynch, who killed Officer Halloran, has proceeded has already caused remark, it was even more rapidly pushed yesterday, and the case which was to have taken ten days will be closed tonight and a verdict probably returned. The evidence is all in and speeches to the jury have begun and the case is expected to go to them this noon. Of those accustomed to analyzing the evidence none think that Lynch will be hanged, but seem to agree upon a probable life sentence.

The prosecution continued its introduction of testimony by submitting the dying declaration of the deceased that he was shot by the Michael Lynch brought before him for identification while Lynch was under arrest and being taken to the station.

Dr. Edmund Andrews testified to the deceased's condition after being wounded, and was asked: "If the spinal cord were injured would it affect the brain?" "It might, sir, if the patient lived long enough after the injury." Dr. Krost made the post-mortem, and testified that the bullet lodged in the spinal canal, compressing the spinal cord, and from the resulting paralysis the deceased died. The bullet had been preserved, and was offered in evidence. Ex-Lieut. Duffy, who, at the time, was in charge of the Twenty-second Street Station, was on the wagon bringing Lynch in. To him the prisoner said: "I intended to 'do' Leonard," and claimed that Halloran had struck him in the face. Duffy says he turned Lynch's face around and said: "You've not been struck. What do you want to lie for?"

Officer Wiley testified to Lynch's story that his mother had told him the police were after him, and he got the revolver so as to get even with Officer Leonard. Lynch also said to him that Halloran walked him three blocks, then struck him, and the shooting occurred.

Officer McDonald testified that when he picked Halloran up his revolver was lying under him near his pocket. This tended to show that the revolver had hardly been drawn. The State rested.

For the defense, Patrick Lynch swore he bought the revolver from which the fatal shot was fired from a sailor and took it home with him.

Mary Lynch, a sister of the prisoner, said she saw Pat when he came in drunk, and, fearing he would shoot somebody with the pistol he was showing, told Mike, and he went up and abstracted the revolver from Pat's pocket. That was in the afternoon, and was introduced to contradict the State's evidence regarding Lynch's stories to the officers about the revolver.

Mrs. Margaret Hanlin of No. 254 Wentworth avenue, the mainstay of the defense, swore she saw the shooting as she was coming from work that evening. Lynch and Halloran were walking peaceably when Halloran said: "I want you to go to the station." "Have you a warrant?" asked Lynch. "I won't go unless you show a warrant."

Then she said Halloran pulled out his revolver and said: "I don't need any warrant. This is all the warrant I want for you." Then Lynch pulled his gun out and fired, and Halloran fell down the steps. They were standing not more than two feet from each other.

The cross-examination was very searching and exhaustive and was intended to show that she had sustained intimate relations with Lynch. This she denied. Questions trying to show the connection of the witness with a notorious gang, Polly Kerns, Jim Fitzpatrick, her husband, Mary Ryan, Jim Holden, Mary's sister, and Vally Clark, were all ruled out.

In rebuttal the State introduced the warrant for vagrancy sworn out by Lieut. Duffy for Lynch the day before the shooting and given to Halloran to serve. Officer McInerny was recalled to know if Mary Lynch had not said to him: "O, God! mother and I did all we could to prevent this shooting." Objections overruled, and witness answered "Yes."

Assistant State's-Attorney Neeley, who had sat quietly by throughout the trial, made the opening for the State in the hour before adjournment, which Judge Horton said he might fill. Attorney David will follow this morning.

WILBER INMAN'S DOWNFALL.

Arrested for Forgery When About to Visit His Sweetheart.

Wilber Inman, a rather fast young man about town, was arrested last Thursday afternoon by an operative of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency for committing several forgeries on the First National Bank of this city. For nearly a week he eluded the vigilance of a Pinkerton detective who had been on the lookout for him at his favorit haunts, and was at last run down at the house of his sweetheart, a respectable young lady living on the North Side.

It seems that Jan. 14 a check for $250, made payable to bearer and signed by Mr. J. B. Carson, General Manager of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, was presented at the First National Bank, and as everything about the check had the appearance of genuineness the money was promptly paid. Not long after the money had been paid the cashier suspected all was not right, and had the check sent over to the office of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, where it was handed to Mr. Carson, who, after a careful examination, pronounced the signature a forgery, although he acknowledged that the counterfeit had almost deceived him. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of William A. Pinkerton. At the offices of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Mr. Pinkerton procured the handwriting of a former clerk in the purchasing department that compared favorably with that inscribed on the check. The name of the clerk was Wilber Inman, who lives at No. 419 Webster avenue. It was also ascertained that young Inman had been hanging around the railroad office several days, and this fact, coupled with the similarity of the handwriting, led Mr. Pinkerton to believe that Inman was the guilty party. It was thought that he had in some manner stolen some of Mr. Carson's blank checks and then filled them up, carefully imitating the signature. An inquiry was instituted in regard to Inman, developing the fact that he had a cousin employed on South Water street, and with whom he lived at No. 419 Webster avenue. A Pinkerton operative was then detailed to shadow the house on Webster avenue, but his watching proved of no avail, as Inman did not come near the house. It was also learned that Inman was much enamored of a young lady on the North Side and that he called frequently at her house, but a shadow there failed to produce him, and it was feared that he had left the city.

Last Wednesday afternoon a young man walked briskly into the First National Bank and presented another check signed by J. B. Carson for $250, identically the same as the first. The paying-teller called the Pinkerton officer who is regularly employed at the bank, and the young man was taken over to Mr. Pinkerton's office. When asked where he got the check he stated that it was given to him by Wilber Inman, whom he had met at Hannah & Hogg's billiard saloon, and who had requested him to go over and get the money. Mr. Pinkerton at once sent one of his men to the billiard-hall to arrest Inman, but he was not to be found. He was searched for at all the rest of his haunts, but was not found until Thursday afternoon, when he was arrested just as he was about to visit his sweetheart. He was taken to Mr. Pinkerton's office, where he made a full confession, in which he exonerated the young man who had presented the second check. Inman was taken before Justice Lyon yesterday, where, after a preliminary examination, he was held to answer to the Criminal Court in $2,000 bonds. His mother and sister are now traveling with a theatrical troupe in the Northwest. Gambling is the cause of his downfall.

Congressional Stock-Jobbers.

In a corner in one of the corridors running around the House of Representatives is a small space fenced off by a railing. Within it is a telegraph instrument and a lady operator. From the instrument a wire extends to the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., New York. It is the private wire of that firm. Overit is sent daily news of every bit of legislation of interest to the house, and over it, also, are sent confidential telegrams, usually in cipher, to members of the House, giving them advice and instruction. This may seem queer, but it is a fact.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Thief Arrested.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life is an achievement that should inspire heartfelt gratitude. Chilliness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable detective that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. Druggists.

DR. NORVIN GREEN HEARD

WHY THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT PART WITH WESTERN UNION.

The Regular Annual Argument Against Postal Telegraph Made Before the Senate Committee—Friends of Unadulterated Food Organize a Society—A Favorable Report on Mr. Mason's Anti-Trust Bill—Chief of the Secret Service Brooks to Retire—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made an argument before the Senate Post-Office Committee today in opposition to the Government postal-telegraph bills. The doctor's views have often been declared and are tolerably familiar to the public. He began by raising the point of the constitutional right of the Government to engage in inter-State commerce. Then he said this country enjoyed the best telegraph service in the world, and said the service in England under the Government was abominally bad, as it would be under the same circumstances here. He also said tolls were relatively lower here than there. He denied that Western Union is a monopoly, as it holds no exclusive franchise, and the field is open to all competitors. Then he argued that concentration of capital cheapens production and gave figures to show the gradual decrease in the average cost of telegrams and a proportionate decrease in the charge to the public. Western Union would lower rates still more. It excelled, too, in the matter of making good time. It was not reasonable to hope or expect that the Government would be more watchful or vigilant in keeping every employé down to his work than men who were immediately interested in the profits of the company. The doctrine of the Western Union was that its greatest competitor is time, and just as far as it could overcome time could it increase its revenues. Would the Government observe any greater degree of secrecy than a private corporation, especially as to messages involving the heads of the Government who were immediate employers of the subordinates who handle the messages? asked Dr. Green. What could be the responsibility of the Government for errors or delays? The Western Union was held to a rigid responsibility by the courts. The Government certainly could do a cheaper service if it chose to foot the expenses. Should the Government undertake the work in this country he argued that the number of offices would be very much increased and the deficit would be very much greater. If the Government must take the telegraph he insisted that it should take existing property. No private enterprise could run in competition against the United States Treasury. In conclusion, Dr. Green said that there were some popular clamors that had been proclaimed until people believed them, which he wished to take occasion to refute. He was prepared to demonstrate that the Western Union lines could not be duplicated at their present capitalization, talk as people might about the "water." The next popular error which he wished to speak of was the assumption that the Western Union was owned by one man personally. Never in its history had this been the case. The entire board of thirty directors owned not more than three-eighths of the stock, while the other five-eighths were owned in every State and Territory of the Union by more than 20,000 people.

Gardiner G. Hubbard addressed the committee in favor of the postal telegraph system proposed in the bill introduced by Senator Dawes.

THE PURE-FOOD CONVENTION.

The Pure-Food Convention today adopted a resolution urging the necessity of the immediate enactment of laws to prevent the adulteration of food and drinks. The Adulteration bill was approved by the convention and a resolution passed instructing the Committee on Legislation to urge its enactment by Congress. In its main features the bill remains as introduced by Senator Sherman. Resolutions especially condemning oleomargarine and lard of which cotton-seed oil is a principal ingredient were voted down. A permanent organization was effected under the title of the National Pure-Food Association and officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. W. Callahan of Nyack, N. Y.; Secretaries, H. W. Grannis of the Chicago *Grocer;* Louis W. Bulkley of the *Grocery World* of Philadelphia; and Benjamin Johnson of Boston; Treasurer, Finley Acker of Philadelphia. A Vice-President for each State represented was elected.

IN FAVOR OF MASON'S TRUST BILL.

Mr. Mason's bill providing for an investigation of trusts and combinations was taken up by the House Committee on Manufactures today, and after a short discussion, which disclosed the fact that the committee is unanimous in its support, a favorable report was ordered. It is expected that this report will be made early next week, and will recommend that the committee be authorized to investigate all trusts affecting coal, sugar, mining industries, and other kindred subjects.

CHIEF BROOKS TO STEP OUT.

James J. Brooks, who has held the office of Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department for many years, tendered his resignation when the present Administration came into power and it was accepted today to take effect Feb. 1. John S. Bell, formerly Chief of Police of Newark, N. J., will succeed him.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A bill passed the House today providing that the terms of the Circuit Court held at Kansas City shall begin the first Monday in March and the fourth Monday in September.

A delegation from the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting of Maj. Merrill of Massachusetts, Gen. Kountz of Ohio, Gen. Burke of Illinois, and Gen. Wagner, were before the House Committee on Invalid Pensions today to urge upon the committee the formulation of a Dependent Pension bill substantially similar to that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Manderson.

A Maiden's Message.

O wind, that wanderest o'er hill, and vale, and sea,
Blow round the home where he sleeps peacefully,
And breathe upon his brow a loving kiss from me.

O golden "maiden moon," so calm, and pure, and bright,
Shed round and o'er him thy soft, tender streams of light;
Tell him how well I love him—tell him so to-night.

O stars all silvery bright, set on that deep, still blue,
Stars that are watching o'er both the long night through,
Tell him my love for him is pure, like you—and true.

O great, grand, snow-white clouds, slow drifting o'er the sky,
Bear to his heart a message as ye pass him by,
Tell him my love would teach him how to do—or die.

O great, wide sea, on which the night winds blow,
Sing in his ear thy music, calm and slow,
Sing to his heart I love him, sing it soft and low.

O tiny, laughing ripples, dancing on the shore,
O mighty ocean waves, thundering your ceaseless roar,
Tell him I love so well I could not love him more!

O moon and stars, O clouds and deep, blue, sunny sea,
And restless, wandering winds, bear him these words from me,
"My own, dear love, I love thee well—and constantly."
—*Good Words.*

Even Randall Doesn't Satisfy.

New York *Press:* Let Randall and the Janus Democrats alone. That statesman and his followers have turned over the House of Representatives to Southern free-trade statesmen. They care nothing about American industries or American labor. They are only interested in their own reëlection. Why should Republicans help them?

A Popular Route Well Equipped.

The celebrated Chicago, Boston, and New York Wagner steam-heated vestibule, limited, in daily service over the Lake Shore and New York Central route. The finest, fastest, and easiest riding train in the country.

The only steam-heated trains now running between Chicago and New York.

The only route by which passengers can enter New York City without the discomfort of a ferry transfer.

No extra fare on the limited for Boston and New England.

Ulcers, Old Sores, and Wounds

Cured by Pond's Extract. Insist on having the standard, reliable article, Pond's Extract. Spurious imitations are dear at any price.

SENTIMENT AND HUMOR.

Gleanings from What the Poets and Wits Are Saying.

You think as she sits by the fire in her chair,
To wrinkles her face is a prey;
That lustre has fled from her beautiful eyes
And her locks have grown soberly gray;
That the footstep is feeble that once was so strong,
And the fingers are shrunken and cold;
There is nothing of youth but the sweet, sunny smile,
And the loving that never grows cold.

But here as I sit on the opposit side,
Before me there comes as I gaze,
The beauty and grace that enraptured my soul
In the vigor of earlier days.
For the wrinkles and pallor are only a mask,
And beneath it I readily see
The grace and the truth and the wonderful charms
That made a fond captive of me.

I see the dear lips that were curved like a bow,
The cheeks that were tinted with rose,
The eyes that grew dark when her spirit awoke,
And lighted to blue in repose;
And the long silken lashes that modestly drooped,
Concealing her happiness, when
I told her the tale so oft has been told
By the sons to the daughters of men.

Ah, me! through each change that our fortune has brought,
How faithful she stood by my side!
In health or in sickness, in gladness or grief,
The wife kept the vow of the bride.
And the branches that grew on the family tree,
Our children, and children of those,
Call her blessed and pray that her life may be long,
And with happiness filled to its close.

Though time in his envy her beauty would mar,
Small changes his efforts have made,
For my heart and my memory look through my eyes
On a picture that never can fade.
The Present rolls off like the cloud from the sky,
The Past in bright colors appears,
And I see all the charms that attracted me first,
Clear and strong through the mask of the years.
—*Thomas Dunn English.*

The End of the Story.

You were standing alone in the silence,
When I passed down the stair that night,
Alone with your thoughts in the shadow,
Away from the fire's soft light,
And never a greeting you gave me,
Not a word your lips let fall,
As I came from the light to your side, dear,
That night, in the old oak hall!

But I knew, ah, so well, the secret
You fancied you kept unseen,
And I hated the pride that was standing
Like a shadow our hearts between.
So I told you, that night, a story,
And you listened as in a spell,
Till I saw that you guessed the meaning
Of the story I tried to tell!

You fain would have silenced me then, dear;
To leave it untold were best—
Too late, for I learned, as you drew me
To your heart, that you knew the rest!
And the shadow passed by from between us
Forever, beyond recall,
As you whispered the end of the story
That night in the old oak hall!
—*G. Clifton Bingham.*

Floating Fun.

Winter resembles a commercial traveler in one respect. It doesn't like to lose its grip.

It is no wonder that certain young ladies are pleased to hear any tale that will make the hair curl.

Smythe, who is something of a connoisseur in art, says his servant girl, who lit the fire with kerosene, was done up in oil.

He—Ah, how that takes me back and recalls my early youth, its follies, ambitions, and sorrows. She—Yes; it's a cradle song.

"Then you do love me, Evaline!" he said. "I do," she murmured. "And shall I speak to your pa!" he asked. "No," she replied, "speak to ma; pa isn't of any account in this family."

Leap-year seems to be attended by no fatal results so far, but it has not had time to get in its work in good style. It will doubtless inaugurate a great deal of misery before next Christmas.

A Linguist—"Pa, here's a piece in the paper about parasites. What is parasites, pa?" "Parasites, my boy? Why, parasites are the people who live in Paris. Think you ought to know that, and you in the Third reader!"

"And why did you leave Mrs. Muffet?" "O, she changed her color." "Did what?" "Changed her color. Me and two other ladies did her worruk, but she sint us off and got a lot of impedint naygurs in the place av us."

Contributor—Here is a little article which I wish to submit to the editorial— Editor (with a graceful wave of the hand)—Very sorry; we are all full just now. Contributor—Very well; I will call again when some of you are sober.

Frances Wright, Folsom Wright, and Cleveland Wright are the names of triplets recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright of Baltimore. It's really a question whether their common father would rather be Wright than be President.

Mr. Johnsing (who has risen to go, after having made a tender of his hand to Miss Tompkins, who shows some natural hesitation)—Well, Miss McNervy, I'd like to get a answer right now, as dere's another 'ooman waiting to hear from me.

Policeman—"You will have to come along with me." "Why? I am not doing anything wrong." "I have been watching you for some time, and you have no visible means of support." "Pshaw! My wife has the biggest laundry business in town."

Little Nell—The gentlemens were real polite to me in the street-car. One real nice one gave me a seat. Mamma—Indeed? "Yes, on his knee." "O!" "Yes, mamma, and some big girls standing up looked real mad 'cause no one was polite to them."

"William, what do you think is the most miserable sensation in the world?" "That of homesickness. When I am homesick I become so despondent that life becomes burdensome to me." "Let's see—why, it's midnight! Don't let me cause you any agony, William, tonight."

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Resident physician, EDWIN F. RUSH, M. D., late Professor of Skin and Venereal Diseases in Bennett Medical College of Chicago.

These world-renowned Hot Springs, together with the magnificent Army and Navy Hospital, are owned and directly controlled by the U. S. Government. The cures effected by these natural thermal waters, alone and assisted by medical measures, are marvelous. Many desperate and inveterate diseases which have long resisted all treatment are quickly cured. Prompt improvement in nearly every case, a complete cure may be confidently expected in all case of Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Syphilis—acquired or hereditary, in all its forms and stages—Skin Diseases of all varieties, Paralysis, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Female Complaints, and Sterility and Impotency. Descriptive literature, expense estimates, and all information sent upon application to EDWIN F. RUSH, M. D., Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

A charming resort, nestled among and sheltered by pine-clad Mountains. Delightful winter climate.

MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.

Open all year. Table of superior excellence. First-class in every particular. Steam heat. Regular temperature.

HOT SPRING WATER BATHS

In marble pools and porcelain tubs. Unexcelled in curative properties or as a luxury. Physicians in attendance. For further information address

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Fourth-av. and Eighteenth-st., Near Union Square,

NEW YORK CITY.

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

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THE OGLETHORPE.

BRUNSWICK BY THE SEA,

GEORGIA.

Entirely new, built of brick, with all modern improvements, is now open; accommodates 300. For further information or circular address

S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager,

Proprietor of Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y., late of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, the Best Dressing for the Hair. Try it. Price $1.

J. CRISTADORO, 95 William-st., New York. Interesting pamphlets sent free.

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EYES Examined free. Spectacles To suit all, 25c. and up. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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GAS FIXTURES

At factory prices. Special inducements to the trade. MANNEGOLD & HOLDEN, 67 and 69 South Canal-st., near Madison.

$250 EVERY MONTH 1,000 LIVE AGENTS WANTED Our Agent's Outfit, a beautiful SATIN-LINED CASKET OF SILVERWARE, sent free. Write for it. Address WALLINGFORD SILVER CO., Wallingford, Conn.

WHAT WE STRIVE FOR.

The Available Always Within Reach.

When one comes to consider how easy a thing it is to secure comfort there ought not to be so much croaking. It is generally the unattainable for which mankind strive the most, while that which is within reach and almost certain to make our condition happier is ignored or passed by. Science has labored to develop the principle. It has labored, not in vain,

but has labored for centuries. The proofs of what it has achieved are simply unanswerable. They establish points of excellence which have never before been attained, and establish the certainty of relief against all doubt or controversy. Mr. W. T. Dowdall, at present the Postmaster of Peoria, Ill., under date of April 22, 1881, wrote as follows: "Over two months ago I fell on the ice while crossing the street, badly dislocating my shoulder and causing great suffering until a few days ago, when I got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. To my surprise and great satisfaction I found great relief from the first application, and before using one bottle my arm and shoulder were relieved." In confirmation of the foregoing, he writes, June 29, 1887: "I can't make my former statement any stronger. I think St. Jacobs Oil a great remedy in cases of sprains." Mr. Frank Monroe, Francisville, Ill., Jan. 30, 1887, after stating his own case of a permanent cure of rheumatism after suffering years, says: "A friend of mine living in Ohio had the rheumatism in his knee so that it was swollen to twice its natural size, and for two years had to walk with a cane and crutch. Happening in that country I told him what St. Jacobs Oil had done for me, and he said he would try it. In a few months after he wrote me he was as well as ever he was and that St. Jacobs Oil had cured him." Sept. 16, 1880, Mr. James Conlan Jr., at that time Librarian of the Union Catholic Library Association, 294 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., wrote as follows: "I wish to add my testimony as to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time, but, thanks to your celebrated Oil, I am cured. This letter is entirely unsolicited by any one in your interest." In the regular way of voluntary testimonials coming in, in a regular line of business, Mr. Silas Wiles, Danville, Ill., writes, Aug. 29, 1886: "I suffered for a long time with swollen knee. Had no use of it for weeks and tried many remedies, but could get no relief until I began the use of St. Jacobs Oil. After a few applications the swelling went down and the pain ceased entirely. I used two bottles, and am pleased to say I have had no trouble with it since." What, therefore, is within easy reach, to be had of every dealer, and which literally conquers wherever applied, should be in every house.

KEMMERICH'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

16 FIRST PREMIUMS.

Guaranteed the best in the world. For sale by all grocers and druggists. To be had at wholesale of

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Chicago, Ill., Agents.

Aluminum Bronze Castings.

"COWLES' ALUMINUM."

Castings requiring ENORMOUS TENSILE, TORSIONAL, and COMPRESSIONAL strengths, such as GEARS, BEARINGS, &c. Castings take place of expensive steel forgings. NON-CORRODIBLE qualities guaranteed. Tests made of every alloy before casting with latest improved testing machine.

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MARVELLOUS EFFICACY SUNBURN, CHAPS, REDNESS, CHILBLAINS AND

Light cutaneous affections are cured by CREME SIMON, recommended by all doctors of Paris and adopted by every lady of fashion; it whitens, fortifies, and perfumes the skin and gives a velvety appearance.

J. SIMON, 36 Rue de Province, Paris, and PARK & TILFORD, New York.

For Sale by Druggists and the Principal Fancy Goods Stores.

When sick and tired of taking drugs, and when at a loss how to regain your health, do not give up the ship, but try

Arend's Kumyss.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strenth so fast. Send for circulars. Beware of imitations.

ARENDS DRUG STORE, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

And others suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. ELECTRICITY instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear the same belt. ELECTRIC SUSPENSORIES free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 700 cured in '86. Send stamp for pamphlet.

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WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro' Indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, CURE OF GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp. The Canden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

THE BESLY CABINET With CURTAIN is ABSOLUTELY THE BEST. Manufactured by BROWN & BESLY, 52 & 54 Wabash Av.

CLOTHES-DRYERS,

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Sizes adapted to the Smallest Kitchen or Hallway and to the Largest Laundry Room. See Our Exhibit! Send for Circulars!

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100 PER CENT PROFIT & SAMPLES FREE TO men canvassers for Dr. Scott's Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, etc. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, New York.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Andrew Reynolds, who was tried on a charge of stealing a mail-pouch from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, was acquitted.

Judge Gary of the Superior Court will open Branch 3 of the Criminal Court Monday in order to expedite some of the business delayed by the murder trials.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a.m., 0°; 9 a.m., 1° above zero; 10 a. m. 1°; 11 a. m., 1°; 12 m., 2°; 1 p. m., 2°; 3 p. m., 2°; 6 p. m., 0°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.70; 6 p. m., 29.83.

Another telephone suit, in which the complainants against the company's high charges were Craig & Co. of the Stock-Yards, who were sued for rent for an unexpired term after their instrument had been taken out, was brought before Justice Going, but it was said last night that the case had been "settled."

Dr. De Wolf's garbage crematory is slowly approaching completion and five days of good weather will suffice in which to build the 100-foot chimney. The initiatory test will be a full-dress affair and the Health Department is issuing gilt-edged invitations to brother officials in other cities. Previous to the test the furnaces will be heated red-hot for the purpose of thoroughly drying the masonry.

Messrs. A. M. Church & Co., jewelers in the Opera-House Block, were the victims of a sneak-thief last Saturday. While Mr. Wait of the house was at lunch a gold watch, in process of cleaning on the bench, was stolen, and also Mr. Wait's overcoat. The watch was valued at $80 and the overcoat at $30. The thief took the watch case and a portion of the works, leaving the balance-wheel and drum. Mr. Church has issued a $80 no-questions-asked reward, which is probably more than the plunder would sell for.

John Lichmann, an agent of a wholesale flour house at No. 64 Lake street, was yesterday held in $5,000 bail by Justice C. J. White pending the Coroner's inquest on the body of the boy Isaac Mills, who was run over last Tuesday by a wagon said to have been driven by Lichmann and so badly injured that he died Wednesday. Lichmann, it is said, was driving along West Twelfth street, near Robey, when the accident occurred. John G. Neumeister, ex-City Clerk, went on Lichmann's bond and he was released. An inquest will be held today.

Thirty-six complaints were made to the Protective Agency for Women and Children last month, according to the report of Mrs. C. C. Holt, the agent, at yesterday's meeting in the Art Institute Building. Twenty-four of them were about wages, and $46 of $164 claimed was collected. Two cases of criminal assault were dismissed. A case of cruelty to children was referred to the Humane Society. There was one case of conspiracy in which three defendants were held to the Criminal Court and indicted. There were two cases of desertion "needing advice only, which was freely given."

Officer James Moore of the Chicago Avenue Station appeared in court yesterday morning with his head bandaged. He was attacked and beaten and has only just recovered. Oscar Burg, Albert Rutgke, Julius and Herman Lenz, Charles Radance, and Henry Mumphy were the defendants. The officer's story was that Christmas morning he was attacked by a crowd of men in front of No. 112 Hobbie street. A sister of Radance heard him say they were glad they had beaten the officer. Justice Kersten held Julius Lenz and Henry Mumphy in $1,500 bonds each to the grand jury, they having been positively identified.

The eighth annual convention of the Custom Foremen's Tailors' Association wound up yesterday. More than half of the delegates left last night: others will stay in the city a day or two and then go to Cincinnati, where the National convention of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange opens Tuesday. Detroit was decided on as the place to hold the semi-annual session the third week in July. A gold button badge was adopted. A monogram of the initial letters of the name will be engraved on it. The only practical work done yesterday was an illustration of cutting trousers by John O'Neill of this city, who favors knee pants and predicts their general use by gentlemen for dress occasions.

Nicholas Tapp, a gardener, 46 years old, who lived at No. 57 Howe street, Thursday night dropped dead from heart-disease, superinduced by excitement aroused by witnessing a fight. Tapp was in front of his house when John Becker, a neighbor with whom he had had previous quarrels, came along and, exclaiming "O, there's Nigger Tapp," squared off as if he was about to fight. Tapp, according to the evidence at the inquest yesterday, paid no attention to him and Becker threw a dead rat at him. Peter Hoff, a friend of Tapp's, interfered and was struck with a brick by Becker. Tapp watched the fight and then went into the house. He was very pale, and vowed he would have Becker arrested. Then he staggered and fell dead.

Perverse Board of Trustees.

The South Town Assessor is still unable to complete the work of his office, owing to the vexatious delay of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park in forwarding the information necessary to adjust the books. D. A. Peirce, J. E. Cowles, Leonard Colt, Sidney McLeod, Frank J. Smith, and A. R. Beck, the trustees referred to, agreed several weeks ago to give Assessor De Young a full statement of the financial condition of the town as shown by the Controller's books. This for some reason they have failed to do, and still remain contumacious. Alfred Mills, Supervisor of Hyde Park, and Frank Bennett, the Hyde Park Assessor, met yesterday with the Supervisor of the South Town, but found themselves handicapped and unable to make any progress in the work they have to do, which is growing more and more pressing each day. It is feared that there will be no relief from the present deadlock until the Supreme Court decides upon the petition of the anti-annexationists, and this will involve a further delay of at least thirty days. The South Town Assessor has already been to Pullman, Riverdale, Kensington, and Roseland, and appraised the value of the personal property there belonging to the Police and Fire Departments in the districts annexed, but Controller Charles S. Norton withholds the real-estate valuation, the Assessor complains. This delay is becoming so vexatious that peremptory steps will soon have to be taken in order that the Assessor's schedules may be prepared and the law complied with.

A Farmers' Day in Town.

Yesterday morning Justice Randall H. White held Burton C. Hutton to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds on a charge of having been implicated in the assault on Officer Luke P. Colleran Dec. 18 last. Hutton is a farmer, and lives about five miles from Milford, in Iroquois County. He was in the city at the time Colleran was thrown from the viaduct, it being the first time in over six months, he says, and the third time in seven years. Capt. Hubbard conducted the prosecution in the examination, and his two best witnesses were boys. Frank Larisey and George P. Gortin were playing below the viaduct on the cars, and both testified that they saw Hutton hit Officer Colleran over the head with something and then run west down Randolph street. They followed him to the corner of State and Madison streets and there got an officer to arrest him. Several witnesses swore that Hutton was on the viaduct. Then Officer Colleran took the stand. He testified that Hutton was one of the men who were playing the shell game and that he held his left arm while Eddie Hall and the others took away his revolver. Hutton told about his trip to the viaduct. He came up from the east end of the viaduct while the men were struggling, he said, and saw there was a revolver in one man's hand. Concluding they were robbers he started on a dog-trot down the west end of the viaduct. A number of merchants and farmers from Milford and vicinity swore to Hutton's good reputation.

Discrimination Against Chicago.

Some of the Board of Trade men who are sufferers by the freight discrimination against Chicago are complaining that the arrangement made by the traffic associations the other day has not remedied the situation and that the discrimination is as bad as ever if not worse. The trouble is that the arrangement made has not gone into effect. The percentages under the new arrangement have been printed and officially issued and were to have gone into effect Jan. 23. Owing, however, to the fact that the rates already in existence in several cases were good for the whole month of January. The commissioners decided that it was best to postpone the change until Feb. 1, at which time the entire new schedule will go into effect, rather than to partially remedy the evil. When the new percentages go into effect the rates through Chicago will be equalized as against any point in the West and the discrimination will be at an end.

Post-Office Clearing-House.

Gen. Harrison, one of the Inspectors of the Post-Office Department at Washington, who has been in the city during the last eight or ten days for the purpose of assisting in inaugurating the clearing-house system of paying money orders and postal notes, left for Washington last night. Prior to the establishment of the clearing-house system all payments—aggregating about $30,000 per day—were made in legal-tender over the counters of the money-order office. Frequently a balance of $25,000 would have to remain in the office safe over Sunday. By the designation of the Northwestern National Bank as a clearing-house agency and the inauguration of the new system, about four-fifths of all the payments are made through that bank, the payees and indorsees not visiting the Post-Office. The surplus money and drafts received daily in this office are deposited with the Northwestern Bank to the credit of the Postmaster "on money-order account" and constitute a fund upon which drafts are issued in payment of clearing-house orders. A single draft is drawn to pay the package each day sent in by the Northwestern Bank. Draft No. 1 for $20,446.70 was issued Thursday to pay the bank orders and notes sent in by the Northwestern.

Dr. Pingree and Mr. A. B. Pullman.

Before Justice Randall H. White yesterday afternoon came up the suit of Dr. Pingree vs. A. B. Pullman for $131 for services. Mrs. A. B. Pullman has been a sufferer from cancer for the last ten years, and such eminent practitioners as Dr. Jeffries of Boston, Dr. Hempstead, and Dr. Hyde have treated the case, but without success. About two years ago Dr. Pingree was recommended to Mr. Pullman by Frank Parmelee, and he has treated the case ever since. Several times, it is said, he got the malignant growth under control for a month or so, but it afterwards reappeared again. All bills previous to the last one sent in—July 30, 1887—were paid, but that one was disregarded, and was finally put in the hands of Dr. Pingree's attorneys, and after notice suit was begun. It was called in Justice R. H. White's court yesterday afternoon, but after a consultation between the attorneys, John R. Geary and E. F. Runnion, a continuance was asked for and granted until Feb. 3 at 2 o'clock p. m. Mr. Pullman has sued Dr. Pingree in the Superior Court for $25,000 for malpractice, claiming that violent remedies were used that resulted in only aggravating the trouble.

PLANS FOR SAVING THE BOYS.

Ex-Judge Jameson Trying to Find Out the Best System of Redemption.

Ex-Judge John A. Jameson, President of the Industrial Training-School for Boys at Norwood Park, writes to THE TRIBUNE on the subject of the proper care of the waifs of the city. He discusses in turn the various methods by which it is hoped to elevate the little ones and make good men and women of them. He criticises each in turn, taking up the Charity Organization Society, the American Educational Aid Association, the Waifs' Mission, the Illinois Industrial Training-School for Boys, and several others, exposing what he considers to be the fatal defect in each of them except the training-school of which he is President, which he thinks is fully up to the mark as far as it goes. He concludes his letter as follows:

> Now, which of these methods ought the public to approve? From the experience of the last year at Norwood Park I feel confident that the method applied there, which is laid down in the act of 1883, is in its consequences most blessed. Feeling thus, and desiring that the public shall not be misled by those advocating either of the contrasted methods, but shall give its countenance and support to that which shall be most in accord with the science of charity as developed by experience, I make the following propositions:
>
> 1. If there is in this community any gentleman who is competent from long and wide experience to speak of the comparative merits of the two methods it is Mr. Johnson, Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society. To him I propose to submit the question, Which of these methods, if either of them, ought to receive the support of the public, as based upon the sounder principles?
>
> 2. I propose that the managers of all the institutions above referred to, together with those of the Youths' Training and Employment Association of Illinois, of which Mr. C. B. Holmes is the President, and of all kindred associations, meet at an early day to confer together with a view to determine the scope of such institutions, and the principles and methods which ought to be followed to render them successful in the work they all have in view—the rescuing of our boys from careers of vice and crime.
>
> If this second proposition is accepted by the managers of any one or more of such associations, I will agree with them upon a time and place for the proposed conference.

A "POCKET" IN THE NEW TUNNEL.

Quicksand and Water Encountered, and Work Temporarily at a Standstill.

The work on the shaft of the new tunnel is temporarily at a standstill. The delay is caused by a "strike," not among the men, but in the shaft. In these days of natural gas and oil the natural conclusion is that the contractors are in luck. So they are, but it is bad luck, and plenty of it. The strike in question is in the shape of a pocket of water and quicksand of unknown depth and extent. It was struck Sunday, and retaliated by "coming back" with a rush and flooding the shaft to a depth of fifteen feet or more. The shaft was at that time down about seventy-five feet, fifty-five of which were in solid clay. The presence of the pocket was unsuspected, and things were lively for a few moments, but contractors on such work are always on the lookout for incidents of this kind, and consequently no one was hurt and no particular damage done. Still the strike was unlooked for at that distance below the water-level. Steps were at once taken to arrange the machinery necessary to pump out the shaft and put it in such shape that the miners could continue their work. The machinery is a powerful steam-pump that will discharge water, sand, soft clay, and whatever else the pocket may contain. Yesterday afternoon the machinery was all in place, and the contractors were confident that the problem was solved. On its face the situation is vexatious rather than serious. The only thing serious in the situation is the impossibility at present of forming any definit estimate of the depth and extent of the pocket. Quicksand is awkward stuff to handle and if the pocket is of large extent the contractors are in for a tough job. It is expected that the work will be in such shape today that it will be known just how serious the situation is. In any event there is no danger of any damage to the work already completed. The shaft will be sunk about twenty-five feet further, the intention being to begin the tunnel at a depth of about 100 feet.

NOTHING SO VERY WRONG.

The Opinion of Those Who Are Investigating Jefferson Affairs.

The investigation which Mr. William McGraw, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Jefferson, has been making of the alleged irregularities of the old board has not yet been productive of any very startling discoveries. The proceedings under which the old board awarded the street lighting, gravel, and sidewalk contracts—the three in which charges of crookedness were made—have now been examined, and the amounts paid for the work verified by the vouchers; but the records hardly warrant the charge of wholesale boodleism which was made at the town election. "We have not discovered any crookedness so far," said Mr. McGraw, "but in justice to the demands of the townspeople we consider this investigation necessary."

Little was done yesterday beyond the examination of papers relating to the letting of the contract to Clybourn Bros. for graveling Grand avenue. This about completes the examination of the records of the contracts wherein the old board had been charged with irregularities. I. K. Boyesen, the attorney of the board, will now group together the result of his observations and make a report to Chairman McGraw.

"No, I can't tell you what we have found," he said in answer to a question, "for the simple reason that I don't know yet that any discoveries have been made. A thing here and a thing there may cause suspicion, but beyond that we know nothing."

The Only Line That Gets There.

It has been well said by a distinguished writer that "the Michigan Central is the only Niagara Falls route in the country." It is the only railroad that runs directly by the Falls and stops its trains at a point from which all parts of the Falls and the Rapids are in full view. From this point, called Falls View, the scene from the Michigan Central train, whether in its summer setting of emerald or its winter setting of crystal, is one of unexampled grandeur and sublimity. As it is on the direct route to New York, Boston, and New England, no east-bound traveler should fail to take advantage of it.

Chicago to Los Angeles, California, Without Change of Cars.

On January 1st the rate from Chicago to California points and return advanced from $80.00 to $100.00. Regardless of the advance in the rate, the Chicago & Alton Railroad will run one more through Pullman Palace Buffet and Drawing-Room Sleeping-Car Excursion, without change of cars, to Los Angeles at the old rate of $80.00 for the round trip. Excursion will leave Chicago Thursday, Feb. 16, at 12:05 p. m. (noon). Tickets good to return for six months. Passengers will have the privilege of selecting any route returning and of stopping over at pleasure within the limit of ticket. Sleeping-car accommodations should be reserved at an early date. For further information and for passage and sleeping-car berth tickets call on or address City Ticket-Office Chicago & Alton Railroad, No. 89 South Clark street, opposite Clark street entrance to Court-House.

Winter Palace and Ice Carnival.

The elaborate preparations that are being made for the Winter Carnival and Ice Palace at St. Paul, which begins Jan. 25th and continues ten days, indicate that the Carnival this year will far surpass all previous efforts in this direction. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway will, from Jan. 24th to Feb. 2d, inclusive, sell tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and return at one fare for the round trip, and tickets will be good returning until Feb. 6th, inclusive. The fast train leaves Chicago daily at 5 p. m. and arrives in St. Paul the next morning at 7 o'clock. The night train leaves Chicago daily at 10:35 p. m. Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars are run on all trains. For tickets, berths, and full information apply at ticket offices, 62 Clark st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie sts.

Are You Going to Travel?

If so, and in whatever direction, or by whatever route, have a sufficiency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters with you. Then you may bid defiance to sea-sickness, brave the influence of a malarious climate or abrupt transitions of temperature, avoid dyspepsia and the stomachic pangs begotten of bad food and water, and counteract an unexpectedly developed tendency to constipation, biliousness, and rheumatism.

New Line to Cheyenne.

The new extension of the Burlington route to Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter., having been completed, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad on and after Saturday, Jan. 21, will run a through sleeping-car from Chicago to Cheyenne, via Omaha, leaving Chicago daily at noon on "The Burlington's Number One" fast train. For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at No. 211 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Union Depot.

Cheap Rates to St. Paul.

The Wisconsin Central line will sell round-trip excursion tickets to St. Paul Jan. 24 to Feb. 2 inclusive, at the low rate of $11.50. Tickets good to return until Feb. 5, inclusive. Fast trains leave passenger depot, corner Polk street and Fifth avenue, at 3 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily. Pullman palace sleepers and unequaled dining cars attached. City ticket office, No. 205 Clark street.

Falls View was unknown until created by the Michigan Central Railroad, which stops its trains at this point to enable its passengers to enjoy the grandest and most comprehensive view of the falls that is to be anywhere obtained. Before that time people came in carriages from the American side to "Inspiration Point," the view from which Howells said "was unequaled for sublimity," but Falls View being more elevated, the scene from it is much finer. No other road runs to or near this point, and through passengers by the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," have this great advantage, without detention or additional expense.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frederick J. Tank, Emily J. Church	23—24
Charley Lindahl, Emma Johnson	24—24
Clinton Foster, Katherine Dunn	23—19
Herman Koeldenbeck, Wilhelmine Korn	25—20
Anton Majzes, Mary Gardner	23—19
Nels J. Lind, Helma Johansson	22—21
A. Becks, Prairie du Chien, Wis., A. Balonn	42—30
Anton Dorsch, Augustine Schinke	27—35
Gustaf Odman, Augusta Johnsson	26—23
Martin Jachowski, Rosa Belter	25—22
S. Davis, M. O'Connell, McKeesport, Pa	24—26
William H. Lundie, Rhoda A. Butler	22—19
Henry Williams, Lake, Mary Ann Duffin, same	21—21
John Mergin, Maria Kaufman	24—20
C. E. Durrah, Logansport, M. A. Mackin, same	25—23
Louis Leth, Lizzie Keopke	24—19
Charles J. Riessenveber, Frederike Gilbert	24—20
John P. Roche, Clara Krizel	36—23
Frank Maher, Lillie Campell	25—20
John Wig, Minnie Waldow	30—24
James C. Woods, Natchen Wegener	25—27
Louis Mohrbacher, Mary Haley	29—24
Alfred Carlson, Emma Johnson	25—25
Cicero Alburn Bryant, Julia Ohr	25—21
Charles E. Rich, Maud H. Howe	22—18
Andrew Clausen, Lake, Christinia Peterson	32—22

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANSON—Jan. 18, 1888, at No. 160 Thirtieth-st., Adrian C. Jr., only son of Virginia M. and Adrian C. Anson, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m.

☞ Philadelphia and Marshalltown (Ia.) papers please copy.

DULON—Therese E. Dulon, Jan. 19, aged 26 years.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 23, at 10 a. m., from residence of J. J. Herrick, 2223 Prairie-av.

DEATHS.

HALEY—At her residence, No. 614 Sixtieth-st., Englewood, Jan. 20, 1888, of heart-disease, Mrs. Michael Haley, aged 62 years.

Funeral Sunday at 12 o'clock at St. Anne's Church, Englewood, thence by carriages to Northwestern Depot, and thence to Waukegan.

MACDONELL—Jan. 19, at Hyde Park, of pneumonia, Marguerite Isabella, daughter of Joseph A. and Sarah Whaling Macdonell, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Burial at 11:15 a. m. Saturday from No. 5226 Washington-av.

MCOSKER—At Elgin, Ill., Mrs. Elizabeth R. McOsker, aged 68 years, born in Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

Funeral Sunday, 22d inst.

PRATT—Jan. 19, Catherine Conway Pratt, widow of Elon G. Pratt, at the residence of her daughter, Helen C. Balmer, Evanston.

PIERCE—Jan. 19, at her home in Englewood, Ill., after seven years of illness, Josephine L. Harris, wife of Dr. V. A. Pierce.

☞ New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

REDDIN—Jan. 19, at his residence, 1284 Van Buren-st., David Reddin, a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral Sunday at 9:30 a. m., from Forty-seventh and Justine-sts., by cars to Calvary on the C., M. & St. P. R. R.

TAYLOR—At her home, Maplewood, Ill., Annie Taylor, aged 29 years.

Funeral from residence Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited.

TAPP—Nic Tapp, husband of Theresa Tapp, Jan. 19, of heart-disease.

Funeral will take place from late residence, 57 Howe-st., Sunday at 1 p. m. by carriages to German Catholic Cemetery.

VANCE—Jan. 20, Mrs. Isabella Vance.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., from residence, 63 West Eleventh-st., by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND A union service to be held Sunday, Jan. 22, at 7:30 p. m., in the New England Congregational Church, Dearborn-av. and Delaware-place (North Side). The meeting will be in the interest of the Youths' Training and Employment Association, and will be addressed by pastors of churches and representative citizens. The needs of our dependent youths and the study of plans for reclaiming them ought to enlist the sympathy of every business-man in Chicago. We trust that there will be a full house.

THE REPUBLICAN PROTECTIVE-TARIFF ASsociation will hold a mass-meeting at Lincoln Hall, 271 Thirty-first-st., this evening. John F. Finerty, John W. Green, and M. B. Madden will speak. Judge O. H. Horton will preside. The Garden City Quartet will furnish the music. Everybody invited.

THE SEATS ARE ALL FREE SUNDAY NIGHT at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rush-st., corner Superior, and there is good music and plenty of singing, and always a not too long sermon by the pastor, M. W. Stryker. Why don't you go?

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE "REGular" Republican Club of the Fifteenth Ward this (Saturday) evening at Steinbrecher's Hall, No. 1488 Milwaukee-av. All good Republicans favoring harmony and concert of action are invited to attend. Good speakers will be present.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTH-West Side has called a meeting for tonight at Schoenhofen's Hall, corner of Milwaukee and Ashland-av., in order to consider better facilities for passenger travel on Milwaukee-av.

A HARVEST
For Bargain-Hunters.

ALL OUR $8.00 AND $10.00 GRADES OF OVERCOATS REDUCED TO $5.00.

THIS MEANS:

BLUE CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS,
VICTORY CASSIMERE ALL-WOOL OVERCOATS,
HANDSOME DARK-BROWN OVERCOATS,
GRAY DIAGONAL OVERCOATS,
GRAY MELTON OVERCOATS,
OUR REGULAR $8.00 AND $10.00 OVERCOATS,
ALL FOR $5.00

About 200 of the finest Overcoats we have in stock, ranging in price from $15.00 to $50.00, at

1-2 PRICE.

This we do to unload them at once before taking stock. They are fine Overcoats, left from large lots of last fall's purchases, and include Schnable's German Elysians, Crember's Scotch Elysians, Germania Chinchillas, Dobson's All-Wool Chinchillas, English Kerseys, Blue, Black, and Brown Beavers, all at ½ price.

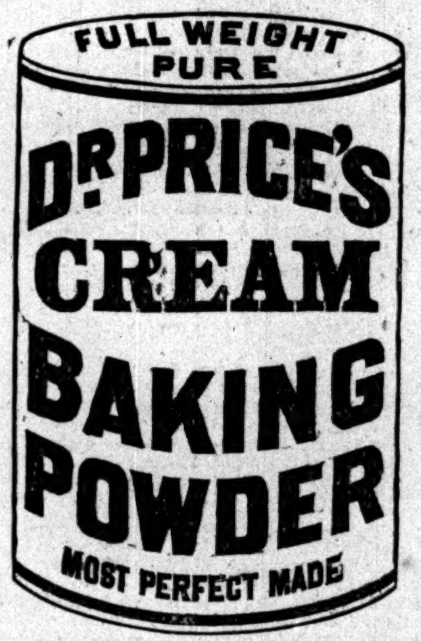
This means just what we say:

$15.00 OVERCOATS FOR $7.50
18.00 OVERCOATS FOR 9.00
20.00 OVERCOATS FOR 10.00
25.00 OVERCOATS FOR 12.50
30.00 OVERCOATS FOR 15.00
35.00 OVERCOATS FOR 17.50
40.00 OVERCOATS FOR 20.00
45.00 OVERCOATS FOR 22.50
50.00 OVERCOATS FOR 25.00

200 Odd Overcoats of our Finest Grades at 1-2 PRICE Before Inventory.

Men's Winter Underwear at ½ price.
Regular $1.50 Scarlet and Camel's Hair Underwear for 75c.
Great Midwinter Sale of Pantaloons now raging.
Orders by mail promptly filled, with privilege of examining before paying.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
131 & 133 Clark-st. 113 & 117 Madison-st.
C. M. BABBITT.........Resident Partner.


FULL WEIGHT PURE DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
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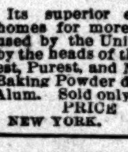
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.


"HOME EXERCISER" for Brain Workers and Sedentary People; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular. "Schools for Physical and Vocal Culture," 16 East 14th Street and 713 5th Ave., N. Y. City. Prof. D. L. Dowd. Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to get Strong," says of it: "I never saw any other that I liked half so well."

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

The Engineering and Building Record.
(Established 1877.) For Engineers, Architects, Contractors. Published in N. Y. Saturdays. $4 yearly.

FRECKLES PIMPLES, SALT RHEUM and all SKIN DISEASES Treated and CURED at Chicago Dermal Institute, 103 State Street, corner Washington; entrance Room 25. Hours 11 to 4. Take elevator. DR. HUTCHINSON.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
—ANOTHER—
Fire Underwriters' Sale
At Auction
OF THE
Salvage Rubber Goods
FROM THE STOCK OF
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER.
New Brunswick, Essex, and Norfolk Rubber Co.'s
Boots and Shoes.
This will be about your last chance.
1,500 CASES,
In very choice condition, will be sold
TUESDAY, JAN. 24.
SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage and Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION!
Tuesday, January 24th,
AT 9:30 A.M.,
Dry Goods and Clothing.
On this sale we will close some most desirable stocks of Gloves, Mittens, Cardigan Jackets, Shirts and Drawers, Overshirts, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Suspenders, Plain and Twill Flannel; also an attractive line of
Carpets and Oil-Cloths.
Clothing-buyers will do well to attend this sale and take advantage of our unusually fine offering of
Bankrupt Clothing.
NOTICE.—We desire to call the attention of Dry Goods Merchants throughout the country to the fact that on Tuesday, Jan. 31, we will sell a superior line of
Hamburg Embroideries.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 200 & 202 Madison-st.

BUYERS
OF
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
NOTE THE FACT THAT
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
202 Madison-st.,
WILL ON
Wednesday..........Jan. 25th,
SELL AT
AUCTION
A large lot of well-assorted goods that will do any retailer good to have. Consignors want the money and we have orders.
130 Lots Bankrupt Stock Will Also Be Closed.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION,
Thursday, Jan. 26th, 9:30 a.m.,
200 AND 202 MADISON-ST.,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
10 Crates Tea Sets, 5 Crates Dinner Sets,
30 Crates Chamber Sets,
Large Lines White Granite, C. C., Rock., and Yellow Ware,
500 BARRELS GLASSWARE,
Shades, Burners, Lamps, &c., &c.
Goods packed for country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By O'NEILL & SIMON,
Wholesale Auctioneers, 164 and 166 Market-st.
BOOT AND SHOE
DEPARTMENT.
GEO. SIMON, Auctioneer.
Tuesday, Jan. 24, 9:30 a. m.,
We shall offer at Auction for account of various consignors
Seven Hundred Forty Cases
Fine Made Boots and Shoes.
430 Cases
Damaged RUBBERS. Also Sundry Lots of Samples.

SPECIAL.
Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1:30 p. m.,
Twenty-Seven Casks Crockery.

DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
C. M. WILBUR, Auctioneer,
Thursday, Jan. 26, 9:30 a. m.
Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Flannels,
Underwear, Mittens and Gloves, Satinets,
EMBROIDERIES,
CLOTHING.
O'NEILL & SIMON, Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
REGULAR CLEARING SALE
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves,
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise, &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

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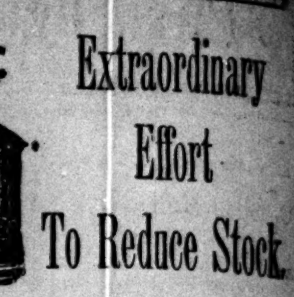
Daily, Weekly, and Monthly.
To CITY OF MEXICO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO, and all principal points in the South and West, leave St. Louis at 8:30 p. m., Kansas City 9:30 a. m., via Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Route. Pullman Buffet Cars. The Sunshine Route. No Snow Blockades. No High Altitudes. No Detentions.
For further information, maps, time-tables, etc., address JOHN E. ENNIS,
Pass. Agt. Mo. Pacific Ry., 190 Clark-st., Chicago.
Special Pullman Express to Los Angeles and San Francisco Feb. 16 and 17, at lowest rate ever named.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.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Extraordinary Effort To Reduce Stock.
James H. Walker & Co.,
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INVOICE Feb. 1st.
Wishing to reduce our stock of CLOAKS and SUITS many thousands of dollars before that date, we are making extra efforts in the way of low prices.
SPECIAL SALE FOR SATURDAY.

1 Lot Ladies' Wraps, Warm, Stylish, Desirable.	REDUCED PRICE, $10 EACH. Cost nearly double to manufacture	1 Lot Ladies' Fine Wraps, Elegant Finish.	REDUCED PRICE, $16.50 EACH. Worth up to $35.	3 Lots of Ladies' Ulsters, Newm'ts, AND Raglans.	REDUCED PRICE, $7.50, $12.00, $15.00. Splendid styles, fine finish and fit; have sold readily at double

CHILDREN'S DAY.
1 Lot of Children's Cloaks; all ages; splendid styles;
Reduced to $5.00.
Have sold up to $10 and $15.

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WE OFFER THE FINEST TEAS OF
CHINA, JAPAN, AND INDIA
At the LOWEST PRICES, and invite COMPARISON between our Teas and those commonly sold. It is not necessary that you AIM HIGH with us. We would advise you trying our LOWER OR MEDIUM grades first; then, if you are not satisfied try the higher grades. THIS IS ECONOMY. We wish to demonstrate that we can furnish a Tea at 40 to 50 cents per pound that is good enough for ordinary purposes.

Various Grades, According to Quality.

	Per lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Gunpowder			
Young Hyson			
Imperial			
Japan, "Pan-fired"	$ .30	$1.45	$2.80
Japan Basket-fired	.40	1.90	3.50
Souchong	.50	2.40	4.50
Pekoe	.60	2.85	5.50
Congou	.80	3.80	7.50
Oolong	1.00	4.75	9.25

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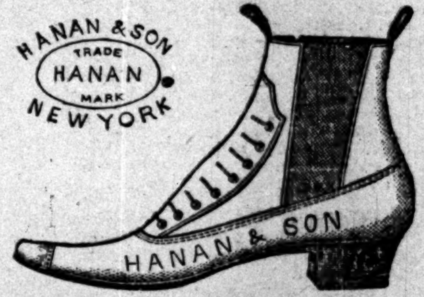

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For Cash Only.
B. F. De MUTH,
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WEAR A PAIR OF
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Once and you will have no other.
$1.00 a Pair Off Regular Prices
To make room for New Styles.
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Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.
Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

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Reliable Goods only.
☞ Shipping Furs bought or sold on commission.
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FOREMAN & COMPANY.
109 STATE-ST.
(Between Washington and Madison-sts.)
SHOE SALE.
Grand Continuation Sale of Ladies' Alligator, Cork Soles, Chamois Lined, with Cloth Soles, and Heavy Straight Goat Hand-Sewed Shoes, widths AA to E,
At $3.00.
Reduced from $6.00, $7.00, and $8.00.
Balance of our stock of Ladies' Hand-Made Slippers in Red, Black, and Buff Alligator, French Kid, and Patent Leather,
At $1.50.
Reduced from $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00.
Ladies' Fur-Lined Carriage Boots, sizes 1 to 2½ and 7 to 8,
At $2.50.
Reduced from $5.00.
Ladies' Fine Kid Button Shoes with Patent Tips
At $3.00.
Reduced from $4.00.
Gentlemen's Genuine Hand-Sewed French Calf Shoes in Lace, Button, and Congress
At $5.00.
Reduced from $7.50.
Gentlemen's Fine Calf Shoes, all styles,
At $4.00.
Reduced from $6.00.
This is a rare chance to purchase Fine Shoes at unheard-of prices, and should advise every one to avail themselves of this opportunity.
FOREMAN'S,
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TRIAL ORDERS FOR
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SOLICITED BY
WILSON BROS,
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All Patterns preserved: 25 years' experience.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

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REDUCED PRICE,
$7.50,
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Splendid styles, fine finish and fit; have sold readily at double the money.
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SALE.
Sale of Ladies' Alligator mois Lined, with Cork ight Goat Hand-Sewed
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Carriage Boots, sizes 1
2.50.
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Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

TO SUCCEED UNCLE DICK.

MANY HAVE BEEN CALLED, BUT ONLY ONE WILL BE CHOSEN.

Republican Gubernatorial Aspirants — No Less than Eight Candidates in the Field, with Prospects of More Long Before the Snow Melts and Spring Plowing Begins —Their Records, Personal and Political —The Skirmish Lines Out and the Battle Not Far Off.

There are eight entries for the Gubernatorial nomination on the Republican side in Illinois this year, with numerous bailiwicks yet to hear from. Some of the gentlemen have been in the swim for years. Others have modestly held themselves aloof from the previous contests for this particular nomination and waited the turn of events. Gov. Oglesby's seemingly peremptory declination of a renomination has quickened the desires of every one of the eight, and the battle is about to commence. In fact, the preliminary skirmishing has already begun. A good many years have elapsed since Illinois has enjoyed a first-class fight over a Gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Cullom scored two victories "hands down," and the same influence which made him Governor brought about his promotion to the Senate. The history of Oglesby's Gubernatorial campaign is too recent to warrant reference. He won in a canter. The struggle of 1888 bids fair to be something of a revelation, provided, always, Gov. Oglesby does not yield to the pleadings of his personal friends, and some of Cullom's as well, and again permit the use of his name. Senator Cullom has, so far as known, declined to commit himself in favor of any particular candidate. Such action on his part might be injurious to his political future. Quite a number of the candidates are friends of Cullom, while others think exceedingly well of Oglesby. A roster of the aspirants, divested of their titles, is as follows:

John C. Smith of Cook.
Joseph W. Fifer of McLean.
John McNulta of McLean.
James A. Connolly of Sangamon.
Clark E. Carr of Knox.
John I. Rinaker of Macoupin.
Isaac L. Morrison of Morgan.
Francis M. Wright of Champaign.

The Republican politicians, as usual, are rather dilatory in the expression of preferences. Reference is made to the men who visit State Conventions, and usually answer for the delegations from their respective counties. The countless army of small-fry fellows who occasionally visit Chicago and rush into print with interviews as to the favorit-son racket are having their innings. Very few of this particular stripe have much of anything to say in party counsels. If they come to a convention at all it is by the proxy route. They are great men in the hotels, but seldom wear the gaudy badges of delegates.

Lieut.-Gov. Smith has spent several months in his campaign. He is well and favorably known throughout the State, and by the time the convention meets will have traveled from one end of Illinois to the other. Mr. Fifer has already done more or less missionary work, and his friends will in due course of time invade the country precincts. Maj. Connolly expects to take the road about the first of March, and the remainder of the candidates will see to it that their chances of success are not injured by delay. Gen. Rinaker is regarded by many knowing ones as residuary legatee of the Oglesby Administration. He is the Chairman of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of the Governor. A State Administration exerts a vast deal of power in State Conventions. The officers and trustees of the various State institutions, the Canal Commissioners, etc., always look after the complexion of delegations, and for these and other reasons Rinaker's candidacy is not to be underrated. Pretty much everybody in Illinois knows Morrison, Carr, and McNulta. Wright, the latest entry in the race, comes from Champaign County. He is and has been for years an ardent friend of Congressman Cannon, and will have the support of the Fifteenth District delegation in the State Convention.

Fifer and McNulta come from the "State of McLean." This particular locality has usually rather more than its quota of statesmen. "Uncle Billy" Smith used to say McLean could easily fill an entire State ticket. Fifer proposes to carry the county without skipping a township, McNulta or no McNulta, while the latter professes a lasting ability to land the delegates himself. It is needless to say the proceedings of the Republican Convention of McLean County promise to be very interesting. Somebody will surely win because McLean never sends a divided delegation to a State Convention. If Fifer prevails it's all day with McNulta, and vice versa.

Central Illinois in years gone by has furnished some able-bodied contests. Away back in '70, when McLean formed a part of the old Eighth Congressional District, there was a fight which will long be remembered. The district was composed of McLean, Woodford, Tazewell, Livingston, De Witt, and Sangamon. Mr. Cullom had thrice been its Representative in Congress and wanted a renomination. It so happened that Cullom secured just one-half of the votes of the convention, and needed only one more to nominate him. The convention met in Springfield, and, after a battle of four days, adjourned for a week, only to go through another four-days' contest. "Uncle Billy" Smith was the Chairman. McNulta had McLean, Jonathan Merriam bobbed up with Tazewell, De Witt offered a gentleman named Donahue, while Cullom had the support of the remaining counties. For eight days this particular convention did nothing but fight. Cullom wanted to withdraw, but his friends would not listen to the proposition. McNulta was determined to defeat Cullom, and at the last minute threw his strength to Merriam, who was nominated. The Democrats designated the late James C. Robinson of Springfield as their candidate, and despite the existence of a heavy Republican majority in the district Merriam was defeated. The McNulta faction during the last sixteen or seventeen years has accused Cullom's friends of bad faith towards Merriam, and hence it is that Sangamon has little love for McNulta. Sangamon will give its delegation to Maj. Connolly.

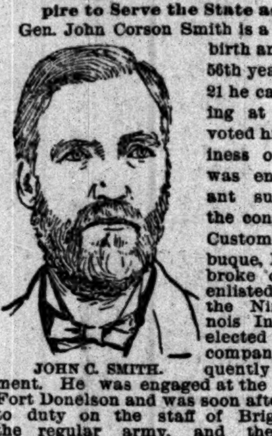
The present campaign recalls several other curious scraps of history, illustrating the mutations of politics. According to Oglesby's friends, Maj. Connolly owed his appointment as District Attorney to Oglesby, who, in the Senatorial contest of 1879 between Logan and Oglesby, expected some reciprocity. They say it was not forthcoming, and if their statements be true Connolly threw his influence to Logan as against Oglesby. Connolly and Cullom have been close political and personal friends for years. Connolly, George M. Bogue, and "Uncle Billy" Smith rendered Cullom a great deal of assistance when he was Speaker of the House, Congressman, and Governor, and in his race for the Senatorship. Some of Connolly's followers now profess a feeling of indignation towards the Cullom contingent for its alleged coolness. Fifer supported Oglesby for the Senate in 1878, and worked in McLean in "Uncle Dick's" behalf, while Jonathan Merriam did the same thing over in Tazewell, and neither incurred Gen. Logan's displeasure for doing so. Jake Wheeler, elected as a member of the House and instructed to vote for Oglesby, disregarded the requests of his constituents, supported Logan, and received the United State Marshalship for the Southern District as his reward.

The old Logan following has dissolved partnership, and its members have found abiding-places in the camps of other factions. Senator Cullom's warmest friends—men who have, above all other considerations, his welfare at heart—are not manifesting their preferences as respects the head of the ticket. Quite a number are now in communication with the Senator. John R. Tanner, State Treasurer, is in New York paying the interest on the county and township indebtedness, and will probably not return to Springfield until he shall have spent some hours in close, private consultation at Washington. If the Cullom people see their way clear to a sweeping victory the next State convention will be very, very stormy, because of the diversity and magnitude of the interests at stake. Unless the road to success is practically free from obstacles the Cullomites will wisely let matters take their own course, trusting to gain their points by manipulation and shrewd management rather than an open fight. The Oglesby Administration, it is believed, will not see the patronage of the State slip from its grasp without a mighty contest. The members of the State boards will rally around some particular candidate and bend their united energies toward success.

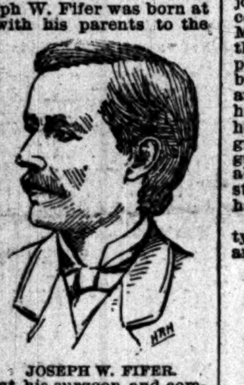
The delegation from Cook, if at all united, will have a vast deal of weight in the convention. No one at present seems to know just what Cook wants. It may be a friendly State Administration, with a Senatorship in 1891, when Senator Farwell's term expires, or, if the statement or expressions of belief of the more shrewd ones are worth anything, Cook may demand and secure the control and make-up of the delegation to the National Republican Convention. The number of candidates and the interests at stake render any present intimation or forecast of the probable result of the convention to the merest guess work. The aspirants for office have not been able to muster their strength. The wishes of Cullom and Oglesby, to say nothing of the powers that be in Cook, have not been made known, nor will they be in all probability for some weeks to come. The love-feast invariably held at the February meeting of the State Central Committee will formally open the fight. It is well under headway already, so far as the efforts of the candidates themselves are concerned, and in the shoemaker-shops, railway stations, country court-houses, soldier reunions, etc., the strident voice of the friend of the Gubernatorial candidate is to be heard sounding the praises and descanting upon the strength of his favorit in the race.

THE MEN WHO SEEK THE PLACE.

Something About the Gentlemen Who Aspire to Serve the State as Governor.


JOHN C. SMITH.

Gen. John Corson Smith is a Philadelphian by birth and is now in his 56th year. At the age of 21 he came West, locating at Galena. He devoted himself to the business of building, and was engaged as assistant superintendent of the construction of the Custom-House at Dubuque, Ia., when the war broke out. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. He was elected Captain of his company and subsequently Major of his regiment. He was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson and was soon afterwards assigned to duty on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Beard of the regular army, and thence transferred to the staff of Maj.-Gen. Steedman, with whom he participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chichamauga, and Mission Ridge, receiving at the latter a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in recognition of heroic service. He was relieved from staff duty at his own request and placed in command of his regiment. He was in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign until that of Kenesaw Mountain, where he was severely wounded. On his partial recovery he returned to the field and took part in the battle of Nashville, soon after which he was assigned to duty as President of a military commission at Nashville, where he remained till the close of the War. He was brevetted a Brigadier-General in 1865. Subsequently he was appointed Chief Grain Inspector at Chicago, served as one of the Illinois Commissioners for the great Centennial celebration of 1876, has been twice elected State Treasurer, and in 1884 was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Oglesby. He is admitted to be one of the most agreeable and companionable men in public life in the State. Widely known as he is in politics, he is probably still more widely known as a Mason and Odd-Fellow, in each of which orders he stands among the highest in the State.


JOSEPH W. FIFER.

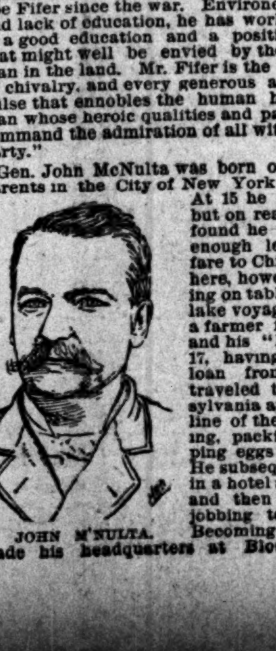
Ex-State Senator Joseph W. Fifer was born at Staunton, Va., coming with his parents to the western part of McLean County, Illinois, in 1857. His lot there was that of the ordinary farmer boy. Early in the summer of 1861 he and his older brother, George, went to the front with the old Thirty-third Illinois Infantry "for three years, or during the war." George was killed in battle. Joseph entered the army as a private soldier, and remained such during his entire service. July 13, 1863, at Jackson, Miss., he was shot through the body by a minie-rifle ball. The wound was so terrible, and the conditions so unfavorable to recovery, that his surgeon and comrades despaired of his life. Nevertheless he got upon his feet again after a furlough, returned to his regiment, and continued in active service until some months after the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Returning from the army, he determined to secure a good education, and late in 1864 entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. By boarding himself he reduced his living expenses to the minimum; but the little he did need had to be provided as he went along. The people of Danverse Township elected him Tax Collector for two seasons, the work of which office he did Saturdays, keeping up his studies at the same time. As another resource he purchased a tract of timber fourteen miles from Bloomington, whither he went Friday afternoons, and, gathering a force of hands, spent his Saturdays in getting out cord-wood and posts, making in this way a considerable profit. In vacation he laid brick (his father's trade, which he had learned) and did such other work as he could get. By rigid economy he went through the college course, which he had entered upon penniless, literally making all the money he used as he went along. Before his graduation he had already begun the study of law, and the beginning of the year 1869 found his shingle swinging in the breeze at Bloomington.

The young lawyer did not wait long for business. His fellow-citizens, recognizing his ability, energy, and integrity, began early to honor him with their confidence. In rapid succession he was made City Attorney of Bloomington, State's Attorney of McLean County, and State Senator for the Twenty-eighth District. The office of State's Attorney he held eight years, rendering highly-efficient service. He met in several prosecutions for murder some of the ablest lawyers in the State, who, without exception, found him a worthy opponent. As an advocate Senator Fifer ranks decidedly high; he is equally efficient upon the platform and the stump, where he speaks off-hand and with much force. His memory of facts is accurate; no point of advantage to his case ever escapes him; and he has a power of terse and vigorous English. To these he adds a thorough knowledge of law and the good sense to know how to apply it.

Mr. Fifer's service in the State Senate was as honorable to himself as it was beneficial to the people. He served on important committees, among them that of the Judiciary, and introduced and carried several important amendments looking to the reform of the criminal code which were noted with favor in the columns of THE TRIBUNE at the time. Retiring voluntarily in 1884 from his place in the Senate he has since practiced law successfully in Bloomington. He has a wife and two children and is a man devoted to the hearthstone.

In March, 1886, the Hon. S. H. West, formerly Democratic Representative from McLean County, wrote a letter regarding Mr. Fifer which was printed and widely read at the time. In that letter Mr. West, among other things, said: "When the war commenced Fifer was a poor boy—so poor, in fact, that he walked barefooted to Bloomington to enlist. Though only a private, his record in the army is as good as the best of any rank. The story of his dreadful wound is well known. A comrade of his told me years ago of his helping to carry Fifer off the field of battle virtually dead. But, aided by his indomitable will-power, he survived, went back to the war, and served several months after his term had expired. At the close of the war he came home penniless, without education or influential friends, and with no prospect in life except to hire out as a common laborer. His history from that day to this has been heroic. I know of nothing in the life of Lincoln, or Garfield, or any other man in all history, that exhibits such a brave and gallant fight against adverse circumstances as that made by Joe Fifer since the war. Environed by poverty and lack of education, he has worked himself up to a good education and a position at the bar that might well be envied by the most favored man in the land. Mr. Fifer is the soul of honor, of chivalry, and every generous and manly impulse that ennobles the human heart. He is a man whose heroic qualities and patient suffering command the admiration of all without regard to party."


JOHN M'NULTA.

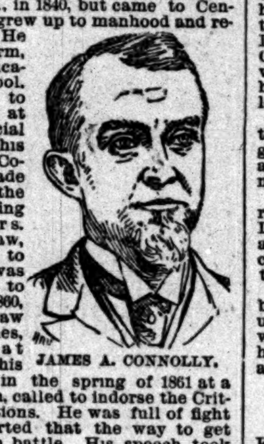
Gen. John McNulta was born of Scotch-Irish parents in the City of New York Nov. 9, 1837. At 15 he started West, but on reaching Buffalo found he hadn't money enough left to pay his fare to Chicago. He got here, however, by waiting on tables during the lake voyage, worked for a farmer for $2 a week and his "keep," and at 17, having obtained a loan from his uncle, traveled through Pennsylvania and Ohio on the line of the canals, buying, packing, and shipping eggs to New York. He subsequently clerked in a hotel at Attica, Ind., and then went into a jobbing tobacco house. Becoming a partner, he made his headquarters at Bloomington, Ill. Shortly after his arrival there he took up in an irregular way the study of law.

At the outbreak of the war McNulta joined a company of young men in Bloomington, was elected Captain, and was afterwards commissioned by the Governor as Captain of Company A, First Illinois Cavalry. Aug. 15, 1862, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, subsequently became Colonel, and was made a Brigadier-General near the close of the war. He served personally under Grant in Northern Missouri, forming an intimate friendship with the General that continued until his death. He was in the battle of Lexington with Col. Mulligan and was wounded, but not seriously. He commanded his regiment with much credit in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and was in the campaign in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas, as well as in the Vicksburg campaign and the campaign that resulted in the capture of Brownsville, Tex. He took part in the capture of the lower forts and the City of Mobile, went to Texas again, was at the capture of Galveston, and was mustered out Aug. 9, 1865. At the battle of Atchafalaya, below Vicksburg, he was struck with a shell which seriously injured his hip. For years afterward his right leg was paralyzed, and for ten years he went on crutches. By the effect of a surgical operation the paralysis has almost wholly passed away.

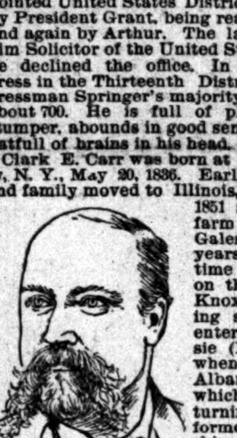
Soon after the war Gen. McNulta was examined for and admitted to the bar, and has practiced successfully in Bloomington. He was married to Miss Laura Pelton in that city in 1862, and the family now consists of three sons and one daughter.

In 1866 Gen. McNulta ran as an independent in opposition to the regular Republican candidate for the State Senate to fill an unexpired term and was defeated. Two years later as the regular nominee he was elected. The part he played in the Congressional Convention of 1870 has already been told. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress in the new district and elected, but was beaten before the people in 1874 by A. E. Stevenson, now First Assistant Postmaster-General.

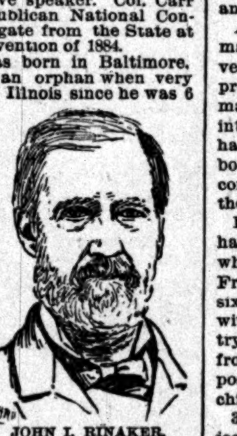
Gen. McNulta's law practice has been largely in litigation arising out of bonds and municipal and railroad securities, real estate and real-estate investments. He has represented for many years Eastern capitalists, who made large investments in different portions of the West. In 1884 he was appointed by Judge Gresham receiver of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, his successful administration of that trust constituting one of the strongest reasons for his selection as Judge Cooley's successor as receiver of the Wabash, a position he still holds.


JAMES A. CONNOLLY.

Maj. James Austin Connolly of Springfield was born in Newark, N. J., in 1840, but came to Central Ohio, where he grew up to manhood and received his education. He was raised on a farm, and helped out his education by teaching school. When he was about to enter the university at Delaware, O., a financial reverse changed his plans. He went to Columbus, and was made assistant clerk of the State Senate, holding the place two years. Meanwhile he read law, and was admitted to practice before he was quite 21. He came to Charleston, Ill., in 1860, equipped with one law book, one suit of clothes, and $15 in wildcat money. He made his first mark in Illinois in the spring of 1861 at a meeting at Charleston, called to indorse the Crittenden peace resolutions. He was full of fight and ginger, and asserted that the way to get peace was to win it in battle. His speech took like wildfire, and he began to be in demand for speeches to encourage enlistments. Meanwhile clients began to flock to him and business grew brisk, but he said he had not the face to urge others to enlist while he staid at home. So he went into the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois as a private, was unanimously elected Captain of his company, and afterwards was made Major of the regiment, and at the battle of Bentonville was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant conduct. While still in the army he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Coles County by 900 majority, the largest majority ever given by that county to any candidate. He served once as Mayor of Charleston and twice as a member of the Legislature from Coles County. He was appointed United States District Attorney in 1876 by President Grant, being reappointed by Hayes and again by Arthur. The latter also appointed him Solicitor of the United States Treasury, but he declined the office. In 1886 he ran for Congress in the Thirteenth District, and cut Congressman Springer's majority down from 4,000 to about 700. He is full of pluck, an admirable stumper, abounds in good sense, and has a whole hatfull of brains in his head.

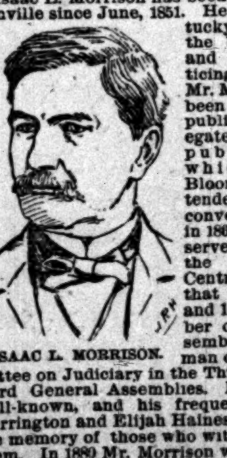

CLARK E. CARR.

Clark E. Carr was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1836. Early in 1850 his father and family moved to Illinois, and, in the fall of 1851 settled down on a farm in the suburbs of Galesburg. For several years Carr divided his time between working on the farm, attending Knox College, and teaching school. In 1857 he entered the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) law school, whence he went to the Albany law school, from which he graduated. Returning to Galesburg he formed a law partnership with O. F. Price, under the firm name of Carr & Price, and for several years was in active practice. In 1858 he became much interested in politics and spoke frequently in Knox and adjoining counties in support of Lincoln, then a candidate for the United States Senate. In 1860 he canvassed all of the Military Tract in support of Lincoln for the Presidency. Upon Lincoln's inauguration he was appointed Postmaster at Galesburg and held the office twenty-four years. During the war, as a member of Gov. Yates' staff, he was active in raising and organizing troops and in looking after the interests of the Illinois Volunteer soldiers, and, with the Governor, made frequent visits to the front to care for the sick and wounded. During the desperate struggle at home over the Constitution submitted by a constitutional convention, providing for the removal of Gov. Yates and the other State officers upon the expiration of one-half of their official terms, and thought to be aimed at the success of the State Administration, Col. Carr labored with great zeal for its defeat, speaking every day for weeks. Since 1858 he has been a prominent speaker in every political campaign, and in nearly every Northern State from Maine to California, always cheerfully going wherever the Republican party needed his services. He is a fluent, polished, effective speaker. Col. Carr was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864 and a delegate from the State at large in the National Convention of 1884.

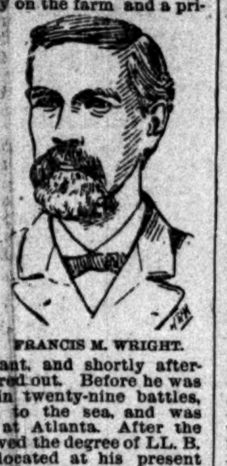

JOHN I. RINAKER.

Gen. John I. Rinaker was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1830 and was left an orphan when very young. He has lived in Illinois since he was 6 years old and has educated himself with means earned by his own labor. He began with the common schools of Morgan County, spent one term in the Illinois College at Jacksonville, taught school two years, and graduated from McKendree College at Lebanon in 1851. He began studying law with ex-Gov. John M. Palmer in 1852, was admitted in 1854, and immediately opened a law office in Carlinville and entered into an active and extensive practice. He enlisted in 1862, recruited the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, Illinois Infantry, was mustered into service as its Colonel, and was dangerously wounded while at the head of his regiment at the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn. At the capture of Fort Blakely, at Mobile, his brigade led the assault on the Rebel fortifications, which were promptly and most successfully captured.

After the close of the war Gen. Rinaker resumed his law practice at Carlinville. He has been a Presidential Elector twice, member of the State Central Committee for six years, and in 1874 was a candidate for Congress against "Bill" Morrison. Although defeated, he carried Democratic Macoupin by 356 majority. In 1875 he was appointed United States District-Attorney for the Southern District by President Grant, but declined. He was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1880, when Cullom was nominated for a second term. He is now Chairman of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.


ISAAC L. MORRISON.

Isaac L. Morrison has been a resident of Jacksonville since June, 1851. He is a native of Kentucky, was admitted to the bar in that State, and has been a practicing lawyer ever since. Mr. Morrison has always been a thoroughbred Republican. He was a delegate to the original Republican convention which assembled at Bloomington in 1856, attended the Republican convention at Baltimore in 1864 as a delegate, and served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for that year. In 1877, 1879, and 1883 he was a member of the General Assembly, serving as Chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary in the Thirtieth and Thirty-third General Assemblies. His caustic wit is well-known, and his frequent bouts with Jim Herrington and Elijah Haines will long live in the memory of those who witnessed and enjoyed them. In 1880 Mr. Morrison was the Republican candidate for Congress against William M. Springer, and although defeated made an able and active canvass, reducing the Democratic majority about 900 votes, and running ahead of the State and National tickets.


FRANCIS M. WRIGHT.

Francis M. Wright of Urbana has risen from the position of a poor boy on the farm and a private soldier through the war to that of one of the leading attorneys of Central Illinois. He was born in Adams County, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1844, attended the public school, and finished his school days at Ohio Valley Academy, where he fitted himself for a teacher. He had taught just six months when in June, 1861, while yet in his 17th year, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, re-enlisting when his three years expired, and serving until the close of the war. When in his 21st year he was commissioned a Second-Lieutenant, and shortly afterwards was finally mustered out. Before he was 21 years of age he was in twenty-nine battles, marched with Sherman to the sea, and was slightly wounded July 22 at Atlanta. After the war he studied law, received the degree of LL. B. at Cincinnati College, located at his present home in 1868, and is now among the most prominent and successful lawyers of the State. He is an uncompromising Republican, has served his party as a delegate to every State convention it has held for the last fourteen years, and has usually been selected to represent his stanch Republican district in formulating its principles as a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

MORE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A Tariff Correspondent's Unquestionable Thirst for Information Fully Satisfied.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in THE TRIBUNE of the 12th that you kindly answered my letter of the 10th, but through some inadvertence you neglected to answer three of my fifteen questions. If they are worth answering will you enlighten some of your readers by an opinion on them as you did in the case of the others?

1. In your issue of Jan. 7 you upheld James A. Garfield as an able statesman in regard to tariff reform, saying that he understood the wants of the people more perfectly than any man we ever had in Congress, and that he was quite a fit pattern for our Congressmen of today to follow. I gave you a quotation from the last effort of Garfield as a statesman in which he strongly advocated a high tariff on wool. Do you still think he is a fit pattern for our Congressmen to follow?

2. I also asked your opinion on the question of the duty on sugar, and asked your opinion in regard to shutting out sugar altogether, as France and Germany did, and if such legislation would not have the same results here as it did there?

3. I also called your attention to two editorials that were in the same issue of the 7th inst. In one of them you said that Mr. Cleveland was about right when he said that a tariff on an article increased the price of the article to the extent of the tariff put on.

4. In another in the same issue, in giving tables and figures showing the prices of articles under different systems of tariffs, you said that wool, and consequently woolen clothing, was higher before the tariff of 1867 was put on than at any other time. Which of these is a fact?

DUMONT KENNEDY.

REPLY.

THE TRIBUNE answered twelve of Mr. Dumont Kennedy's questions, and omitted to answer three of them for the reason that the article was already too long and we did not care to make it longer. The three questions remaining at the end of his formidable series scarcely seemed to be important enough to deserve an answer, but in order that his craving for information may be completely satisfied we herewith give the subject such further attention as he seems to desire:

1. If Garfield were alive at this time and able to see the full effect of the tariff on wool imposed in 1867 in bringing down prices and prostrating the wool industry, and if he had lived to see the further effect of the reduction of two or three cents per pound in 1883, he would have been able to answer this question for himself, and he would not have been in favor of the continuance of this barbarous tax on the raw material out of which the clothing of the people must be made. Garfield was simply in error when he supposed that the effect of the tariff of 1867 would be to increase permanently the price of wool. Nothing but experience could have demonstrated this error to him. Nobody imagined that the result would be what it was—namely: a crippling of the home market by damaging home manufacturers, causing the latter to resort to shoddy, impairing the quality of their goods, and enormously increasing the importation of woolen clothing. So THE TRIBUNE still thinks as a whole that Gen. Garfield was "a fit pattern for our Congressmen to follow," although he was not infallible in respect to his judgment of economic questions. There were a good many wool growers in his district and in the State of Ohio who at that time enjoyed, or thought they enjoyed, some considerable benefit from the tax on wool; but most of them are now getting their eyes open and perceive that the real benefit is appropriated by the flockmasters like Columbus Delano, who have thousands of sheep pastured free of expense on the Government land in New Mexico and the other Territories.

2. France and Germany both have abundant land suitable for the production of the sugar beet, which can be raised in those countries in greater quantities than would be sufficient to supply any possible home consumption of sugar. But in the United States sugar raising, after fifty or sixty years' trial, is practically limited to a precarious growth in a few parishes of a single Gulf State, and this notwithstanding all the encouragement given to the Southern planters during the last three generations. To this day only 8 per cent of the sugar consumed in the United States is raised in this country. The climate here seems unsuitable for the growth either of cane or of the sugar beet. More is to be expected from sorghum than from the latter. In Germany and France, on the contrary, the ordinary production of sugar from the beet averages from one to one and a half tons per acre, and on the best land reach two tons per acre.

All the bounties and rewards offered in Germany and in France have been extended to inventors, and have been intended to develop improved processes of extracting the saccharine matter from the beet and converting the same into good, merchantable, granulated sugar. This has been accomplished in consequence of the bounties offered, and those countries can now compete with the best cane-growing countries of the world in the production of sugar.

But no bounty in the United States could have supplied the place of a soil and climate which alone have made the experiments in France and Germany successful. We have had sixty years of similar bounties in this country with no corresponding development of the industry, although the processes of extracting sugar from the cane have been developed to the utmost possible extent by invention and improved machinery.

3. There *was* an error in the statement objected to by our correspondent, and it consisted in a restriction of our general proposition to less than the truth. The tariff has the effect of increasing the price to a good deal more than the tariff duty usually imposed, as the incident of the duty falling upon three or four profits and middlemen's expenses must be added to the price which the consumer has to pay. The President also omitted to direct public attention to this important truth. If he had thought the subject over more carefully he would have said that the tariff usually increases the prices of an article to more than the duty.

4. In what we had to say in the same issue concerning the prices of wool and the decline in the same, owing to the tariff of 1867, we simply followed the Boston quotations of prices for XX and XXX wool during the last twenty-five years. These figures established a fact of record which our correspondent can explain as best he may. Our explanation of the fact is that in consequence of the restriction of the market and the failures of our manufacturers to obtain wools from abroad to mix with the home wools they were unable to compete with foreign manufacturers, even though the home producer had the advantage of 70 per cent tariff protection. Consequently the volume of manufactures declined and the wool-growers found that they were without a sufficient market for their product. Whatever reduction has been brought about in the last thirty years in the price of woolens has been due to improvements in machinery at home and abroad, owing to great fertility of invention. The reduction in the cost of woolens is paralleled by the reduction in cost of production in every line of manufacture in the United States, whether protected or not protected, and there has been a corresponding reduction in cost of production in all European centres. So we say that the statements in relation to the prices of wool and the decline therein owing to the tariff constitute one of those exceptions that prove the rule, the price of wool in this country being somewhat dependent upon the introduction of foreign wools for purposes of mixing—a fact which is as well established as any other in the wool and woolen trades.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

REPORTS THAT EAST-BOUND THROUGH RATES ARE BEING CUT.

Various Roads Accuse Each Other of Cutting Export and Seaboard Rates—Association Lines from Chicago Authorized to Make Rates Agreeing with Those of the Northwestern and the Grand Trunk —The First Case—A New Belt Line.

The Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association at its meeting yesterday did not consider the question of dressed-meat rates, as it was stated it would do by a misinformed morning paper, but discussed the reports that east-bound through rates both for export and seaboard points were being badly cut. Several of the roads and a number of the fast-freight lines were accussed of cutting the rates, but they denied the charge. Positive proof was submitted, however, showing that the charges were true as to some of the roads. It was shown that some of them were charging an arbitrary rate on export grain of 23 cents and on export provisions of 28 cents (a cut of about 5 cents), as their proportion of the inland rate, and to this they added the prevailing ocean rates, which made a still greater cut. A joint tariff issued by the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Chicago & Northwestern was submitted, showing that those lines were quoting less than tariff rates from Turner Junction and Rochelle. Great indignation was expressed over this discovery and especially by lines which are known to have been cutting rates. Although neither the Northwestern nor Chicago & Grand Trunk have ever subscribed to the agreement for quoting through rates to Europe, and the latter has all along continued to quote inland tariff rates with the prevailing ocean rates added, yet it was agreed to make an example of those roads by authorizing the association roads to quote the same rates from Turner and Rochelle in connection with Western connections as were made by the Northwestern and Grand Trunk. Chairman Blanchard subsequently sent a letter to Traffic Manager H. C. Wicker of the Northwestern informing him that all the association lines from Chicago were authorized to accept the rates made by his road in connection with the Grand Trunk, continuing from Jan. 14 to Jan. 31. He gives this prompt advice as the first case arising under the recent agreement to equalize all rates.

In a letter to J. W. Midgley and J. N. Faithorn of the Southwestern and Western Associations, who, together with Mr. Blanchard, compose the Equalization Committee under the new agreement, Chairman Blanchard says:

"I have today been supplied with joint tariff signed by Mr. McCullough of the Northwestern and Mr. Brown of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, which names Chicago rates from Turner and Rochelle, Ill., to Buffalo, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, good from Jan. 14 to Jan. 31, inclusive. As the first case arising under the agreement to equalize rates, I promptly advise you that all our lines east of Chicago will accept the same rates, subject, however, to individual confirmation by each line as to their ability to supply cars, etc. We also advise you that if any of the Western lines from the same points desire to issue similar tariffs from the same points we will accept the same subject to the same conditions. If other lines from parallel points wish to issue like tariffs I will join you in their preparation under the rules to continue only, however, during the same period. It must, however, be clearly understood that these tariffs cease at Turner, Rochelle, and elsewhere on that date of expiring and not at that date at points west thereof."

This prompt action of Chairman Blanchard to equalize rates via all points would be highly commendable if similar promptness was shown in the equalization of rates when the cutting is done by routes west and southwest from Chicago. The Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Chicago & Northwestern have been the principal sufferers from the diversion of freight via Western junction points, and they were compelled in self-defense to make rates meet the competition via outside junction points. There is no lack of proof that several of the lines running east from Chicago as well as the lines running east from Western junction points are cutting rates, and the execution of the new agreement was postponed until Feb. 1 because the contracts at low rates made by those lines did not expire until that date. The joint tariff of the Northwestern and Grand Trunk via Rochelle and Turner Junction expires on that date, and consequently those roads have no advantage over competing lines which are known to be cutting rates via other points. As the new agreement providing for the equalization of rates does not go into effect until Feb. 1 Mr. Blanchard's action was arbitrary, to say the least, and it is quite likely that Chairmen Midgley and Faithorn will make themselves heard on this point. At the meeting yesterday the association roads freely accused each other of cutting rates, but nothing was done to regulate them. The Baltimore & Ohio, which was charged with cutting rates, denies it, but says it can furnish proof that even the virtuous Red Line had lately been guilty of cutting export rates. The Red Line, on the other hand, says that the fact that it can get no business against the competition of the Baltimore & Ohio and other lines shows that the charge against it is not true.

A meeting of the representatives of the various roads, fast freight lines, steamships, and everybody interested in export and seaboard rates, has been called for next Monday at Chairman Blanchard's office, with a view of harmonizing the various conflicting interests and prevent a general demoralization of east-bound through traffic.

Southwestern Railway Association.

A few days ago Chairman Midgley addressed a communication to General Manager Roswell Miller of the Milwaukee & St. Paul informing him that at the recent meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association allusions were frequent as to what bearing the Milwaukee & St. Paul's line to Kansas City and St. Joseph might have on what the association lines might want to do, and it was also said that he had supplied the St. Paul Company with copies of the association's agreement, tariffs, divisions with Western roads, and other information. Consequently he was instructed to invite the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company to join the association. In reply to this letter General Manager Miller of the St. Paul says the condition of affairs under control of the Southwestern Association, as well as the probable opening of new lines very soon, inclines him to believe that his company cannot derive benefit from membership at present. Had the invitation come previous to the present condition of things his company might have taken a different view of it. The St. Paul Company, however, would do nothing to demoralize rates.

Chairman Midgley has also addressed a letter to Vice-President C. W. Smith of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, requesting the Santa Fé's new Kansas City line to become a member of the Southwestern Association. While the association lines, Mr. Midgley says, are aware that the new line is not yet in operation, it is deemed advisable to anticipate the possibility of separate and conflicting action, either on the part of the Santa Fé Road or the association, by thus early inviting it to signify its willingness to coöperate fully with the association lines.

Vice-President Smith of the Santa Fé, in reply, says he is in full sympathy with the Southwestern Association and that his company desires to become a member of it as soon as it gets ready to do through business, but that at present the company is doing nothing in that direction, and, therefore, it would not be proper for it to have a voice in what is done by the other roads.

Western Freight Complications.

The General Freight Agents of the various roads in the Western and Northwestern Freight Association met again at Chairman Faithorn's office yesterday morning, and, although the entire day was spent in the discussion of various freight problems, but little was accomplished. Consideration was given to the matter of rates on the various commodities to points in Iowa, a revision of of the list being necessitated because of the reductions that have been made in the class rates. It was agreed that the exaction of arbitrary rates to Bureau, Burlington, Peoria, Rock Island, and other points on through traffic to points in the Middle and Western States is to be discontinued on and after Feb. 1, and instead all such business will be quoted at prevailing through tariffs, and prorated between the Eastern and Western roads at the regular percentage divisions. Another subject of discussion was the rates from St. Paul to points in Western Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, a further discussion of which was deferred until tomorrow. No other subjects of special importance were considered, the work being mostly of a routine character. Another meeting will be held at 9 o'clock this morning. The committee appointed Thursday to consider a plan by which further demoralization in soft coal rates to the Northwest may be prevented will also meet today. There is but little prospect that a general reduction in coal rates from Ohio and Indiana points can be avoided. Traffic-Manager Hanley of the Minnesota & Northwestern says he did not issue the reduced tariff on soft coal from Hocking Valley points until he had obtained positive proof that the Wisconsin Central made such rates, and this with the concurrence of the association lines that made that concession to the Wisconsin Central in order to be able to maintain high rates. The Minnesota & Northwestern not being in the association was compelled to meet the rates made by its competitors, as otherwise it could get no business, especially as the association roads were boycotting it at all connecting points. As the Minnesota & Northwestern will not advance its rates under any circumstances the other roads cannot get a fair share of the business unless they reduce their rates correspondingly.

An Attachment Against Cedar Falls & Minnesota.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has granted an attachment against the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company in a suit brought by M. K. Jessup and George J. Forrest as trustees of a mortgage given to secure bonds for $1,407,000. The amount sued for is $49,245, interest due Jan. 1, 1888.

Through the New Tunnel.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The first locomotive to pass through the great Minnesota & Northwestern tunnel in this county made the trip last night. The Minnesota & Northwestern contract with the Illinois Central closes today, and hereafter all their trains between St. Paul and Chicago will be run through the tunnel and all the way over their own tracks.

Notes.

Mr. W. B. Ryder, formerly General Superintendent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, has been appointed Superintendent of the Richmond & Danville Division of the Piedmont Air Line.

Chairman Fink of the Trunk Line Association telegraphs that all the roads have agreed that the rates on tobacco be put back into fourth class. Tobacco used to be in fourth class, but there being much complaint that the rate was excessive, it was put in a special class and the rate fixed at 25 cents in car-loads and 30 cents in less than car-loads. By putting it back into fourth class the rate is advanced to 38½ cents per 100 pounds. This is sure to cause much indignation among tobacco shippers, who are not able to stand such exorbitant rates.

The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, which is nearing completion, will soon enter the field as a belt road on a large scale. The line will extend from Spaulding, near Elgin, to Joliet, and thence easterly through Dyer and Hobart, Ind., to a connection with the Baltimore & Ohio. It will connect with nearly every road running east from Chicago and afford them an opportunity of exchanging through business at junction points within a radius of forty miles east of this city. By this means the Chicago east-bound roads, it is claimed, will save a haul of forty miles, besides the heavy expense of switching at and through the Chicago yards, thus avoiding a delay of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, which in itself is quite an important item. The road will be first-class in every respect, and when completed will absorb the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway now in operation between Aurora and Joliet.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Items of Interest Concerning the Sayings and Doings of Women.

Louisa M. Alcott says a woman who has the brains to make money ought to know enough to take care of it.

The oldest old maid in the country is Miss Betsy Sargent of Canterbury, N. H. She was 100 years old last July. The middle-aged men of the village can remember when she was "just past 22."

Mrs. Rebecca P. Nields has been made Clerk of Courts of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Nields is 45 years of age and the widow of a navy officer. She had served as deputy to the former Clerk.

Miss Sallie Kennedy is said to be one of the most successful real-estate agents in Washington. She succeeded to the business on the death of her father, and her office has been liberally patronized. During one week recently she is said to have realized several thousand dollars in commissions.

A number of Russian ladies are going to present the Empress of Russia with a sewing-machine, in acknowledgment of the interest her Majesty has always taken in needlework and other domestic occupations. The sewing-machine will be made of silver, and embellished with gold ornaments and pearls. The lid of the box in which the machine is kept has the shape of the Russian Imperial crown, and all the tools, etc., are studded with diamonds.

Lady Tennyson's dairy, the management of which is principally in the hands of Mrs. Hallam Tennyson, is known for the excellence of the butter, cream, and milk it sends to market. Through the length and breadth of the Isle of Wight there is an increasing demand for the produce of the poet laureate's dairy.

Mrs. Hendricks, the widow of the late Vice-President, is said to be a thorough woman of business. She is now in California, where she has gone to look after her interests in certain mines, on which her husband spent $100,000. There are 12,000 acres in the Hendricks tract, and she proposes to make a careful examination of it to see whether it is good fruit-growing soil.

A movement is on foot to present the Princess of Wales with a suitable souvenir on the occasion of her silver wedding. Upwards of £3,000 has already been collected; those who have the personal friendship of her Royal Highness or the entrée to Marlborough House will be the donors of the gift, which will probably take the form of a necklace. The presentation will take place the 10th of March at Marlborough House.

The Charing-Cross Parliament has a large number of lady members. It is the first Parliament that has admitted women, and many ladies have taken advantage of the opportunities it affords to learn the art of debating in public. "The honorable lady says" and "If I understood the honorable lady aright" are phrases that must rejoice the hearts of ladies with political aspirations, being a foretaste of what they hope to hear sooner or later at St. Stephen's.

According to Hindu poetry the following is the ideal of female beauty: Her face should be pleasing like the full moon; her complexion fair; her hair black, luxuriant, and curly; her forehead capacious; her eyes, large, black, and glancing, like those of the gazelle; her eyebrows arched like a bow; her lips tinged with red; her teeth regular and like a series of pearls; her bosom broad and rising; her waist slender like that of the lioness; her hands long and nails red; her skin smooth; and her speech gentle and agreeable. She should rather smile than laugh. Her movements should be rather bashful than lively.

Two young women named Draper carry on a successful farm at Auburndale, Mass., about eighteen miles from Boston. Two or three years ago they were teaching school, which occupation they gave up to see what they could do as farmers. They owned their place, so they began to carry out their plans as soon as decided upon. They began by raising chickens, and their eggs are famous the country round. To prove that they are fresh each egg is stamped with the date of its birth, and for this guarantee their customers are willing to pay double the market price. Everything they raise is of the best, and is made to appear to the best advantage. To attain success they are obliged to work hard, and it is not unusual for them to begin their day's work at 3 o'clock in the morning.

An Advocate of Canadian Annexation.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 16.—Jeffrey McColl, member of the Provincial Legislature for Pictou, in a speech to his constituents today advocated the immediate annexation of Nova Scotia to the United States. His idea is that with the North American Continent and the West Indies under one government on this side of the Atlantic and the British Government over the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and Africa, the Anglo-Saxon race will maintain the peace of the world.

A Newsboy Held Up.

Two burly fellows held up a San Francisco newsboy the other day and demanded his cash at the point of a revolver. The boy coolly looked down the barrel of the gun and declined. The men then clubbed the little fellow brutally, and after five minutes' scuffle took 25 cents from his hand and fled.

Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face

Positively cured by Pond's Extract; sold only in bottles, with buff wrappers, and trademark.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

AN OLD RESIDENT OF GARRETT MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARS.

Death of a Methodist Minister—A New Coal Mine Opened—The Layton Art Gallery at Milwaukee Presented with Two Valuable Paintings—Reform in Wisconsin Post-Offices—A Lake Propeller Sued for Damages—A Mother Kills Her Babe.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AT GARRETT.—Nathan Smith of Garrett sold $1,000 worth of stock Wednesday and disappeared that night with the money. No trace of him can be found. He was 70 years old, sober, and industrious.

SPRINGFIELD PASTOR'S DEATH.—The Rev. E. C. Joiner, pastor of the African Methodist Church at Springfield, died yesterday. He was well known throughout Central Illinois and was lately located at Decatur. The funeral will occur Monday afternoon, the Rev. C. S. Jacobs of Chicago preaching the sermon.

COAL AT COLFAX.—Colfax, McLean County, has found a fine vein of coal at 400 feet.

Wisconsin—A Grave Offense.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE MATTERS.—District-Attorney Wegner is investigating a serious charge against two women connected with the house of ill-fame on River street kept by Ida Herman. Bertha Preiss, a young woman of 17, who was taken from the house by the Humane Society's agent, claims that she came to the city from her home in the suburbs to look for work and was met on the street by the two women, who enticed her to the Herman house, representing that it was a respectable place, and that she would be given employment at good wages. The girl had spent a week at the house when found.

The latest slate made up by the Labor party politicians for the ensuing spring election contains the names of Ben Garside for Mayor and Secretary Kleifish of the Knights of Labor District Assembly for Controller. Peter Rupp is almost certain to be the Labor candidate for City Attorney.

An innovation has been made at the Grand Avenue Congregational Church, where a brass band of eight pieces has been organized to take part in the regular musical services of the Sunday-school.

Col. Charles King states that the annual convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard will probably be held at Madison about March 8. A number of papers on military topics will be read.

The friends of Theodore Breidweiser, a well-known young artist who after a residence in this city of over a year returned to the old country a few weeks ago with the intention of making a brief visit, are chagrined by the news that he will not return to Milwaukee as soon as was expected. While in Austria, where he formerly resided, he was seized for military service, and, not being a naturalized citizen of the United States, he has no choice but to remain. While in Milwaukee Breidweiser was one of the artists employed in painting the panorama of "The Crucifixion," now on exhibition in Chicago.

A. E. Geismardo, the magnetic healer, who two weeks ago was warned by Health Commissioner Martin to leave the city within twenty-four hours, on pain of being prosecuted as a quack, refused to go until he got ready, and the Health Commissioner has never seen fit to push the matter.

Agent Frelison of the Associated Charities has unearthed a destitute American family who have been absolutely without food for three days, and who, through pride, refrained from making their necessities known. They are being assisted by the charitable people of the city.

John L. Mitchell has donated two paintings to the Layton Art Gallery. They are "After the Baptism," an Italian peasant subject, by Armenise, and "The Return from the Fête," a scene in the neighborhood of Naples, by Mancini. Both are valuable canvases. Mr. Layton has gone to New York where he will spend a week making final preparations for the finishing and furnishing of the gallery.

The sensational report of the finding of a sponge in the body of Andrew Pagel by the physicians who made the autopsy after his death is confirmed by the guarded statements of the physicians themselves. It was undoubtedly sewed in by the doctors who operated upon his wound in the hope of saving his life.

POSTOFFICE REFORM.—Two of the Washington County Postmasters who had their offices in saloons and refused to seperate them have been removed by the Postoffice Department.

Michigan—Heavy Damages Wanted.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST A PROPELLER.—Action for $33,000 has been brought against the propeller Vernon as the value of the vessels Senator and Watson and cargoes that were sunk last May by collision with the Vernon during a storm while entering the St. Mary's River. The case was taken up in Detroit yesterday.

MORNING FIRE AT IONIA.—Scammel & Long's meat market and W. L. Mead's grocery, at Ionia, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, about $5,000; insurance, $2,500, in the Mercantile, Washington Fire & Marine, Boston and Milwaukee Mechanics', Germania, British American, and London Assurance.

LAKE NAVIGATION.—The propeller Richmond cleared from Grand Haven for Milwaukee yesterday morning, and after three hours' hard work cut through the ice into open water. The propeller Wisconsin left Milwaukee yesterday morning for Grand Haven.

ATTACHMENTS ACCUMULATING.—More attachments are being brought against the Great Western Cutter-Works at Grand Haven. Superintendent Chamberlain has not yet returned.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—Hattie Olney was arrested yesterday at Bay City for throwing her 6-weeks-old baby between the cars of a Michigan Central train, where it was cut in two. The child is said to have been illegitimate.

A BLAZE AT ST. HELENA.—At St. Helena Island last night a store and two warehouses, owned by Morton Bros., were burned. Loss $12,000; no insurance.

Indiana—Warned to Work.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

A PREACHER WELL WHIPPED.—The Rev. Wesley Meeks, an alleged Baptist preacher living at St. Omer, ten miles east of Shelbyville, who preaches when he can get a chance and does nothing for the support of his family between times, had his door broken open with a fence-rail the other night by "White Caps," who dragged him out of bed and switched him until he thought it was a tropical summer. He was then allowed to go in the house with a warning to go to work.

VICTIMIZED BY BOGUS CHECKS.—A man giving his name as H. H. Scott of Lima, O., has victimized Peru people with bogus checks. Officers from Ohio are after him for doing the same thing in that State.

Minnesota—Entirely Destroyed.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

CANNON FALLS BREWERY BURNED.—F. Kowitz's brewery at Cannon Falls burned yesterday morning. Loss about $7,000.

Is This What Ails You?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery, and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of $500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

LE GRAND RINK PEOPLE WORRYING MR. YERKES.

The Suit Which Is to Settle the Question of the Street-Car Company's Right to Occupy the Property Now Used for Its Cable Engines—Arrests by Telegraph Illegal—No Change of Venue in the Newhouse Case—Other Legal News.

An application will be made this morning by Mr. S. C. Eastman on behalf of the Le Grand Company to Judge Tuley for a decree against the North Chicago City Railroad and C. T. Yerkes, in pursuance of the recent decision of the Judge. The decree, which is very lengthy, provides for an accounting and that the railroad company be placed in the same position as Amberg as regards the liability under the lease. The decree also provides that if the amount found due by the defendants for rents and profits is more than the amount owing by complainant when Amberg took possession the defendants shall pay it, and if it is less that complainant shall have an opportunity to pay it, and then that the property shall be turned over to it. The testimony as to the rental value of the leasehold of the property in question, the old North Side car-barns, was very conflicting. The defendants contended it was worth nothing more than the rent—$5,000 a year—while complainant introduced evidence to show that the natatorium was run at a profit; that arrangements had been made to lease the rink in summer for a garden and in winter for a circus, and that the lease was actually worth from $15,000 to $30,000 a year clear. There will probably be considerable contention over the terms of the decree. The case will be appealed as soon as the decree is entered, and no accounting will be had until after the matter has been passed on by the Supreme Court. Legally no money compromise can be made, but complainants can claim the property, but there is nothing in the way of the railway company buying up the complainant's interest when it finds itself in a tight place and no further appeals to be taken. The only question will be how much, and it is probable the North Side cable plant will continue to be operated from its present quarters, though Mr. Yerkes may have to pay rather high for the privilege.

Edward Young Released on Habeas Corpus.

Judge Gary yesterday released Edward Young on habeas corpus. Young was committed by Justice Lyon Wednesday on a telegram from the Sheriff of Custer County, Dakota, stating that he was wanted there for horse-stealing. Chief Henshaw of the City Detective Department appeared in Judge Gary's court with the telegram on which Young was arrested and committed, which stated that they had a warrant and requisition for Young's arrest; also subsequent telegrams asking the authorities to hold Young as long as possible until the Sheriff could get here. Judge Gary said that, although with the present means of rapid transit, it often became necessary to arrest persons charged with being fugitives from justice on telegrams, there was no strict legal warrant for the proceeding, and that he must therefore order the release of the prisoner. Lawyer Foster, Young's attorney, stated that the arrest was a mere piece of spite work on the part of a person with whom his client had been involved in a lawsuit.

Judge Prendergast Refuses a Change of Venue in the Newhouse Case.

Judge Prendergast rendered a decision in the case of Sarah Treulich, in the Newhouse case, asking for a change of venue on the ground that Judge Prendergast was prejudiced against her. His Honor refused the petition. The proceedings in matters of voluntary assignments were summary proceedings in which a change of venue would be inconvenient and improper. His Honor pointed out that the foundation of jurisdiction in ordinary assignments was the deed of assignment. But there is no statutory provision for the removal of that document, without which it is difficult to see how another court could acquire jurisdiction.

The Kane Case Again—Mr. Kane Heard From.

The last development in the Kane support case was a letter from Kane himself, dated Pinckneyville, Ill., and addressed to John Meyer, Assistant County Attorney, in which he states that he learned a few days before, for the first time, from the Chicago papers that proceedings had been commenced against him Jan. 14 in the County Court to compel him to support his children, and that a rule had been entered upon him on that date to produce the children before the County Court. He says that he took the two children from his then home Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock p. m., and that at 7 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 14 he had established himself and children in his new home, Perry County, Illinois, and that when the support proceedings were commenced here he was living in Perry County, 200 miles away. He says that he is unable to see how, in the light of these facts, it can be said that his children are in danger of becoming charges upon Cook County or what jurisdiction the County Court of Cook County can have in the matter.

Late yesterday afternoon Assistant County-Attorney Meyer stated to Judge Prendergast that he would not be able to go to Duquoin to defend the divorce suit, as he had proposed to do, for the reason that President Senne of the Board of County Commissioners had stated to him that the county would not pay his traveling expenses and board bills.

Items.

Judge Clifford will hear motions for new trial today in Judge Horton's room.

Judge Grinnell will have a first call Tuesday, Jan. 24, of calendar Nos. 1,901 to 1,950 inclusive.

On motion of Mrs. Mary Oakley Carson's attorney the Carson case is set for hearing on Judge Collins' next calendar. Notice of the application was given to the defendant, but no objection was made. It will probably be three or four months before the case is reached.

Joseph S. Baer, a manufacturer of fancy dress braids and trimmings, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against Le Baron, Holt & Co., manufacturers of lace at Nos. 173 and 175 Adams street, in which he sets up that he and the defendants formed a partnership last summer, known as the "Novelty Trimming Company," for the manufacture and sale of dress trimmings. Baer claims that the defendants have kept more than their share of the profits.

The case of Minnie D. O'Hara, who claims to be the widow of the late Herman O'Hara, came up yesterday before Judge Knickerbocker. Minnie D. O'Hara claims to have been married to O'Hara by a common-law marriage, and the facts as stated by her were published at length in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago. Before going into Mrs. O'Hara's case the will of O'Hara was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were issued to Henry H. Cooley and Charles H. Cooley of No. 3317 Michigan avenue. The estate is valued at $11,100. The will does not mention Minnie O'Hara. Mr. Wallace, who appears for Jefferson O'Hara, the son of the testator, who is fighting Mrs. O'Hara's claim, put witnesses on the stand who swore that O'Hara, at the time of his last illness, had stated that he had no interest in the woman—that she was nothing to him. The argument in the case was postponed till next Thursday.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

114,205—Norwood & Butterfield Co. vs. George Birkhoff and George Birkhoff Jr. Asst., $500. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

114,206—O. J. Smith, use, etc., vs. C. R. Matson. Appeal.

114,207—Garden City Fan Co. vs. W. H. Davis. Appeal.

114,208—Mrs. M. Doyle vs. The Robert H. Jones Parcel Delivery Co. Appeal.

114,209—Home-Made Shoe Co. vs. E. M. Ovenbaugh. Appeal.

114,210—Marie Hassenpflug vs. Eckhardt Hassenpflug. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. D. R. Young, solr.

114,211—P. H. Glatfelter vs. J. L. Regan Printing Co. Asst., $1,500. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, attys.

114,212—People ex rel. Edward Young vs. C. R. Matson. Petition for habeas corpus. W. A. Foster, atty.

114,213—Alice Madison vs. Whitfield Madison. Bill for divorce for bigamy. H. A. Wilder, solr.

114,214—John Culliman vs. Thomas Carbine and Frederick Bluhm. Bill for accounting. Comstock & Hess, solrs.

114,215—Emma Toles vs. H. F. and Elise Sundmacher. Trespass, $5,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

114,216—August R. Doescher et al. vs. Wilhelm Hander et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $500. Blanke & Chytraus, solrs.

114,217—Asst. and attcht. in aid. Suppressed.

114,218—C. Steinmetz et al. vs. Lucy E. Barten et al. Mechanic's lien, $861. Abbott & Baker, solrs.

114,219—C. G. Wheeler vs. B. O. Van Bokkelen. Appeal.

114,220—People of the State of Illinois vs. Lewis Iott and Merritt B. Iott. Debt, $2,500. Geo. Hunt and E. B. Sherman, attys.

114,221—Same vs. James F. Marshall. Debt, $5,000. Same attys.

114,222—Same vs. John Naghten & Co. Debt, $4,000. Same attys.

114,223—Same vs. John A. Schible. Debt, $2,500. Same attys.

114,224—Same vs. Charles C. Phillips. Debt, $4,500. Same attys.

114,225—Same vs. Thomas Hancock. Debt, $1,000. Same attys.

114,226—Same vs. H. M. Loomis. Debt, $2,500. Same attys.

114,227—Same vs. C. E. Rollo & Co. Debt, $10,000. Same attys.

114,228—Same vs. H. W. Hosmer & Co. Debt, $5,000. Same attys.

114,229—Same vs. Geo. Stokes. Debt, $2,500. Same attys.

114,230—Same vs. W. J. Hemstreet. Debt, $10,000. Same attys.

114,231—Same vs. R. A. Waller & Co. Debt, $1,500. Same attys.

114,232—Same vs. J. L. Ross & Co. Debt, $2,000. Same attys.

114,233—Same vs. Henry Mayer. Debt, $1,000. Same attys.

114,234—Same vs. John Morgensas and Henry Dinkelman. Debt, $500. Same attys.

114,235—Same vs. D. S. Munger. Debt, $5,000. Same attys.

114,236—Same vs. Amos H. Powers. Debt, $1,000. Same attys.

114,237—Same vs. John Jacobson. Debt, $1,000. Same attys.

114,238—Same vs. O. Pierce. Debt, $500. Same attys.

114,239—Same vs. D. L. Perry. Debt, $1,000. Same attys.

114,240—Same vs. L. T. Lewis. Debt, $10,000. Same attys.

114,241—Same vs. S. R. Harris. Debt, $6,000. Same attys.

114,242—Same vs. William E. Rollo & Co. Debt, $500. Same attys.

114,243—Same vs. M. R. Lander. Debt, $1,000. Same attys.

114,244—Same vs. Charles J. Sykes. Debt, $1,000. Same attys.

114,245—Same vs. G. S. Mansfield and A. G. Husband. Debt, $500. Same attys.

114,246—Same vs. J. G. Redfield. Debt, $3,000. Same attys.

114,247—Same vs. John O. Osborn. Debt, $10,000. Same attys.

114,248—Sarah W. Almy vs. Hattie J. Harvey et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,500 on Lot 37, S. W. Rawson's sub. of the S E ¼ of N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 13, 39, 13. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.

114,249—Sarah A. Curtis vs. Ida G. Williams et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,500 on Lot 38 in same sub. Same solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—11,267. E. A. Hartwell vs. R. E. McKay; judgment, $282.—6,813. Henry W. Price vs. Patrick and Timothy Ryan; same, 7,297.—6,787. Samuel Goldman vs. Morris Barbe and Martin Barbe. Verdict, $524.

JUDGE ANTHONY—6,798. P. Hayden Saddlery Hardware Co. vs. William W. Richardson and William H. Sisson. Verdict, $188.—6,808. Dent G. Tutt et al. vs. P. J. Fitzgerald. Judgment, $448.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—4,374—Hunt vs. Werton. Decree, sale.

JUDGE JAMIESON—5,248. Seymour F. Norton vs. Hattie H. Norton. Decree, divorce, desertion.—5,469. Elmer Annie Meyers vs. William W. Meyers. Decree, divorce, cruelty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

64,513—Sunday Creek Coal Company vs. William Flannigan and Joseph Hoff. Asst., $1,000. Clifford, Smith & Fry, attys.

64,514—The J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Charles E. Morrison, W. P. Bradley, and unknown owners. Mechanic's lien, $465.03. Frederick Arnd, solr.

64,515—Standard Harness Co. v. C. J. Hull. Appeal.

64,516—F. Abt vs. Emil Brantigan. Appeal.

64,517—Robert C. Miller et al. vs. The Larson Desk Co. et al. Mechanic's lien, $130. J. Hines, solr.

64,518—In re petition of Mary E. Hatchitt to adopt Paul Swain Vesey. Edwin Stewart, atty.

64,519—C. H. Hall et al. vs. John Gorney et al. Creditor's bill, judgt. of Jan. 18, 1888, for $140.05. Holzheimer, Eliel & Rosenthal, solrs.

64,520—Joseph O. Glover vs. Morton B. Hull. Bill for specific performance of agreement. B. C. Cook, solr.

64,521—David W. Storrs vs. Dennis H. Hayes. Appeal.

64,522—In re Jacob Ellinger, insolvent. Appeal. Transcript from County Court. Smith & Pence, attys.

64,523—Harvey Lumber Company vs. S. Montgomery Smith. Appeal.

64,524—Henry J. McKane et al., use of, etc., vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. Garnishment, $130.80. Fairchild, Campbell & Queeney, attys.

64,525—Rudolph Matz et al. vs. Henry S. Benjamin et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed of Lots 5 to 10, inclusive, Block 3, Wisner's Subdn., for $716.56. Burnum, Rubens & Ames, solrs.

64,526—Goss & Phillips Mfg. Co. vs. John B. Rees et al. Asst., $300. Boyesen & Lawrence, attys.

64,527—Goss & Phillips Mfg. Co. vs. Albert E. Fortin. Asst., $300. Same attys.

64,528—Chicago Telephone Co. vs. Commercial Quotation Co. Appeal.

64,529—Joseph S. Baer vs. William Le Baron and Edward Holt. Bill for accounting, etc. Will & Reed, solrs.

64,530—George Givens vs. John C. Meyer and Patrick Wells. Case, $5,000. M. D. Brown, atty.

Suppressed Tuesday—64,499—Gabriella Waldvogel vs. Karel Waldvogel. Bill for divorce for cruelty. J. F. Kohout, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—7,052. Nonotuck Silk Co. vs. John N. Batdorf Co.; condl. judgment, $524.—7,053. Merrick Thread Co. vs. Same; same, $1,130.—5,361. Horace G. Wines, admr., vs. John H. Blass; judgment, $444.—5,360. Charles H. Kirkwood vs. Benjamin J. Ettelsohn; verdict, $581.

JUDGE GRINNELL—4,167. Perry & Co. vs. John Kundiger; judgment, $125.—4,153. H. J. Milligan vs. Alice Clark; verdict, $44.—4,208. Bernard Sigmund vs. D. A. Reed; judgment, $44.—4,160. John Seveck vs. Anton Hulpuch; verdict, $69.

The Call Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE ATGELD—Peremptory call. Motions for new trial in Nos. 6,592, 6,594, 6,600, 6,577, 6,639, 6,720, 6,490, and 6,451.
JUDGE GARY—Motions and set cases.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions for new trial in term Nos. 6,450, 6,539, 6,534, 6,535, 6,667, 6,643, and 6,708.
JUDGE HAWES—No court.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No court.
JUDGE GARNETT—Motions of course.
JUDGE JAMIESON—No court.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Contested motions.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Motions.
JUDGE WATERMAN—Motions for new trial in Nos. 1,446, 1,394, 727, 668, and 1,380.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.
JUDGE COLLINS—Divorces.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No court.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.
JUDGE HORTON—No. 213. Lynch, murder, on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No court until Monday.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Contested motions.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of calendar.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 6,833, 6,834, 6,836, 6,837, 6,838, 6,839, 6,842, 6,843, 6,844, 6,846, 6,847, 6,848, 6,850, 6,851, 6,852, 1,853, 6,855, 6,711, 6,752, and 6,823. No case on trial.
JUDGE GARY—Set cases and cases from Judge Altgeld's call. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No case on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday, No call. No. 11 on hearing.
JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Contested motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No first call. Trial call, cal. Nos. 796, 811, 815, 819, 821, 822, 823, 830, 831, and 833. No case on trial.
JUDGE GRINNELL—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 4,165, 4,166, 4,180, 4,199, 4,210, 4,082, 4,185, 4,190, 4,194, 4,162, 4,211, and 4,212. No. 4,164, Hammerstrong vs. Woettjer, on trial.
JUDGE WATERMAN—No first call. Trial call Nos. 605, 1,482, 1,016, and 2,107. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 89, 90, 91, 93, and 2,521. Assay matter.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Matthar and City special No. 5,940.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court today were as follows:

137. Edward B. Thornton, plaintiff in error, vs. Francis Schreiber et al. Argument continued by Frank B. Pritchard, by A. Sydney Biddle for defendants in error, and concluded by Pritchard for plaintiff in error.

139. Ermance De St. Romes, appellant, vs. The Levee Steam Cotton-Press Co. Argued by Charles Louque for appellant and by William A. Maury for appellee.

140. Lambert N. Hopkins et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William C. Orr et al. Argument commenced by O. D. Barrott for plaintiffs in error and continued by Henry Wise Garnett for defendants in error.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Milton H. Shirk vs. William Shultz; Decatur C. C.; affirmed; Zollars, J.

Butler University vs. Nathan Scoonover; Tippecanoe C. C.; affirmed; Mitchell, C. J.

Leslie D Thomas vs. William H. Merry; Vigo C. C.; affirmed; Howk, J.

Joseph J. Dwenger vs. John Geray; Tippecanoe C. C.; reversed; Elliott, J.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Swift place, 48½ ft w of Portland av, s f, 48x103 ft, dated Jan. 19 (M. C. Carroll to J. P. Anderson)	$1,600
West Erie st, 70½ ft e of Curtis, s f, 23x116 ft, dated Jan. 18 (J. A. Jensen to Ole Ingebretsen)	1,800
McHenry st, 129 ft n of Blanche, e f, 50 ft to alley, imp, dated Jan. 18 (Michael Didioff to S. Stanzy)	1,055
Lot on st 226 ft w of Sacramento av, 4,192 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 8, 1886 (Trego & Smith to M. and J. Filar)	243
Wabash av, 98 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x164½ ft, dated Jan. 7 (F. K. Sheldon to M. A. Moran)	3,000
West Twelfth st, 69 6-10 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 10 (C. S. Waller to E. T. DeWolf)	1,000
Oakley av, 314½ ft s of Van Buren st, 19¾x126 ft, imp, dated Nov. 1, 1887 (C. E. Bergman to A. E. Leckley)	2,000
Rockwell st, 200 ft s of Thompson, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1887 (J. H. Coomos to Anton Anderson)	750
Milwaukee av, 50 ft s e of Prindiville st, n e f, 25x111 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1887 (P. O. Stensland to E. W. Parkhurst)	1,100
Milwaukee av, adjoining above, 25x111 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1887 (same to F. P. Dymond)	1,100
West Polk st, 120 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1887 (A. D. Wait to M. C. McDonald)	1,400
Fullerton av, 104¼ ft w of Hoffman, n f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Sept. 20, 1886 (A. C. Maynard to J. C. Elphinstone)	1,400
Kedzie av, 167 ft s of Madison st, e f, 26x99 ft, dated Jan. 19 (J. Arthur to Alex. Wilkie)	5,800
Nineteenth st, 50 ft w of Robey, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 12, 1887 (F. Nowack to J. Vanek)	675
Same as above, dated Dec 20, 1887 (J. Vanek to J. Uhlir)	685
Hudson av, 156 ft n of North, w f, 36x125 ft, dated Jan. 16 (A. C. and J. R. Wieland to J. J. Haas)	6,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Marianna st, 74½ ft w of Herndon, n f, 25x119 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1887 (A. J. Weckler to A. Hinz)	$625
Clark st, 52 8-10 ft n of Wrightwood av, w f, 100x250 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1887 (M. U. Miller to H. Vogler)	10,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Garfield av, 32½ ft w of Green st, n f, 40x150 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1887 (H. C. Grag to I. H. Phillips)	$1,450
Champlain av, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 30x160¾ ft, dated Dec. 1, 1887 (R. J. and J. C. Keck to E. R. Gordon)	1,650
Champlain av, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 30x160¾ ft, dated Dec. 1, 1887 (same to H. L. Carpenter)	1,650
Morgan st, 266 ft n of Sixty-third, e f, 37½x124¾ ft, dated Nov. 1, 1887 (G. Birkhoff Jr. to P. H. Mulder)	562
Morgan st, n of and adjoining above, 37½x124¾ ft, dated Nov. 1, 1887 (same to P. Berghuis)	562
Langley av, 107 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 11, 1887 (Metropolitan National Bank of New York to H. J. Beckwith)	950

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 24, Block 4, Hartley's Addition to Pennock, dated Jan. 12 (G. W. West to R. J. Wilson)	$500
West Forty-fifth st, 141 ft n of Harrison, w f, 50x109 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1887 (C. Counselman to B. Territt)	600
West Twenty-second st, near s w cor of West Forty-ninth, 5 acres, dated Dec. 28, 1887 (A. J. Bradford to S. D. Kimbark)	10,000

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

H. Sigmont, two-story addition, 28x63, No. 192 West Chicago avenue, to cost $3,500.

Leon Moszeznoki, three-story flats, 21x56, No. 848 West Seventeenth street, to cost $2,600.

H. Steubin, two-story flats, 21x30, No. 785 Division street, to cost $1,300.

Fred Kroschwitz, three-story store and flats, 22x82, No. 1559 Milwaukee-av., to cost $8,000.

Did You Ever Ride on a Toboggan?

If not, buy a ticket via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to St. Paul and return for $11.50, visit the St. Paul Ice Palace, and take in the Carnival and Toboggan Slide. It is a great experience, and costs but little. Sleeping-car diagrams now open at city ticket office, No. 63 Clark street. Sale of tickets will begin Jan. 24.

R. S. McCORMICK. P. E. STANLEY.

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
REAL ESTATE,
RENTING AND COLLECTIONS,
MORTGAGE LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
88 Washington-st., - - Chicago

Special attention given to the care of estates and the property of non-residents.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital...$500,000.00
Surplus.........477,000.00

Capital invested in Government Bonds at par. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

This bank is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the State of Illinois, is a legal depository for court moneys, and acts as executor and trustee for estates, individuals, and corporations.

DIRECTORS—John McCaffery, John B. Drake, Geo. Sturges, L. Z. Leiter, Wm. H. Reid, Wm. H. Mitchell, John Crerar, John J. Mitchell, C. J. Blair.

The Northwestern National Bank
OF CHICAGO.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $50,000.
Trust Fund, $2,000,000.

The Trust Fund consists of U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds and other securities exceeding $2,000,000 in value, which are held by Trustees and pledged by the Stockholders as additional security for all obligations of the Bank.

This Bank aims to serve its correspondents faithfully, and offers every facility consistent with sound and conservative banking.

88--INVESTMENTS--'88.

FARMERS' TRUST CO.,
111 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

6 Per Cent Savings Bonds.

Secured by Real-Estate Mortgages, transferred to Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. Trustee. Denominations $1, $5, $10, $25, $50, $100, $500, $1,000.

7 Per Cent Guaranteed Western Mortgages. County and Municipal Bonds.

6 per Cent 10-Year Bonds

Secured upon Improved Illinois Real Estate at Par.

6 PER CENT KANSAS TOWNSHIP BONDS AT 93 TO 94 CENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

J. D. HARVEY & CO., - 113 Dearborn-st.

Chicago Trust and Savings Bank

Buys Commercial and Secured Notes. Loans made upon available collaterals at market rates.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved City Property at Lowest Rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN.

Applications accepted promptly; no delay.
KNOTT & LEWIS,
99 RANDOLPH-ST.

Illinois Central Railroad Company Scrip.

Holders of certificates of "Illinois Central Railroad Company Scrip for subscription to capital stock, issued in compliance with resolutions adopted by the stockholders at a special meeting held June 17, 1887," are hereby reminded that no dividends can be declared or paid thereon. Such scrip certificates must, in order to be entitled to dividend, be converted at the company's office in New York into certificates of capital stock before the 8th day of February, 1888, when the transfer books will be closed.

New York, Dec. 22, 1887.

A. G. HACKSTAFF,
Act'g Sect'y.

Unsound Securities.

Millions of them are in the hands of an unsuspecting public. Are you sure your investments are safe? Accurate and reliable reports upon the affairs of corporations (railroads especially) made by

THE INVESTORS' AGENCY,
M. L. Scudder Jr., Prop.,
240 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Send for Circular.

A BARGAIN.

I have a genuine bargain in a real estate deal for some one or a syndicate. Only a moderate percentage down, balance can be made from the sale of the property by retail and net a handsome profit. For full particulars address

FRANK KNAPP,
Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

Henry C. Freeman, Civil & Mining Engineer.

Long experience in mining and management of mines. Advises in all matters of mining. Address 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8, or Alto Pass, Ill.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 13.
New York	$92,255,645	$99,457,383
Boston	13,038,678	13,629,184
Chicago	9,082,000	9,986,000
Philadelphia	9,390,781	10,577,850
St. Louis	2,083,835	2,469,000
Baltimore	1,863,618	1,850,901
New Orleans	2,181,634	1,832,442

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

The bankers, generally speaking, showed little disposition to make concessions yesterday in the matter of rates on money, but demanded 7 per cent on the best paper. Such loans as are made by them at a lower figure they consider of an exceptional character. It often happens that money can be had of private capitalists 1 per cent lower than the bank rate, and yet the majority of business-men prefer to go to the banks for their accommodations on account of the greater responsibility and convenience to be found there. Brokers stated that they were offering funds at 6 per cent on call, and the demand was small.

The receipts and shipments of currency were on a very moderate scale. Eastern bills were quiet at 25c premium. In foreign exchange there was quite a sharp advance, which was particularly marked in sixty-day bills. That class of exchange is, of course, increased in value by the reduction in the Bank of England rate. The following were the quotations in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	485	487½
Bankers' sterling	484½	486⅝
Commercial sterling	483½	485¼
Bankers' francs	520	517½
Commercial francs	525	522½
Bankers' marks	95½	96
Commercial marks	94½	95

Local securities were still dull. Sales were made of $17,500 City Railway 4½s at 99, and $5,000 Gaslight & Coke 5s at 83⅞. For Consumers' 5s 77¾ was bid and 79 asked. The Gas Trust certificates were wanted at 37 and offered at 39 in this city, the closing prices in New York being 36½@38. Bids of 47 were made for the Whisky Trust certificates, which were placed a few months ago at 40. The West Chicago Street Railroad Company paid yesterday the first quarterly dividend of 8¾ per cent on the stock of the old West Division Company according to the terms of the lease, which guaranted 35 per cent on the stock of $1,250,000. The Board of Trade Stock Exchange claims that it is not dead or dying, and declares that it has no notion of going out of business. It gave evidence of its life by a much larger trade than usual of late. Sales were made of 1,800 St. Paul at 74⅞@75, 1,400 Northwestern at 108¼, 300 Lackawanna at 129⅛, and 20,000 Erie seconds at 98⅜@98½.

It is not probable that much money was lost or won by Chicago people on the decline in Missouri Pacific. The holdings in this city were pretty well cleared out some time ago, and the crowd have not had the courage to go short of it. There were a few short sales of other stocks, and trade was larger than heretofore, but it was still dull.

The earnings of the Wabash Road increased $2,808 the second week of this month; Norfolk & Western, $32,441. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville reports a decrease of $4,595.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The majority of stocks were a fraction lower throughout the day, though the half-dozen stocks in which three-fourths of the trading was done were scarcely changed from their closing prices of yesterday. This indicates that the "trading" is of that ephemeral kind which is done merely for the purpose of influencing prices and does not represent real buying and selling of actual stocks. The Gould stocks, Missouri Pacific, and Manhattan were raided by the bears, and both declined easily, but they have lost their influence on the rest of the market. The further reduction of ½ of 1 per cent in the Bank of England rate of discount yesterday shows that money is superabundant in Europe. This and other features of the situation favor higher prices for stocks, but the market lacks leaders. The close was steady.

The net advances for the day were: Reading ¾, St. Paul ⅛, Lackawanna ⅛, Union Pacific ⅛, Western Union Telegraph ⅛, Northwestern ⅛, Consolidated Gas ⅜, Central Pacific ⅛, Delaware & Hudson ⅛, United States Express 1, Fort Worth & Denver City ¾, Illinois Central ¼, Lake Shore ⅛, Louisville ⅛, Jersey Central ⅛, Oregon Navigation ⅜, Oregon Transcontinental ⅛.

The net declines for the day were: Manhattan 2, Missouri Pacific 1⅜, Wheeling & Lake Erie 1¼, Pacific Mail ⅜, East Tennessee, second preferred, ⅛, Long Island ⅛, Pullman ⅛, Wabash preferred ⅜, Lake Erie & Western preferred ⅜, Norfolk & Western preferred ⅜, Canada Southern ⅛, Colorado Coal ⅛, Erie ⅛, New England ⅛, Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, Richmond Terminal ⅛, do preferred ⅛, Rock Island ⅛, St. Paul & Duluth preferred ⅛, Tennessee Coal ⅛, Texas Pacific ⅛.

During the forenoon the market was more "active" as measured by the number of sales recorded than during the same hours any previous day for a month, but the net result of this activity up to 12 o'clock showed that it was chiefly hammering by the bear party, who are now, and have been for the last week, in the majority among the board-room traders. Seventy per cent of the whole forenoon's trading was in five stocks—viz.: St. Paul, Reading, Union Pacific, Lackawanna, and Missouri Pacific, and yet out of these five stocks the only one that was lower at 12 o'clock than it opened was Missouri Pacific, which is a stock that is always subject to erratic and exceptional movements that cannot be explained, because nobody knows what Mr. Gould proposes to do about it. After 12 o'clock the market was generally stronger, and especially Reading and Oregon Navigation. At 1 o'clock Reading was 64⅜@64½, Oregon Navigation 94¼@93¾, Lackawanna 129⅜, St. Paul 75⅛@74⅞, Union Pacific 56⅛@56¼, Western Union 77⅛@77⅜, Missouri Pacific 83⅛@83¼.

There was more bearish talk on the board and through the news agencies this forenoon than for some time past. A good deal of capital was made out of the reported "liquidation of the Reading pool," and yet if there is any truth in the reported liquidation it has not affected the market much, as Reading stock, after all, is less than two points lower than it was a week ago, while the active stocks are in scarcely a single instance as much as 1 per cent lower. One thing seems clear, and that is that it is easier to sell stocks without making any considerable decline in prices than it is to buy them without making an important advance. There has scarcely ever been so little floating stock in the market.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closed— Jan. 20	Jan. 19
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	2,735	33¼	32¾	32¾	33
Atlantic & Pac.	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
C., L. St. L. & C.	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Canada Southern	800	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53⅜
Central Pacific	200	31	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
Ches. & O. 2d pfd.	100	6	6	6	5¾
C., C., C. & I.	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	52
Con. Gas	200	76¾	76⅜	76⅜	76¾
Col. Coal & I	300	35	34½	34½	35⅛
C., W. & B. pfd.	100	6½	6½	6½	
D., L. & W.	13,500	129⅝	129	129⅜	129⅝
Del. & Hudson	538	105¾	105½	105½	105⅝
D. & Rio G pfd.	100	52	52	52	52
Erie	4,450	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞
Do pfd.	50	61	61	61	
Do seconds	10,000	99	99	99	99
E. Tenn. & Ga.	700	10⅛	10	10	
E. T. & Ga. 2d pfd.	100	22	22	22	22¼
Ev. & T. H.	100	87	87	87	
Fort Worth & Den.	400	40¾	40½	40½	40¾
G. B. W. & St. P.	100	8½	8½	8½	
Illinois Central	100	118	118	118	117¾
Jersey Central	600	77¾	77	77	77
K. & Texas	375	17	16¾	16¾	17
Lake Shore	1,013	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	92½
Louis. & Nash	4,700	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛	60⅜
Long Island	100	90	90	90	90
Manhattan Con.	2,509	91⅝	88	89⅛	92
Mich. Central	100	82⅞	82½	82½	83
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	200	16	16	16	
Mo. Pacific	28,830	84¼	82⅞	82⅞	84¼
Mobile & Ohio	100	12	12	12	12
Northwestern	6,055	108⅛	107⅞	108	108¼
Nor. Pacific	200	22	22	22¼	22¼
Do pfd.	5,500	46	45⅞	45⅞	46
Nor. & W. pfd.	4,430	44	43¾	43¾	43⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	4,000	37	36¾	36⅞	37
N. Y. Sus. & W.	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
O. Transcon.	3,535	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	22
Ont. & W.	300	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	2,700	94	93⅛	93⅛	93⅝
Pacific Mail	470	36	36	36	36
P. P. C. Co.	150	140⅜	140	140	141¼
Peo., D. & E.	250	19	19	19	19
Reading	40,546	64⅞	63⅞	64⅛	63⅞
R. & W. P. T.	1,000	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
Do pfd.	300	55½	55	55	55½
Rock Island	428	113⅛	112½	112½	113
St. Paul	31,200	75⅜	74⅞	75¼	75
Do pfd.	100	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	
St. P. & Dul.	145	60	60	60	
St. P. & Omaha	500	39	38⅞	38⅞	39
Do pfd.	125	107¾	107¾	107¾	
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	70	70	70	
Do 1st pfd.	170	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	
Texas Pacific	2,514	24⅝	24½	24½	24⅝
Tenn. Coal	200	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	17,495	56⅞	56	56⅛	56⅝
W. & L. E.	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51¾
Wabash	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do pfd.	100	28	28	28	28
Western Union	10,785	77⅝	77	77⅛	77¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	127
American	107	United States	73

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	126¾	M. K. & T. gen. 5s	60
U. S. 4s coup	126¾	Mutual Union 6s	86
U. S. 4½s reg	108	N. J. C. int. cert	99¾
U. S. 4½s coup	108	Northern Pacific 1sts	116
Pacific 6s of '95	120¾	Northern Pacific 2ds	105
Louisiana stamped 4s	92	Northwestern con	142
Missouri 6s	100¼	Northwestern deb. 5s	108¾
Tenn. 6s, new set	100¾	Oregon & Trans. 6s	95⅞
Tenn. 5s, do	98	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	89
Tenn. 3s, do	68	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	113¼
Canada Southern 2ds	92	St. Paul consols	125
Central Pacific 1sts	113½	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	117⅛
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119½	T. P. l. g. tr. rcts	48
Den. & R. G. 4s	77¼	T. P. R. G. tr. rcts	67¼
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	74	Union Pacific 1sts	113⅝
Erie 2ds	98¾	West Shore	100¼
M., K. & T. gen. 6s	69⅞		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 N Car sp tx mixd 10	5000 MK&Tgn 5s 60
1000 AmD & T 5s 102¼	37000 M K & Tgn 6s 69@69¾
13000 A & P gt 4s 81@81¼	1000 M K & T con 7s 105⅜
15000 CB&Q—NebExts 97¾@98	2000 Mex C new ast 4s 67
6000 C B & Q deb 5s 105¼@105¾	3000 Mo Pa 3d 117¼
10000 CenPa g 6s of '98 113⅝	3000 Mo Pa 1st con 112
1000 C & CinMid 1st 95	3000 M Elev 2d 105¾
3000 Can So 2d 93½	1000 M&N 1st of 1913 on Extn 107
15000 C & E Ill cn 114½@114⅝	2000 N Y C & St L 4s 87¾@88
2000 C&O 6s 1911 99	1000 do (cash) 87¾
5000 C&IndCoal 1st 97½@98	16000 NY Elv 1st 115@115½
2000 CHV&T g m 6s 73	71000 N Y C deb 91⅛@90¾
3000 D&R G 1st 119½	5000 N Pa 1s cp 116¼
9000 D & R G 4s 77¼@77½	5000 N Pa 2d cp 105
1000 DetM&M l g 39¼	11000 N W cons 142
1000 DeBC&A 1st 105	9000 O & T 6s 95¼@95½
1000 E T cn gld 5s (csh) 98¼	1000 NC&St L 2d 105¼
18000 do 97⅞@98	1000 O Ry & N 5s 97½
5000 Ft W & D 1s 81	1000 Ogn Imp 1st 97⅝
5000 GC&SF 1st 121⅛	3000 Om & St L 1st 75¼
5000 GC&SF gd 6s 97½	1000 St J&G I 1st 100
5000 H&TCis-WDiv 1s 114	5000 St P & No Pac 6s 119
2000 LE&W 1s 5s 102¼	4000 T &W1st—StLD 108¼
3000 Ky C 1s 4s 74	20000 TPacRio Trs 67¼@67½
4000 K Pa 1st con(csh) 104	1000 U Pac s f 118⅜
3000 L & N—Cec'n Br 107½	14000 WSt L&P—Chi D 95¾@96
3000 L&WB con asstd 114	20000 W S grd 4s 100¼
1000 M&StPls-Trm 5s 103¾	10 U S Ex 72
5000 M&SP 1st-W&MD 101	
15000 M & St P con 124	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 U S 4½s cp 108⅛	5000 M & No 1st 1913 on Extn 107¼
5000 S Car 6s non-f 5	10000 NYLE&W n 2 cn 99
5000 Tenn set 3s 69@69¼	21000 NYC&StL 4s 88
5000 Va 6s dfd trs 8⅜	5000 NYO&W 1st 113
1000 A & P gtd 4s 81	2000 N J C g m 5s 99¼
8000 C&Ind Coal 1st 97½@98	4000 N W Ex 4s 94¾
45000 Can S 2d 93½@93¼	2000 N W 25 yr deb 5s 105⅜
5000 CB&Q—Den D 4s 94	3000 N W cons 142
7000 CB&Q—NebExts 98@98	1000 N W con cp gld bd 130¼
1000 C St P M & O cons 120	1000 N Pa 1st cp 116¼
2000 C & O cp 6s 73	1000 O Ry&Nav 1st 110
5000 CRI&P 6s cp 132	2000 Omaha&SL 1st 75
4000 D & R G 4s 77¼	25000 R&WP—Trm 6s 89
7000 DBC&A 1st 105	10000 StLA& T 1st 102⅞
3000 E T cons gold 5s 97⅛	2000 StLA & T 2d 45½
5000 Ft W & D 1st 80¾@80¾	14000 SP M&M 1st cnds 115¼
5000 GBW&SPinc 30⅜	1000 So Pac of Cal 1st 112⅞
5000 G C & SF gold 6s 97½	8000 TolAA& N M 1st 93@93½
2000 G C&SF 1st (csh) 122	1000 T&W 1st 107⅛
1000 Intl & GN 1st 111⅛	5000 T&Wabls—StL D 108
1000 Intl cp 6s 75	5000 Tol & W 2d 88
1000 Ky C 1st 4s 74¼	2000 T&W con conv (cash) 83
2000 Kal&WP 1st 104½	2000 Wab g m 6s tr 47
2000 LE&W 1s 5s 104¼	23000 WSL&P—Chi D 95½@95¾
4000 M & S P 8s 1st 129⅛	58000 W S gtd 4s 100⅜@100¼
3000 Mut U 6s 86	10000 W S reg 100⅛@100¼
13000 M K & Tgen 6s 69¼@69⅝	
8000 MK&T con 7s 106	
272 U S Ex 73@74	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

9000 A&P gtd 4s 81	5000 NY&N 1st 5s 105
5000 B C R&N 1st 106	5000 N W cons 143
10000 ColC & I 6s 102½@102¾	10000 do (cash) 112¾
17000 CB&Q—Neb Exts 98⅛@98⅛	5000 N J C conv 118½
1000 C St PM&O cons 120	2000 NJC g m 5s 99¾
1000 C F & M 1st 80	2000 N P 1st cp 116
4000 CHV & T 5s 71⅛	1000 Ogn Imp 1st 98
3000 C&Olst—SerBx cp 69	2000 P of Mo 2d 104¾
1000 E T cn gd 5s 97⅛	7000 St L & I M 1st 108
4000 Erie 4th mtg 101½	4000 St P& SC 1st 124¾
1000 Ky C 1st 4s 74	2000 SLA & T 1st 102⅝
1000 L&N—Cec'lin Br 108	2000 So Car 2d 72½
1000 Long D 7s 112	11000 T P in lg tr astd 47½@48
1000 L S 2d rg 124½	5000 T C I&R 6s—Birm D 1st 93
6000 LNA&C con 91@92½	1000 U P s f 118⅜
2000 Mid of N J 1st 111½	2000 Valley R of O 6s 105½
10,0 M&StPls—S M D 112½	12000 W S gtd 4s 100¼
1000 MK&T g 6s 69¼	10 Amn Ex 108
4000 M U T 6s 86	300 U S Express 73½@74
4000 NY O&W 1st 113	15 Wells Fargo E 129
30000 N Y C 1st rg 134	
10000 NYC&SL 4s 88	

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Money on call easy at 3@3½ per cent, last loan, 3; closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7½. Sterling exchange dull but firm at 484¼ for 60-day bills and 486¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 201,673 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 13,400; Erie, 4,650; Louisville & Nashville, 4,600; Missouri Pacific, 29,622; Northwestern, 6,055; Oregon Transcontinental, 3,535; Reading, 41,335; Richmond & West Point, 3,608; St. Paul, 30,750; Union Pacific, 17,195; Western Union, 10,895.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	4,765	94⅜	94⅝	93⅝	94
Atlantic Mining	285	14½	15	14½	15
Bell Telephone	14	214	214	214	214
Bonanza Mining	200	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
C. B. & N.	50	60	60	60	60
Calumet	50	215	215	213	213
Franklin Mining	1,100	15	15	14¾	14¾
Kearsarge Mining	1,300	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
Osceola Mining	620	23	23	23	23
Quincy Mining	180	64	64¼	64	64
San Diego	25	48½	49½	48½	49½
Tamarack Mining	25	160	160	160	160
Union Pacific	500	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝

Bond transactions and quotations:

4000 Atch coll 5s 91⅜	3500 C. B & N 5s 101¼@101¼
1000 do trust 6s 103	10.0 Wis. Cent. 1st 90
1000 A & P inc 26¾	1000 So K 5s—Tex Div 90
12000 Mex Cen 4s 65¼@65½	1000 C B & N deb 6s 100¼
2000 do 10s c p 3	1000 Or S L 6s 100¼
2000 Sonora 7s 110	2000 Eastern 6s 120¼
12000 C, K & W inc 49@49½	8000 C B & Q 4s 87⅝
5000 do 3s 92⅝@92½	4000 Birm 5s 95
5000 Cala. So. 1st 111½	1000 Spg & Mem 6s 111½

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 54⅛@54¼; Reading, 32¼@32 3-16; do generals, 109⅝@110; Lehigh Valley, 55 55⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 20—4 p. m.—Consols closed at 102 9-16 for both money and the account.

United States bonds—4s, 129; United States bonds 4½s, 110½; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 37½; Canadian Pacific, 62⅜; Erie, 28⅛; seconds, 101¼; Mexican ordinary, 51¼; Reading, 32⅝; St. Paul common, 77¾; New York Central, 110¼; Pennsylvania, 55⅛; Mexican Central, 14¼.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 20c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Mining shares closed as follows: Amador, $1.50; Bulwer, 80c; Brunswick, $1.60; Caledonia B. H., $1.65; California & Virginia, $13.00; Dunkin, $1.00; Iron Silver, $3.10; Mexican, $4.50; Ontario, $25.50; Pronstite, $1.25; Standard, $2.30; Sutro Tunnel, 16c; Security, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $1 87½; Calumet & Hecla, $211.00; Catalpa, 27½c; Franklin, $14.87½; Osceola, $24.00; Quincy, $64.00; Tamarack, $160.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20.—Closing quotations: Alta, $1.85; Bulwer, 85c; Best & Belcher, $5.87½; Bodie Consolidated, $3.40; Chollar, $6.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $18 62½; Crown Point, $5.87½; Eureka Consolidated, $9.50; Gould & Curry, $4.70; Hale & Norcross, $9.75; Mexican, $4.60; Mono, $2.00; Mount Diablo, $5.00; Navajo, $1.10; Ophir, $8.87½; Potosi, $5.75; Savage, $7.87½; Sierra Nevada, $4.70; Union Consolidated, $4.30; Utah, $1.70; Yellow Jacket, $8.00; Commonwealth, $3.95; Nevada Queen, $2.20; Belle Isle, 70c; North Belle Isle, $3.12½.

MARKETS.

There was a fair amount of trading on 'Change in this city yesterday, with general weakness in the forenoon and a stronger closing. The news that another blizzard was approaching cast a spirit of heaviness on speculative circles, and induced the minor class of operators to sell. Some of them filled later at a loss. There was very little outside business on the floor, and the receipts of produce were small.

Provisions opened steady, in sympathy with hogs, fell off under some local selling, and improved when it was found that very little short stuff was coming out. Pork for May opened unchanged at $14.50, sold off 12½c, and advanced to $14.52½ at the close. Lard only sold 2½c lower, at $7.52½ for May, and closed at $7.62½ bid, while ribs sold up 5c, to $7.82½ for May, and closed at $7.77½. Cash sales were reported of 300 tcs lard at $7.37½; 25,000 lbs green hams, 10 lbs, at 9¾c; 150,000 lbs green shoulders at 5¼c; 25,000 lbs green bellies at 8½c; and 100,000 lbs short ribs at $7 55.

Flour was dull and unchanged, but with an easy tone. Sales were limited to 500 brls and 680 sacks, all on private terms.

The wheat market was a reproduction of that of Thursday. It opened unchanged at 83c for May, sold at 83⅛c, declined to 82⅝c, improved to 83⅛c, and closed at the outside asked. Private cables were very dull and said our wheat is not wanted in England, being crowded out by large offerings of American flour. But there was so much talk here about a shortage of wheat for home milling that the later local feeling was strong. No. 2 spring in store sold at 77⅜c for gilt edged. Free-on-board sold at 72@75c for No. 3 spring, 73c for hard do, and 65@70c for No. 4. Total, 14 cars.

In red winter wheat sales were limited to 7 cars free on board at 85c for No. 2 and 82¼@84½c for No. 3.

Corn futures were weak early, but turned on good buying by Hutchinson and Schwartz, while samples advanced about ¼c, being in smaller supply than expected. May opened a shade higher, at 53⅛c, sold off to 52⅞c, and advanced to 53⅜c at the close. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 47@47½c for No. 3 yellow and 48c for No. 2 mixed. Free on board sold at 48c for ears, 47½@49¼c for No. 3 white, 47@47¼c for No. 3 yellow, 47@47½c for No. 3, and 46¾c for No. 4. Total cash sales, 168 cars.

Oats averaged firmer, with a little improvement in the shipping demand. May opened and closed ¼c higher, at 33⅜c, after having sold at 32⅞c. January sold sparingly at 30⅛c and February was quoted at a shade less. Samples free on board sold at 35@36c for barley oats, 34½@35¼c for No. 2 white, 33@34½c for No. 3 white, 32@33½c for 2 mixed, and 31½@32c for No. 3 mixed. No. 2 on track sold at 32½@32⅝c. Total cash sales, 87 cars.

Rye was unchanged, with No. 2, fresh receipts, salable at 63c. There was light trading in No. 2 samples at 64@65c. Futures met with some inquiry, with 62⅜c bid for February and 67c for May.

Barley was in good demand, scarce, and firm. No. 2 in store was quoted at 84@85c. Considerable California barley sold to arrive at 78@82½c. Sample sales of Northwestern were at 70@72c for No. 4 and at 74@85c for No. 3. Total sales 63 cars.

Millstuffs were steady, with bran firm. Sales were: 8 cars bran at $15.00@15.75; 9 cars middlings at $15.12½@16.25; 4 cars wheat screenings at $8.00@8.50.

Flaxseed was ½@1c lower, with sales of No. 1 on track mainly at $1.43½. May was dull at $1.46½. Cash sales included 1 car No. 1 at $1.44, 3 cars do at $1.43½.

Timothy seed was steady, with $2.46 paid for prime cash. The offerings were quite small. There was a fair demand for March, but little offered at the prices bid; $2.50½ was bid, with sellers at $2.51. Clover was weaker at outside points, and the local market declined 10@12½c. Prime cash sold early at $4.10, though at the close the quotation was $4.00@4.05, with $4.17½ bid for March.

Included in the day's sales were 250 tcs fancy white at 4⅞c; 1,500 brls tallow at 4½c; 1,550 brls do choice at 4⅜@4⅝c, with that bid at the close.

The street markets were steady, and the volume of sales reached a handsome aggregate, with marked activity noted in poultry. Game was in moderate request, dairy products firm for choice stocks, and potatoes strong. The recent fluctuations on the market for crude petroleum have had little effect on refined carbons, which remain firm under a good consumptive demand. The jobbing trade in groceries was lighter than it would have been but for snow blockades, which retarded the movement of all business north and west of this city. Coffees were weak, sugars firm, and fish in increased demand.

A partial count of noses as well as houses in the provision trade by well-posted men leads to the belief that the stocks now on hand in this city include about 150,000 brls pork and some 43,000,000 lbs ribs. The stocks will be still larger at the end of the month, as the consumption at present prices is small, and stocks are growing in spite of the light production.

The receipts of grain in this city are now very small, as was to be expected, but they have been light hitherto, and soon will come the time when blizzards will give place to thaws. The prospect for filling up our elevators with grain this winter is a slender one and is becoming thinner every day.

A gentleman in the trade here says the information about offerings of River Plate corn in England should have been accompanied by another statement. The fact is that the old crop of that part of the world is now exhausted, and the present offerings in the United Kingdom are of corn from the new crop, which will not arrive there till well into next summer.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	1887.
Flour, brls	11,225	13,594	14,412	13,335
Wheat, bu	9,246	24,395	10,345	11,288
Corn, bu	73,076	101,215	70,120	21,611
Oats, bu	42,472	105,801	67,967	57,506
Rye, bu	3,336	550	4,729	1,519
Barley, bu	30,858	43,583	29,789	9,303
Grass seed, lbs	33,460	119,380	122,833	233,610
Flaxseed, bu	2,037	6,778	7,761	2,943
Broom-corn, lbs	80,100	95,650	31,945	86,381
Cured meats, lbs	423,815	988,460	1,886,146	2,372,698
Canned meats, cases			1,580	1,795
Dressed beef, lbs	24,670	570	2,253,334	709,382
Beef, tcs			60	2
Beef, brls			125	355
Pork, brls	70	180	563	1,051
Lard, lbs	358,300	263,124	441,290	597,292
Cheese, lbs	57,737	45,310	41,080	79,490
Butter, lbs	125,884	215,440	226,189	187,038
Dressed hogs, No.	134	821	634	359
Live hogs, No.	26,098	19,355	10,895	6,868
Cattle, No.	10,425	10,913	4,545	3,806
Sheep, No.	3,742	4,131	1,797	1,567
Hides, lbs	197,460	166,791	691,090	532,090
Wool, lbs	101,604	17,580	49,260	51,060
Coal, tons	10,597	10,606	3,037	2,407
Lumber, m	435	596	706	802
Salt, brls	5,306	1,802	3,042	1,646

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	3	2	.....	5
Spring wheat	.....	6	2	8
Corn	4	134	1	139
Oats	44	32	.....	76
Rye	3	1	.....	4
Barley	.....	32	7	39
Total	54	207	10	271

Inspected out: 4,796 bu wheat, 17,920 bu corn, and 3,815 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 25 cars wheat, 135 cars corn, 68 cars oats, and 12,000 hogs.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
January	$14.10	$14.00 @14.10	14.10
February	14.10	14.10 @14.20	14.10
May	14.50	14.37½@14.60	14.52½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
January	$7.35	$7.32½@7.40	$7.40
February	7.35	7.32½@7.40	7.40
May	7.55	7.52½@7.62½	7.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$7.50	$....@....	$7.50
February	7.50	7.45 @ 7.55	7.50
March	7.62½	7.55 @ 7.65	7.60
WHEAT.			
January	76¾	76¾@ 76⅞	76¾
February	76⅝	76⅝@ 76⅞	76⅞
May	82⅞	82⅝@ 83⅛	83⅛
CORN.			
January	48	47¾@ 48¼	48¼
February	48	47⅞@ 48¼	48¼
May	53	52⅞@ 53⅜	53⅜
OATS.			
January	30	30⅛@....	30⅛
May	33⅜	32⅞@ 33⅜	33⅜

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 77⅞	$ 77¾	$ 84¼
No. 2 corn	35⅞	35⅞	40⅞
No 2 oats	25⅛	25⅛	30⅝
Mess pork	12.15	12.15	12.40
Lard	6.50	6.50	6.70

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Jan. 20.	Jan. 19.	SHIPMENTS, B U. Jan. 20.	Jan. 19.
Western.				
Chicago	9,246	11,061	10,345	12,839
Milwaukee	7,475	11,200	2,625	2,100
St. Louis	10,000	5,000	10,000	10,030
Toledo	4,406	4,377	2,678	.....
Detroit	7,045	2,402	1,202	2,082
Kansas City	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	24,510	83,220	25,080	16,530
Duluth	22,504	27,005	1,840	2,234
Peoria	7,000	8,000	1,000	1,500
Total	93,686	152,865	54,770	47,285
Eastern.				
New York	2,750	4,950	.....	.....
Philadelphia	1,153	4,458	4,949	2,297
Baltimore	4,739	4,192	70,700	.....
Total	8,642	13,600	75,649	2,297
Grand total	102,328	166,465	130,419	49,582
Same days 1887	225,000	236,500	339,000	301,500

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date at leading points:

Nov. 1 to Jan. 18—	1887-'88.	1886-'87.
Chicago	1,300,000	1,480,000
Kansas City	550,000	506,555
St. Louis	272,000	280,000
Indianapolis	276,000	312,000
Cincinnati	275,000	301,000
Milwaukee	155,000	258,000
Omaha, Neb.	238,000	150,000
Louisville	177,000	186,000
Cedar Rapids	115,232	190,428

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Prices ruled steady, and sales showed something of an improvement, though trade was not active. Quotations are as follows: Fair to fine parlor hurl, 4@4½c; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@3½c; choice green carpet brush hurl, 4@4½c; green self-working, fair to choice, 3½@4c; inside and covers, fine green, 4@4½c; long, stalky, and undesirable, 2½@3c; brush corn, choice, short, and fine, 5½@6c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were unchanged, and the demand was only moderate. Quotations: Lime (in bulk), 60@70c per brl; lime (in brls), 90c@$1.00; Louisville cement, $1.25; Utica, Akron, and Milwaukee cement, $1.25; English Portland cement, $3.00@3.50; American do, $2.75@3.00; Michigan stucco, $1.80@1.90; New York stucco, $1.75; land plaster, $1.00@1.25; white sand, $1.25; fire-brick, per m, $37.00@55.00; hair, in paper sacks, 20c per bu; fire-clay, $2.50@3.60 per brl; Lemont stone, 18@45c per foot; common brick, $6.50@7.00; Indiana pressed brick, $14.50@28.00.

BUTTER—Freshly-made creamery of good flavor was in fair request, while off grades ruled dull. Dairies were steady and roll butter firm under light arrivals and an active inquiry. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creamery, 30@31c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 25@28c; fair to good do, 18@23c; low grades, 14@16c; fancy dairies, 23@25c; fair to good do, 17@22c; common and packing stock, 12@13c; roll butter, 17@18c; grease, 7@8c.

CHEESE—A steady, firm feeling is maintained in all grades, aside from common and hard skims, which are dull. The order trade is good for choice full creams, and the outside movement will be increased as soon as the weather will permit. Quotations: Choice full cream cheddars, 11@11½c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11½@11¾c; Young America, 12@12½c; low grades, 6@9c; skims, choice, 6@7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 9½@10c; hard skimmed, 2@4c; brick cheese, 13½@14c.

COAL—Stocks are fairly liberal in this city, but the market is firm at established quotations. The retail price large egg is $7.75 per ton and all other sizes $8.00. The following quotations are per net ton by car-load: Anthracite—Grate, $6.25@6.50; egg, chestnut, or stove, $6.50@6.75. Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.25@4.50; Pittsburg, $3.50; Indiana block, $2.90@3.00; Hocking Valley, $3.25; Blossburg, $4.25; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $2.25@2.50.

DRIED FRUITS—The amount of evaporated apples in the hands of dealers is large, but owing to speculation the feeling is strong. Prunes were firm, and other fruits unchanged. Quotations: Valencia raisins, 7@7½c per lb; new Malaga L. M. do, $2.25; London layers, 1887, $3.00@3.10 per box; new Turkish prunes, 4½c; old do, 3½@3¾c; currants, 6¾c; citron, 21c; apples, quarters, 5¾@6½c for new; apples, evaporated, 8@10c; blackberries, 8¾@9c per lb in brls and 9½c in boxes; raspberries, 25c; pitted cherries, 18½c; pitted plums, 12@15c.

EGGS—Pickled eggs were dull, and other kinds met with the usual sale. Ice-house stock was quoted at 16@18c per doz and fresh Southern at 20@21c.

FISH—Trade is improving, both on city account and in the way of shipping orders, and the market is firm. Quotations: New whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $7.25; do family, $4.00; lake trout, $5.50; codfish, extra George's, $5.50; new, bank, $4.50; boneless, 4½@8c; mackerel, half-brls, extra shore, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 shore, $11.00; bloaters, $18.50@19.00; No. 1 Bay, $12.00; do, No. 1 medium, $9.00; do large family, $8 00; George's Bay split herring, $7 50; scaled herring, 23c; smoked halibut, 12½c per lb.

GAME—Nearly all descriptions were firm, with a slightly better demand for rabbits than the previous day. Quotations: Prairie chickens, $4.00@4.75 per doz; partridges, $3.50@4.00; quail, $2.00@2.25; plover, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $3.75@4.50; teal do, $2.00@2.50; venison saddles, 11@12½c per lb; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—The shipments of apples have been light for some days, and while choice repacked fruit is firm off stock sells at a low range. The demand for cranberries is only moderate. Quotations: Bright Florida and Mexican oranges, $3 50@4.00 per box; Wisconsin cranberries, $9.00@10.00 per brl; Cape Cod or Jersey do, $10.00@11.00; apples, $2.00@2.50 per do in car-load for good to choice fruit, with fancy lots held at higher figures.

GROCERIES—Taking into consideration the snow blockades in the Northwest the outside trade is fairly satisfactory. Coffees were weak and sugars steady. Quotations are as follows: Coffees—Javas, 23½@27½c per lb; Mocha, 26@27c; Maracaibo, 19@21c; Guatemala, 21@22c; Santos and Rio, 17@21c; peaberry, 22c. Sugars—Cut-loaf, 8⅛c; cubes, 7⅞c; powdered, 8@8⅛c; granulated, 7⅛c; confectioners' A, 7c; off A, 6¾c; white extra C, 6½c; yellow to extra C, 6@6⅜c; brown, 5¼@6⅛c. Rice—Fancy head, 6¼@6¾c; choice, 5¾c; common to good, 5@5⅛c.

HAY—Timothy was in large supply and weak, while choice upland prairie was firm. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $14.50; 2 cars No. 2 do at $13.75; 11 cars upland prairie at $6.00@13.50. Receipts, 231 tons; shipments, 65 tons.

HIDES—The demand was moderate at established quotations, as follows: Green hides, 5@5½c per lb; heavy green, salted, fully cured, 6½c; light do, 6½@6¾c; partly cured, ½c less; green salted bull, 5c; green salted calf, 7¼@7½c; dry flint, 10@12c; deacons, each, 20@25c; dry salted, 8@9c per lb. All branded hides are discounted 15 per cent from the price of No. 1.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Copper continues to attract attention and is firm while tin is quiet and nails steady. Quotations: Pig-tin, 37@38c; tin-plates, I. C., 10x14, $6.00@6.25; I. X., 10x14, $7.50@7.75; I. C., 14x20, $5.50@6.25; I. X., 14x20, $7.50@7.75; I. C., 20x28, $12.00@12.50. Ternes, $9.75@11.00. Ingot-copper, $16.75@17.50. Bar iron, $2.00@2.20. Iron nails, $2.10@2.15; steel do, $2.20@2.25; wire do, $2.90@3.00.

OILS—All kinds were fairly steady, with a good trade reported. Quotations: Standard white, 110°, 8¼c; prime white, 150°, 9¾c; snow and water white, 150°, 10¼c; headlight, 175°, 12c; gasoline, 74°, 11c; benzine, 8½c; linseed, raw, 55c and boiled 58c; turpentine, 44c; extra lard oil, 62c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 32c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 44c.

POTATOES—Trade was light, but the market was very firm, with choice Michigan stock selling at 90c. Quotations on track: Choice Burbank or white star, 80@87c per bu; beauty of Hebron, 85@90c; pure early rose for seed purposes, 90@95c; imported Scotch varieties, 80@90c. Small lots from store sell at an advance.

POULTRY—While receipts were liberal there was an active demand for all choice, unfrozen stock, with chickens selling nearly as high as turkeys. Quotations: Choice dressed turkeys, 9@9½c per lb; common to good do, 8@9c; dressed chickens, 8½@9c; dressed ducks, 10@11c; full feathered live geese, $5.25@6.00 per doz.

TALLOW—Was in fair demand and firm, with 4⅝@4¾c bid at the close for choice city. Quotation: No. 1 city 4½@4¾c per lb; do country, 3¾@4c; No. 2, 3@3¼c. Grease—Brown, 2@2¼c; yellow, 2½@3¼c; white, 4@4¾c.

VEGETABLES—Local trade was good, while the shipping movement was only moderate. Quotations are: Beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cabbage, $8.00@14.00 per 100; onions, $2.00@2.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabaga turnips, 24@27c per bu on track; carrots, $1.00 per brl; celery, home grown, 25@35c per doz; Illinois sweet potatoes, $4.00@4.50 per brl.

WOOL—Buyers take hold in a small way only, and the market is no more than steady. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@30c per lb; medium tub, 33@35c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 24@26c; coarse unwashed, 23@26c; fine washed, 26@28c; medium washed, 30@31c; coarse washed, 28@30. Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 18@22c; coarse unwashed, 15@20c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 16	6,633	28	11,965	3,624
Tuesday, Jan. 17	12,054	145	22,832	7,190
Wednesday, Jan. 18	12,181	85	24,671	5,566
Thursday, Jan. 19	10,425	119	26,098	3,742
Friday, Jan. 20	10,000	100	24,000	6,000
Total	51,922	477	109,566	29,022
Same period last week	55,842	479	123,377	21,174
Shipments.				
Monday, Jan. 16	2,385	65	4,126	[illegible]
Tuesday, Jan. 17	3,705	.....	9,461	1,453
Wednesday, Jan. 18	3,116	48	9,174	1,428
Thursday, Jan. 19	4,545	.....	10,895	1,797
Friday, Jan. 20	2,400	.....	7,000	2,400
Total	16,651	113	40,656	[illegible]
Same period last week	21,501	141	39,820	7,318

Friday's cattle market closed about 10c lower for undesirable grades. Hogs and sheep steady.

Chicago's cattle receipts for the first twenty days of January show an increase of 23,000 over the corresponding time last year. In view of the fact that everybody was looking for a steady decrease this is a remarkable showing. The explanation in a nutshell: Last winter feeders were feeding corn; this winter they are selling their cattle.

CATTLE—Friday's receipts were larger than dealers looked for, and the general cattle market was weak and unsatisfactory. Buyers of course were indifferent. They knew the supply of all ordinary beeves was more than ample, and the general feeling in the market was one of weakness. "A dull, slow market always means 10c lower," and this was certainly a dull, slow market. The best grades of cattle were about steady, while poor to good grades of native beef cattle sold 5@10c lower. The market was slow, especially for "common" grades, and at the close a large number remained unsold. Eastern shippers and exporters bought less than 2,000 cattle, and dressed-beef men acted indifferent. Sales of beef cattle ranged at $2.8 @5.00, principally at $3.50@4.25. Dressed-beef men bought very few cattle above $4.10. Some 950-lb Hereford yearlings sold at $4.45. Native butchers' stock and stockers and feeders sold at lower prices. Fully 3,000 cattle remained unsold. Revised quotations are as follows:

Choice to fancy, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs	$5.00@ 5.60
Good to choice, 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.40@ 5.15
Medium to good, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	3.45@ 4.35
Common steers	2.75@ 3.25
Fancy native cows and heifers	2.65@ 2.95
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.70@ 2.60
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.50@ 2.90
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.10@ 2.60
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.60@ 3.35
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	2.50@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Fresh receipts were estimated at 24,000, which, with "stale" offerings, made 38,000 hogs on sale. The supply of desirable hogs was no larger than the demand, but common to fair grades were in excess, and about 14,000 remained unsold. The market opened strong, and choice to fancy heavy sold a shade higher, but the general market was weak, especially at the close. Eleven packers bought 17,000 hogs and Eastern shippers took 7,000. The quality of the offerings was better, there being more heavy-weights among the arrivals. The supply of good light bacon grades was comparatively small, as the packing and shipping demand for light-weights was active. The best heavy on sale sold at $5 75@5.77½; good to choice heavy sold at $4.40@5.60; fair heavy at $5.25@5.35; and rough heavy at $5.05@5.20. Quite a good many heavy sold at $5.60@5.70; mixed weights sold at $5.05@5.45, principally at $5.20@5.40. Light changed hands at $4.95@5.20, and light light at $4.80@4.95. "Yorkers" averaging 160 to 185 lbs sold at $5.00@5.20; pigs averaging 90 to 130 lbs sold at $4.25@4.80, largely at $4.60@4.75. One packer bought nearly 700 pigs that averaged 122 lbs and cost $4.77. Jones & Stiles bought 938 light, averaging 134 lbs, that cost $4.90. The market closed weak.

SHEEP—Receipts of sheep were quite large, but the demand was active both on local and shipping account. The supply of "good" was comparatively small, and the demand good. Eastern shippers purchased about 1,800, and dressed mutton men took about that many. Prices were firmer, and the best grades sold at 5@10c higher. A string of 818 corn-fed Oregon sheep, averaging 122 lbs, sold at $5.00. Poor to good natives, averaging 79 to 98 lbs, sold at $3.00@4.50, and choice to fancy, averaging 100 to 135 lbs, sold at $4.60@5.30. Some inferior natives sold at $2.50@2.70. Lambs sold at $5.00@6.15 per 100 lbs. Western sheep, averaging 85 to 115 lbs, sold at $3 75@4.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock at the points mentioned yesterday. The * indicates car-loads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
St. Louis	500	2,000	600
New York	*60	1,300	4,100
Kansas City	968	8,815	1,238
East Liberty	209	4,900	1,600
Omaha	600	3,500	....
Buffalo	1,175	8,190	6,000
Shipments—			
St. Louis	700	3,800	200
Kansas City	....	316	869
East Liberty	95	4,100	1,600
Omaha	400	400	....

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess Eastern, 67s 6d, firm; do Western, 63s 9d, steady. Lard is in poor demand; spot, January, February, and March, 38s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 9d, steady; do spring, 6s 9d, steady. Flour is in poor demand at 9s 4d, firm. Corn is in poor demand; spot and January, 4s 11d, steady; February and March, 4s 11¼d, dull.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 6,800 bales American. Sales of the week, 54,000 bales; American, 37,000; speculators took 4,100; exporters took 3,300; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 28,400; actual export 5,200; total import, 156,000; American, 130,000. Total stock, 707,000; American, 522,000. Total afloat, 317,000; American, 300,000.

AMERICAN REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 6d per lb.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—REFINED PETROLEUM—8¼@9¼d per gallon.

SUGAR—16s 1½d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96°, and 14s 3d for muscovado fair refining.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS—29s 3d per cwt.

AMERICAN REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Forequarters, 2s 6d; hindquarters, 3s 6d per 8 lbs by the carcass.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—PETROLEUM—24f paid and sellers.

New York, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Business continued moderate almost everywhere and few radical changes were anywhere reported. On the Produce Exchange the same general features obtained as Thursday, and nothing of moment transpired. Wheat was quiet, but strong. Corn quiet. Oats steady. Provisions quiet. Lard firm. Sugar nominal on raws. Freights dull.

COTTON—In contracts the movement reached moderate proportions, but more activity prevailed around the close on pressure of offerings, causing weakness, and a sharp decline put the final figures 3 points below Thursday's prices. Spots advanced 1-16c, but the market was a dull one.

Comparative cotton statement for the week ending Friday, Jan 20, 1888: Net receipts at all United States ports during week, 105,148 bales; net receipts at all United States ports during same week last year, [illegible]661. Total receipts to this date, 4,394,436; total receipts to same date last year, 4,175,158. Exports for the week, 169,168; exports for same week last year, 149,856. Total exports to this date, 2,885,738; total exports to same date last year, 2,792,263. Stock at all United States ports, 953,058; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 984,969. Stock at all interior towns, 249,363; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 177,293. Stock at Liverpool, [illegible]000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, [illegible]. Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, [illegible]; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 220,000.

WHEAT—Options quiet; market opened steady, ruled dull, and closed firm at the highest prices of the day. Cash wheat quiet. Sales—No. 1 hard at 94½c, free on board; 95½c delivered; Canada spring, [illegible]; ungraded red 90¼@94½c; No. 2 red, 90½c, in elevator; 91½c delivered; No. 1 white, $1.01 delivered for milling; January closed at 90⅜c; February, [illegible]; March, 91⅞c; April, 93c; May, 93⅝c; June, 93¾c; December, 96⅞c.

CORN—Quiet. Sales included ungraded mixed spring at 59@60½c; No. 3, 59c; steamer, 59¼@59⅝c; No. 2, 60¼@60⅝c elevator, 61¼@62c delivered; January closed at 60⅜c; February, 61c; March, [illegible]; May, 61¼c; June, 61⅛c.

OATS—Were steady. Sales included No. 1 white at 42½c; No. 2 do, 41¼@41½c; No 3 do, [illegible]; No. 2, 39c; No. 2 do, 38@38¼c; No. 3 do, 37¼c; rejected, 36c; No. 2 Chicago, 38½c; mixed, on track, 39@40c; white, on track, 40@46c. No. 2 mixed, January, closing at 38⅜c; February, 38⅝c; March, [illegible]; May, 39⅝c; No. 2 white, January, closing at [illegible]; February, 41½c; March, 42⅛c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork was quiet; sales on private terms. Bacon unchanged and nominal. Cut meats steady and moderately active. Pickled bellies at 7¼c; 800 do shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c; 1,800 do hams, 9¾@10c. Lard firmer; refined Continent quoted at $7.9[illegible]; South America at $8.40; sales, 1,800 tcs spot, [illegible]; futures, including city, at $7.55; Western on private terms, quoted at $7.70.

BUTTER—The situation has changed in no essential particular. Trade is moderate. Quotations: Creamery — Eastern, 24@28c; Western, [illegible]; Elgin, firkin tubs, 25@28c; do. Welsh tubs, 22@25c; do. firkins, 18@22c; do, dairies entire 24@25c; Western, 19@21c. Factory—Fresh, 21@23c.

CHEESE—The home trade has paid as high as 13c for fancy stock, but 12½c seems high enough for a general quotation. Export trade light and chiefly in skims at 7@9c. Factory—New York, cheddars, 11¾@12½c; Western flat, 11½@11¾c. Creamery—New York part skims, 8@9½c; Pennsylvania, part skims, 1@2c; full skims, 3@4c.

SUGAR—There was practically no market for raws, and quotations are nominal at 5¼c for fair refining and 6c for 96° test centrifugal. For the refined grades a fair demand, with sales at former rates, the market closing steady. Quotations as per the following: Cut-loaf, 8c; crushed, 8c; cubes, [illegible]; powdered, 7¾c; granulated, 7½c; mold A, 7½c; confectioners' A, 7c; coffee A standard, 6⅞c; coffee off A, 6¼@6.31c; white extra C, 6.00@6⅛c; extra C, [illegible]; C, 5½@5⅝c; yellow, 5¼@5⅜c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The general market has remained quiet and featureless. Berth freights are nominal so far as grain room is concerned, and steamers suitable for full cargoes are entirely nominal. In miscellaneous freights fair business is passing.

FLOUR—Receipts, 22,489 pkgs; exports, 4,829 brls, 20,476 sacks. Dull. Sales, 17,500 brls; superfine, [illegible]@3.05; common to choice white wheat, Western extra, $4.40@4.60; fancy do, $4 65@5.10; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime, $4.40@4.75; choice to fancy do, $4 80@5.10.

HOPS—In light request.

COFFEE—Spot: fair Rio nominal at 17¾c; options active and lower; sales, 122,250 bags; January, [illegible] 15.05c; February, 14.25@14.40c; March, 13.85@14c; April, 13.60@13 80c; May, 13.55@13.65c; June, [illegible]; July, 12 80@12.95c; August, 12.65@12.70c; September, 12.25@12.45c; October, 12.10@12.30c; November, [illegible]@12.25c; December, 12.10@12.25c.

MOLASSES—Dull and weak; 50° test, 23½c.

RICE—Firm.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

RESIN—Dull; $1.07½@1.12½.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 41½@42c.

COPPER—Firm; lake, $16.20@16.25.

LEAD—Quiet and firm; domestic, 4⅞c.

TIN—Steady; straits, 36 80c.

DRY GOODS—In proportion to stock of cotton goods the demand was well maintained and results correspondingly good. Lancaster staple ginghams advanced to 7½c, fancies to 7¾c, and New York Mills cottonades 5 per cent. There was more inquiry for woolen goods.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, 91¼c.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 90½c; highest, [illegible]; lowest, 89⅝c; closed at 91c; sales, 1,745,000 brls; clearances, 2,778,000 brls; charters, 3,572 brls; shipments, 77,100 brls; runs, 35,508 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Petroleum fairly active and firm; Transit opened at 90c; closed at 91c; highest, 91¼c; lowest, 89⅝c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 90c; closed at 91c; highest, 91¼c; lowest, 89⅝c; clearances, [illegible] brls.

Titusville, Pa.—Transit opened at 90½c; highest, 91¼c; lowest, 89⅝c; closed at 91c.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady; Western fresh creamery at [illegible] per lb; extra firsts at 26@28c; firsts at 22@25c; imitation creamery, 23@23½c; Western choice factory, [illegible]; fair to good, 17@21c; New York creamery, 27@28c; and extra firsts, 24@25c; Vermont extra creamery, [illegible]; extra firsts, 27@29c; and good to choice dairy, [illegible]; Eastern creamery, 27@29c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice Northern, 12½@13c per lb; Western, 11¼@12c; and Northern sage, 13@14c.

EGGS—Eastern, 24@25c per doz; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 24@25c; choice Canada, [illegible]; Western, 21@22c.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was dull today and rather steady. Receipts were larger than for some days, but only 2 cars were reported on track by the railroads. Cash wheat was neglected and closed nominally at 77c. May ranged from 81¾c to 82¼c, closing at 82¼c. Receipts, [illegible] bu; shipments, 1,840 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, declined ¼c, rallied and closed within 1-16c of last night's close. Being really better, as today's close was firm, whereas last night's was a spurt. No. 2 red, cash, 81¼@[illegible]; February, 81⅞c; March, 82⅝c; May 85⅞@[illegible], closing at 84c; July, 82@82⅛c, closing at 82¼c. August, 83¼c. Corn firm all day, closed same as yesterday; cash, [illegible]; February, 47c, closing at 47⅝c; March, [illegible], closing at 47⅝c; May, 47¾@49⅛c, closing at [illegible]. Oats active and firm; cash, 32c; May, 32c. Rye—Nothing doing. Barley firm; 70@87½c.

LEAD—$4.60.

EGGS—18½c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; creamery, [illegible]; dairy, 18@26c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, [illegible].

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat strong but inactive; January, 81½c bid; February, [illegible]; March, 82⅞c, nominal; May, 84⅛c bid. Corn firm; May, 47c bid; March, 47⅜@47½c bid; May, 49⅛c. Oats higher; May 32⅛c.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer and quiet No. 2 winter red, spot, 88@89c; January, 87⅞@89c; February, [illegible]; May, 93@93½c. Corn—Western irregular; closing dull; mixed, spot, 57¼c bid; January, 57¼c bid; February, 57¾@58c; March, 59⅛c asked; May, 60c bid; steamer, 56½@57c. Oats steady and dull; Western white, [illegible] 42c; do mixed, 37@39c.

EGGS—Firmer; fresh, 19@20c; limed, 10@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,900 brls; wheat, 4,700 bu; corn, 9,400 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,300 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 42,800 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, 86¼@87½c; May, 89⅝c; June, 90c; July, [illegible]. Corn steady; cash, 51c; May, 54⅛c. Oats dull; cash, 34c; May, 35½c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Lower and quiet; cash, [illegible]; February $4.12½; March, $4.20.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; cash, 86¼@87½c; May, 89½c; July, 87c. Corn steady; cash, 51¼c; May, 55c. Oats nominal.

CLOVER-SEED—Active and steady; February, $4.12½; March, $4.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; clover seed, 466 bags.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 20.—WHEAT—There was some offered today that has been received during the last week. Receipts, 48 cars; shipments, [illegible] cars. Sellers found trouble in getting yesterday's figures for cash wheat, though distant futures were no lower.

CLOSING—In store—No. 1 hard, January, [illegible]; February, 79c; May, 81c. No. 1 Northern, [illegible] 76; February, 76⅛c; May, 79⅛c; No. 2 Northern, January, 74c; February, 74⅛c; May, 77⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 77⅛c; No. 2 Northern, [illegible].

FLOUR—Patent sacks, to ship, $4.05@[illegible]; $3.35@3.60.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 20.—FLOUR—[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 77c; May, [illegible]. Corn dull; No. 3, 48c. Oats higher; No. 2, 34⅛c. Rye strong; No. 1, 63c. Barley firm; No. 2, 78¼c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Pork—January, [illegible]. Lard—January, $7.35; May, $7.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white cash, 87½c asked; No. 2 red cash, [illegible] asked; February, 87c asked; May, 90⅝c bid. Corn—No. 2, 50c. Oats—No. 2, 34c; No. 2 white, 36c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 1,100 bu; oats, 2,800 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 soft, cash, 80c asked; May, [illegible] asked. Corn weak; No. 2, cash, 42½c asked; February, 42½c bid; May, 46⅜c. Oats—No. 2, cash, [illegible].

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 20.—WHISKY—Firm; sales, 1,134 brls finished goods on basis of $1.05.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 20.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 39c.

Not a Faithful "Record" of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The *Congressional Record* has long since ceased to be a true record of the proceedings of Congress. The general public, however, was hardly prepared to find that the report of the stormy debate in the House Friday last had been so toned down by the judicious use of the blue pencil that those who were present throughout the proceedings failed utterly to recognize the account. The interruptions and interpolations of the gentlemen on the Republican side of the House do not appear at all in the *Record*, though both participants and spectators had no difficulty in ascertaining by whom they were made. The demand of Mr. Henderson of Iowa to know who was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic majority was a particularly sententious utterance, but finds no place in the *Record*.

A large amount of "derisive laughter" is credited to the Republican side, but their rather undignified interruptions are carefully elided. It has long been the custom to permit members and Senators to revise the copy and proof of remarks delivered on the floor, and of late years this privilege has been greatly abused. In the heat of debate sundry things are said which would not be given voice to in cooler blood, but it is doubtful if it is expedient to permit this wholesale alteration of what professes to be a faithful record of proceedings. The knowledge that every utterance on the floor would be accurately reported in the *Record* of the following day would, no doubt, exercise a wholesome restraint over even the most excitable of debaters.

When fragile woman sighs, deploring
The charms that quickly fade away,
What power, the bloom of health restoring,
Can check the progress of decay?
The only aid that's worth attention,
For pains and ills of such description,
Thousands of women gladly mention—
'Tis "Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles $1. Six for $5.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hoger, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reicnel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., No. 404, Near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100—southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1553, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. F. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, corner Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SURBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—Le Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TAX-BOOK. RETURN TO M. MACDONald, 3020 South Park-av.; reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—ENVELOPES TO ADdress evenings; good penman. L 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and cashier: accustomed to large business. References A1. Address L 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office work (practical accountant) by young married man who lost through an accident one leg; is willing to start for small wages. Address J. ST., 604 Wells-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, BOOKkeeper, or office manager; not afraid of work; 12 years with last employer, to whom I refer. A1 references as to character, ability, etc. M 6, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and expert accountant: 20 years' experience. Best city references. L 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, CORRESpondent, or advertiser in railroad, manufacturing, wholesale or retail or private business. Reference given corroborating competence, industry, character, and responsibility. Address L 3, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, one as butcher, the other office or other work. O V 87, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS stenographer and typewriter in a business house; speed 100 words a minute; accurate, reliable, and trustworthy. Address Box 207, Churchill, Monroe Co., N. Y.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE experience as general machinist and saw-filer, brazier, and hammerer, in a furniture factory; also as accountant or to do general office work. Address K 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 9 years' experience as butler in some first-class family. Can furnish best of city references. Address J. F. M., 57 Kinzie-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HAULING FOR A wholesale house with either double or a single truck, or both. Address L 24, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN ABOUT 40 years of age, of active business experience; correct habits and of good business standing; have been engaged over twenty years, principally in the grocery trade; can furnish the best of wholesale and retail reference as to character, ability, and close attention to business. Address M 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good character; will work at anything. References. Address M 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISHman in glue factory or anywhere where a knowledge of chemistry would be useful; four years' practical experience in glue, gelatine, and phosphates. L 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS stenographer and typewriter; used a Remington; would work for moderate salary at first. Address N. W., 13 South Water-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter by experienced young lady; will furnish her own machine. Good references given. [illegible] Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST PRIVATE FAMily domestics of all nationalities furnished immediately. Throop-st. Employment Bureau. 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ON THE NORTH AND South Sides for private family, trained, reliable domestics that can furnish verbal references. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A REGISTERED PRESCRIPTION clerk; must be German. Address L 91, Tribune.

WANTED—CLERK IN LAW OFFICE, WHO UNderstands typewriter; state experience and salary expected. M 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT REGISTERED DRUG clerk; must be quick, honest, and willing. SCHMIDT & FISCHER, Wabash-av. and 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A LARGE HOUSE, YOUNG MAN for assistant bookkeeper; must be energetic, correct at figures, and of good habits; permanent place. Address, stating age, experience, and references, M 51, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—EXPERT COURT STENOGRAPHER; situation permanent. Address M 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter used to office work. State particulars, references, etc. Address M 96, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PERFUME SALESman by the manufacturer. Address P.-O. Box 1483, New York City.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO MANAGE and sell the celebrated Guthrie Pipe Wrench. Address Newton Machine Co., GEO. F. HALL, Treasurer, Newton, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO INTRODUCE A NEW proprietary medicine to the drug trade; experience as a specialty salesman necessary. Young man preferred. Address, with references and stamp, H. L. KRAMER, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

TRADES.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT FOR A SASH, door, and blind factory; must understand how to estimate from plans. Address L 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TAILORS, 202 STATE-ST., ROOM 5. Custom cutting practically taught: no refitting.

BOYS.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY BOY TO LEARN zinc etching and engraving; one who has a knowledge of drawing preferred. Address, immediately, by letter. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—A BRIGHT AMERICAN BOY, 20 years old, to learn business and take charge of department; good position to right person. Apply at 24 North Union-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CAPABLE MEN TO APPROACH farmers, live-stock men, horticulturists, etc., with the Am. Home and Farm Cyclopedia. This volume of 1,100 pages and 2,000 illustrations is absolutely indispensable to all interested in rural affairs. $25 to $50 a week to suitable men. Why work for barely bread and butter? Address F. E. CLARK & CO., 99 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN TO SOLICIT ORDERS—MUST understand the physical properties of metals now used generally. Man understanding chemistry and metallurgy preferred. References required. L 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE HABITS located outside Chicago to represent an old house in his section; salary to begin, $70 per month. References. MANUFACTURER, Lock-Box 1585, N.Y.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN EVERYWHERE for a genteel business which pays $30 to $60 per week easier than any other agency will pay $50 per month; only small capital required; $2 samples free. Merrill Mfg. Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS-MAN in an old-established real-estate business; must have $500. Income of $1,500 a year at least. M 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—LITERARY WORK BY A SUPERIOR editor, city or country. Address M 30, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN—GOOD MEN TO SELL OIL ON commission. Liberal commission paid; advantages to men who travel West. Address J, care Carrier No. 9, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—CIGAR MAN, WITH THOROUGH knowledge of jobbing and manufacturing. Address M 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A general agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 46 Vesey-st., N. Y.

WANTED—MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, UNIMpeachable integrity, and well acquainted in the city, who will give a few hours daily to act as financial agent for an established society; state age and experience. Address M 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; German or Swedish preferred. Call today at Kimbark-av. and 48th-st., southwest corner.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR COOKing, washing, and ironing at 2964 Prairie-av. References.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND TAILORS, 202 State-st., Room 5; ten thousand dressmakers and tailors using our method are satisfied they have the only system that places easy, artistic garments on all forms, ladies or gentlemen, without alteration; our cutters always in demand. Agents wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—TWO EXPERIenced girls to page and number at PETER JOHNSON & CO.'S., 172 and 174 Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room to rent, with board, for one or two gentlemen; everything first-class.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family hotel; elegant rooms; choice table; cheerful and homelike; terms to suit.

1347 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for married couples or gentlemen; private family from the East.

1827 WABASH-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD IN each particular first-class.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 31ST.—FRONT SUITE OR back room, second floor, newly furnished; private family; heated by steam. M 44, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

68 RUSH-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, with board.

187 DEARBORN-AV., BETWEEN HURON AND Superior-sts.—First-class table board.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—SOUTH FRONT ALCOVE, with board; all conveniences.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—Parties desiring table-board, which is strictly first-class and good home cooking, can secure same by applying at the above number.

HOTELS.

CHICAGO HOTEL, 156 CLARK-ST., NEAR MADison; best hotel in Chicago for the money. Good rooms 50, 75, and $1.00.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BETWEEN JACKSON-ST. and Park-av., with a strictly private Protestant family; two young men want permanent, comfortable home. References furnished. Please give terms, with particulars. Address M 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; WELL-heated and furnished front room with bed-room adjoining, on South Side. References given and required. M 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICE WARM ROOM, BY YOUNG married couple, in a strictly private family; between Huron and Ohio and Clark and Rush-sts. Address K 93, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CUT RATE ON PRICES OF PIANOS AND ORGANS
INTERESTS ALL INTENDING TO BUY.
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF GOODS,
THE BEST QUALITIES,
THE LOWEST PRICES,
WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING YOUR OLD PIANO, AND
MONTHLY PAYMENTS $10 TO $25,
CAN ALL BE HAD AT
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
136 State-st.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF CHRISTY PIANOS AT great bargains for cash or on monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

A CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS—WE ARE OFfering a number of pianos that have been rented but a short time at extremely low prices for cash or on monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS SHONINGER PIANOS. INSTRUMENTS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE cheap. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SON'S UPRIGHT PIanos; French walnut, mahogany, and rosewood cases; intending purchasers are respectfully invited to examine these instruments; get prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—A FINE STEINWAY & SONS PIANOforte; will be sold low for cash; in fine order and but little used. Apply to 2804 Calumet-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., STATE AND JACKSON-sts.—Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball pianos and Kimball organs. New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

WHEELOCK PIANOS. CASH OR INSTALLMENTS. Buy direct from the manufacturer. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 143 Wabash-av.

$4 AND $5 PER MONTH—NEW UPRIGHT PIanos to rent; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY, BUYS A NEW UPright piano, warranted for seven years; please call, examine, and get prices; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE: CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits; ladies 50 cents and $1; always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50 cts in stamps.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope, 50c. Hours 9 to 5.

JESSIE BIGELOW, MEDIUM, GIVES TREATments. 41 South Clark-st., Room 22. Call today.

MRS. BARBER, 359 WEST MADISON-ST.—GENuine fortunes, personally or by mail; love, marriage, business, etc. Stamp for reply.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM; nativities given. 30 Ogden-av., near Randolph.

445 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORner Throop, now Waverly place, 3d floor—Mme. Joy, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in love, marriage, divorce, business, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED THE ADDRESS OF ANY one who knew Samuel I. Kimball of Kane County Dec. 30, 1836; William Andrews, Cook Co., Jan. 3, 1837; David Andrews, Cook Co., Aug. 14, 1837; or Edward P. Moore, March 17, 1837. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PERSONAL—BY RETURNING THE PROPERTY taken from 225 Michigan-av. Monday evening, Jan. 16, the parties will receive a much greater price than they can get elsewhere and no questions asked. A liberal reward given for any clue leading to the recovery of property.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—PREDICTION—SEND 20 CENTS FOR complete written prediction of your future life. With photo of future husband or wife, 30 cents. Give age and description. PROF. MARCEAU, Cleveland, O.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR a cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—JACKSON'S TAILORING INSTItute, 202 State-st., furnishes reliable actual measure methods, for ladies' and gentlemen's custom garment cutting. All forms positively fitted without alteration.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE HAMBLEtonian bay mare Polly, 7 years old, strongly built, and is warranted to trot in 2:35; without fault, spot, or blemish of any kind; prefer to sell her to parties who will give her a good home. Call on MR. DENT, 3127 State-st. I have her full pedigree.

GENTLEMEN HAVING EITHER DRIVING OR draft horses, buggies or carriages, which they do not wish to carry through the winter, can get their full value in strictly first-class clear South Side suburban real estate, which will bear and to which we invite the closest investigation, and which will be exchanged at its actual cash value; we feel confident that owners can in this way get much better price for their property than by forcing it for cash in the present depressed state of the market, as we have an outlet for the stock in shipment. Please call on or address O. J. BARRETT, Room 13, 86 La Salle.

WANTED—FINE SPEEDING CUTTER, NEW or second-hand; cheap for cash; name price; would buy robes and blanket. M 42, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR 1888. BARGAINS OF ACRES. ACRE TRACTS ON VARIOUS RAILROADS FROM 5 TO 160 ACRES. SPECIAL IN ACRES.

2½ acres for	$ 2,500	5 acres for	$ 5,000
5 acres for	6,250	10 acres for	10,000
15 acres for	12,000	20 acres for	6,500
20 acres for	7,500	20 acres for	15,000
40 acres for	10,000	40 acres for	20,000
40 acres for	30,000	52 acres for	30,000
60 acres for	40,000	80 acres for	20,000
80 acres for	24,000	80 acres for	40,000

Maps of the city and vicinity sent free on application, with particulars of property and terms. Correspondence solicited. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LONG LIST OF THE BEST WAREhouse, dock and manufacturing property in the market. J. P. WHITE, Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR 1888. BARGAINS IN LOTS. LOTS NEAR THE CITY FROM $200 TO $1,000 EACH. SPECIAL IN LOTS.

5 lots for	$ 800	5 lots for	$ 1,000
5 lots for	1,250	5 lots for	1,500
5 lots for	1,750	10 lots for	2,000
10 lots for	2,500	80 lots for	20,000

B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE BUSINESS PROPERTY of all kinds a specialty; can offer some of the choicest central bargains on the market; buyers may find what they want by calling upon us. J. P. WHITE, Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUR LARGE CATALOGUE OF REAL estate for sale mailed free on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—SEVERal very choice unimproved business lots, centrally located. J. P. WHITE, Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—INCOME PAYING—
CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Randolph-st., near State, pays 7 per cent, $125,000.
Randolph-st., near State, pays 7 per cent, $200,000.
River-st., near S. Water, pays 7 per cent, $30,000.
Madison-st., near Market, pays 7½ per cent, $66,000.
State-st. corner, south of 22d, pays 8 per cent.
North State-st. corner, pays 9 per cent, $50,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., EAST front, north of 65th-st., 25 or 50 feet, $1,000 per lot; easy terms. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET ON ELLIS-AV., south of 39th-st. Good bargains. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 37th-st.; cheapest property on boulevard; 52x143 feet; $225 if taken at once. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY AND CELLAR brick houses, $4,600; boulevards; steam and cable cars. HAMILTON, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., LOT NEAR THIRTY-fourth, east front; Langley-av., 2 lots, near Forty-third-st., cheap; Vernon-av., 50-foot lot, near Thirty-fifth-st. J. P. WHITE, Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—SIX-room cottage and 25-foot lot; $3,500. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 LA Salle-st., Room 6, also 253 West Madison-st.: Michigan-av., near 25th-st., four-story stone-front residence, barn, and lot at a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LA Salle-st.:

Corner on Drexel-boulevard, 200x250 ft.	......	$250 per ft
Corner on Drexel-boulevard, 200x212 ft.	......	300 per ft
Corner on Grand-boulevard, 100x300 ft.	......	300 per ft
Corner on Grand-boulevard, 200x300 ft.	......	300 per ft

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—WEST HARRISON-ST.—BARGAIN—Two houses, 9 rooms each, 2 barns, and 2 contiguous lots, usually yielding a rental of 10 per cent on $7,200; the whole can be bought this week for $6,250. Apply to J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X109 FEET, CORNER OF Western-av. and Rebecca-st.; good business lot; will sell at a great bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—VAcant; east of California-av.; 25x125 ft.; $2,500. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE, LOCAtion A1, brick improvements; rents $4,080 per annum, but capable of large increase; no trade, but rare bargain and terms for bona-fide buyer. H 64, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPerty:

	Rent.	Price.
Clark-st., near Erie	$1,380	$14,500
Clark-st., near Division	1,720	16,000
Clark-st., opposite Windsor Theatre	......	......
Wells-st., near Indiana	2,500	23,000
Wells-st. corner, south of Chicago-av	......	12,000
Wells-st., south of Division, brick block	2,650	22,000
Division-st., east of Larrabee	2,148	18,000
East Division-st. corner	2,555	25,000
North-av., near Halsted-st., 6 stores	2,200	21,000
North-av., corner block	......	40,000
North-av., near Sedgwick-st., saloon	......	7,000
Larrabee-st., near North-av., corner	1,152	10,000
Garfield-av., near park, brick corner	......	16,500

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE SITES—
Pine-st., near Water-Works, 60 ft.
Astor-st., near Banks, 50 ft.
Dearborn-av., near Schiller, w. f., 50 ft.
Dearborn-av., near Schiller, e. f., 75 ft.
Belden-av., near Lincoln Park, 50 ft.
La Salle-av., corner, 90x100.
Near Lincoln Park, corner, s. and e. exposure, 100 x100.
Never before offered—Elegant corner residence site near Lincoln Park and Clark-st., e. exposure, 100 x125. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—WE ARE building a number of handsome, substantial homes, with all modern conveniences, on Harvard, Yale, Wentworth, Perry, and Lafayette-avs., for sale on easy monthly payments or otherwise, price $2,500 to $7,500; streets paved; with gas, lake water, and sewer; all assessments paid. Come and see us and we will finish one just to suit your wants, to be ready in the spring. Your monthly payments for rent would soon pay for a beautiful home. P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st. J. M. YOUNG, 6550 Yale-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS—$200—ONLY twenty lots now remain unsold in the Clough subdivision at 75th-st. and Centre-av. We wish to close these out at once. We have adjoining the above a new subdivision of ninety-six lots fronting Centre-av., May, Aberdeen, 73d, and 74th-sts. No more desirable lots on the market. Only two blocks from station on Wabash R. R., and very accessible to C. & E. I. trains; fare 7c. Send or call for plat. Terms easy. MICK, PREBLE & MICK, 11, 177 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV. AND DREXEL-AV. LOTS, near 56th-st., at $750 each. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—BEST VALUE IN COOK CO.; new 10-room modern residence, pressed brick, rough-stone front, stone steps, solid oak and cherry finish, furnace, grates and mantels of rare design; lot 50x125; barn in rear; one block from steam 2 from street-cars; no trade. Address L 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS ON Fullerton-av., cor. Western, 4 miles from Court-House, outside fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; no cash payments required of parties making improvements. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER—New house, Harvard-st., near Seventieth. Address for five days B N 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, east front on Evans-av. and west front on Langley-av., between 47th and 48th-sts.; streets paved, water, sewers, etc.; will sell on easy terms. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTHWEST OF CITY AT a great bargain; $8,000; half cash. Offer open for one week. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR 52D-ST., new 6-room cottage on easy payments; 23 minutes' ride from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; price $1,700. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN TIMBER LANDS—500,000,000 feet of pine, Georgian Bay. 50,000,000 feet of pine, Lake County, Minn., on lake shore. 3,000 acres of white oak lands in Ohio; choice tobacco lands when cleared; very cheap. Also several choice tracts in Northern and Southern States; white pine, yellow pine, poplar, hardwood, coal, and mineral lands. Inquire of E. P. SHELDON, dealer in pine hardwood lands, 177 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT $50 PER ACRE—TWO QUARTER-sections of land, five miles from Duluth, Minn. This is good land, heavily timbered, and is sure to pay a high interest on the price asked. For particulars address owner, J. H. LEE, care P. O. Box 1282, Los Angeles, Cal., or COCHRAN & WALSH, Agents, Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM, 100 ACRES, well improved; good location. Address for terms, etc., WM. A. WEIGHTMAN, Huntley, McHenry Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM, 120 ACRES, LOCATED AT East Plato, Kane County, Ill., 6 miles west of Elgin, ¼ mile from school and railroad station; cheese and butter factory on farm. If sold soon will be sold at a bargain on long time and easy payments. Reasons for selling going away. Inquire of W. E. ALLEN, 37 Chapel-st., Elgin, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MODERN, WELL-BUILT, DEtached residence, brick, eight or ten rooms, for well-located lots and cash; must be new. L 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN BRICK HOUSE WORTH $5,000, south of 31st-st. and east of Indiana-av. Can pay $1,000 cash, balance terms 6 per cent. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$10,000 TO INVEST IN BUILDING residences, South Side. Address L 81, Tribune.

WANTED—ACRES IN HYDE PARK—WE HAVE a large number of customers for acres in Hyde Park. Owners will profit by sending us a list of their properties. CRONKRITE & FOUKE, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Very desirable house in Highland Park, ten rooms, and large lot; beautifully located; value $5,000. Want modern city house worth from $7,000 to $10,000; will assume mortgage for difference. Address owner, C. H. SMITH, 244 Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA FARM, 500 ACRES; WILL take ½ to ¾ in horses or cattle. J. E. WRIGHT, Chariton, Ia.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ACRES; A 10-ROOM RESIdence, detached, south front, 1 block from street-cars, 300 feet from lake, just north of Lincoln Park; also pressed-brick building of six six-room flats, modern and well located. L 83, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence on South Side for vacant property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$4,000 OF MDSE., MILLINERY, INVOICED wholesale prices, to exchange for Iowa or Nebraska lands. LIVINGSTON, 79 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SMALL SELF-FEEDING heating stove. Apply at 215 East Fifty-first-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3426 CALUMET-AV.—3-STORY BRICK with French basement; terms reasonable. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 LA Salle-st., Room 6, also 253 West Madison-st.: 2457 Michigan-av., stone front, 14 rooms, and barn.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 1215 MICHIGAN, 9 rooms; rent $75. O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE; FURnace, bath-room, and gas-fixtures; nicely decorated. 310 Thirtieth-st., near Wabash. E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building; fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 28 STATE-ST., NEAR Van Buren, 8 rooms; rent $45. O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLAT, HUNTINGDON Block, Wabash-av. and 16th-st., to families only. Key 94 Dearborn, Room 4.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, 437 WEST LAKE-st.; every convenience; only $25 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE MODERN FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, at 1142 W. Taylor-st.; good terms to good tenant. Inquire at 291 W. Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS ON THE first, second, and third floors at moderate prices, in St. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av. These choice apartments are within easy walking distance of the business centre, in the best neighborhood on the North Side. Rooms all light and handsome; ash and garbage chutes from each kitchen, wood mantels, steam heat, excellent janitor service, separate laundry, etc. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS containing all modern conveniences, steam heat, janitor's service, etc., in the Newport, corner of Pine and Ontario-sts.; possession given immediately. Apply to J. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2 FLATS IN BUILDING ON NORTH-east corner Chicago-av. and Wells-st.; rent $30 and $25, 5 and 6 rooms. CHARLES GOODMAN, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED ROOMS. The Albany, 101 N. Clark-st., Flat "O."

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED WARM room; all conveniences; moderate. 55 Pine-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND back room. 128 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 105 and 107 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen or lady and gentleman; modern conveniences; private family; take elevator. MRS. ELY, 167 Wabash-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in private family, gentlemen preferred; bath and furnace heat. 61 University place.

TO RENT—7 EAST CONGRESS-ST., HANDSOMEly furnished front alcove; large and single rooms.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms; conveniences. 2247 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS near Michigan-av., first-class; prices low. 13 East Van Buren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HANDSOME APARTMENTS, WHOLE second floor, in fine location, unfurnished, with board if desired. L 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORES — RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR State, 40x170, four stories, for a term of years from May 1. State-st., store and basement, between Madison and Monroe. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 25X70, IN Thompson's Block, West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Pirie's (business centre of the West Side), suitable for any first-class business; in first-class order. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE; BEST LOCATION IN TOWN, low rent; especially adapted for jobbing trade office, and fixtures for sale at great bargain; possession at once. LOWENTHAL, KAUFMAN & CO., 38 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 40x165 on Randolph-st., west of La Salle-st.; steam elevator, etc., to one party from May 1, 1888. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, AT 1527 Milwaukee-av. Inquire at 291 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE—213 E. CHICAGO-av. CHARLES GOODMAN, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—
Randolph-st., double store near State.
State-st., 25-ft. store near Jackson.
State-st., 22-ft. store bet. Madison and Monroe.
E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn.

TO RENT—LARGE EAST FRONT STORE, Huntingdon Block, Wabash-av. and 16th-st., $50. Key 94 Dearborn, Room 4.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM 37, 101 WASHINGTON-st.; two windows, elevator, steam heat, vault, etc. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 196 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 168 AND 170 WASHINGton-st. Steam heat and elevator. O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOM, 194 CLARK-ST., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, AN office. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE 2ND AND 3RD FLOORS OF NO. 23 Lake-st. from May 1; hydraulic freight elevator. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STATE-ST.—4-STORY BUILDING, 25-ft front, near Monroe-st. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT SECOND FLOOR, 50X75, SUITable for sample salesroom or light manufacturing. 464 and 466 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF IMPROVED property who desire to have same rented, rent collected, taxes paid, etc., by experienced agents at 3 per cent on collections, free from all other expenses, will do well to call on GOLDY & ZURBURG, 111 La Salle-st.

WANTED — TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing purposes, 5,000 to 6,000 square feet altogether; with power preferred, and on the North Side. Address K 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, A LARGE OFFICE or suite (about 2,000 square feet floor) in high basement or first floor, on or very near La Salle-st., between Randolph and Jackson-sts., for local and general insurance office. Address L 45, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—KENWOOD—A FIRST-class residence (furnished) for one year or eighteen months; responsible tenant; family of three adults. Inquire of E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WOULD like to obtain neatly furnished room in private family on West Division in desirable location; references if necessary. L 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN—A room located north of Indiana-st. and east of Wells; please state price. Address M 97, Tribune office.

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ATTENTION!—WE WILL GIVE SPECIAL RATES on merchandise, furniture, etc., received by us for storage. Money advanced. Large vaults for valuables. Teams for hauling. Standard Storage Warehouse, 464 and 466 West Madison-st.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

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CUTTER (CUSTOM)—PARTY WITH $1,000 CASH—As partner in a well-established trade in a city of 12,000 inhabitants; must be a good salesman for traveling, taking measures. P 62, Tribune office.

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WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW ARticle of merit that will sell to the grocery trade. Room 27, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; NEW RUBBER undergarment; rapid seller; good pay. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ill.

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TO LEASE—50X100, FRONTING ON 17-FT. ALLEY; location near Madison and Elizabeth-sts.; fine location for livery, light manufacturing, storage, or laundry; owner would build to suit on 5 or 10 year lease to responsible party. For further information apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

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TO LEASE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES; 8 MILES from Court-House, 1 mile west of Jefferson; good house and barn. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

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DOCTRESS MUELLER, 651 WEST MONROE-ST.—Good home for ladies during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable; infants adopted.

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LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st.

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5 per cent paid on time deposits.
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Loans made on any security.
THE SECURITY LOAN & SAVINGS BANK,
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LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

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In large or small sums at low rate of interest.
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TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL SECURITY IN SUMS to suit at current rates. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$5,000—TO ENLARGE A PAYING manufacturing business; an interest in the business or ample security given; a rare chance; investigate. Address M 5, Tribune office.

WILL PAY 18 PER CENT PER ANNUM FOR $500; 6 months; chattel mortgage; security worth $2,000. Best of references. M 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—MINING STOCK—ROBINSON CONsolidated. Address WM. SIVYER JR., 225 Dearborn-st.

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$500 $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan at 6 per cent on real estate; building loans made. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON [illegible] GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

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A steam laundry, newly and fully equipped, making owner, net, $40 a week; valued $4,000.
A party will invest $1,000 to $1,500 with services in a solid business in Chicago; move quick.
A down-town saloon with paying trade; price $1,500; license paid; call quick.
A half interest in a restaurant can be secured at a fair price; average income last year $3,982 a month; average net profits $436 a month; low rent; has engine, boiler, and an electric plant. If you have $3,000 cash some credit will be given.
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FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business; this includes brick building, ground, machinery, etc.; price $70,000, $25,000 cash, $10,000 in 6 months, $15,000 in 1 year, balance in 2 and 3 years; can show a net profit of 25 per cent on full investment. For particulars call on SETH RIFORD & CO., Room 68, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE—A LADY who is leaving the city would sell furniture and lease of Michigan-av. 13-room house, north of 16th-st.; handsome furniture and carpets; new last spring; a delightful east-front location and rooms well rented. Address L 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LIVERY-STABLE and lease; not much money needed. Address O., 2601 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED, FLOURISHING hardware business on the South Side, within four miles Chicago City-Hall. Stock, $2,500 to $3,000. Good store and reasonable rent. Address C. B. WHIPPLE, 32 Lake-st., Chicago.

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FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; A GREAT BARgain. Apply at 63 S. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY business in good locality on North Side; good trade; reason for selling sickness. For further information call on CHAS. T. WITTSTEIN & CO., 67 Washington-st.

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WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $12,000 TO ENTER an established, legitimate, and paying business; safe and continually increasing. Address M 95, Tribune office.

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WESTERN.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 8.00 am	†7.25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm	†2.45 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm	*2.45 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	*2.45 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12.05 pm	*2.45 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	†2.45 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex.	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.05 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	*8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	*6.50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm	o6.50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10.30 pm	¶6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

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(Leased to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.)
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Leave Chicago	* 8.20 am	† 5.25 pm
Arrive Joliet	10.22 am	7.27 pm
Arrive Streator	12.15 pm	9.30 pm
Arrive Galesburg	4.03 pm	....
Arrive Pekin	5.05 pm	....
Arrive Fort Madison	6.25 pm	....

Trains arrive from Fort Madison 5.40 p. m. daily, from Streator 10.45 a. m., except Sunday.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	*8.00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§7.20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2.50 pm	* 8.00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	10.45 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

(Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Palace-chair cars on day trains. Palace sleeping-cars, combination buffet, and smoking-cars on night trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 129 Randolph-st. (Sherman House Block) Grand Pacific, Palmer House, Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Day Ex.	†7.30 am	†10.00 pm
Waterloo and Des Moines Day Ex.	†7.30 am	†10.00 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Des Moines Night Express	*7.20 pm	9.20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	†7.30 am	9.20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*5.15 pm	10.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.
Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8.25 am	*6.30 pm
St. Louis Express	‡ 9.00 pm	‡7.25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	‡ 1.00 pm	‡2.20 pm
Essex Accommodation	‡ 4.30 pm	‡9.35 am

‡Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South, and West go via this route.

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	‡ 6.00 pm ‡12.05 pm	‡8.00 am ‡1.30 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	‡11.20 pm	‡7.15 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	‡ 9.00 am ‡ 9.00 pm	‡7.30 pm ‡7.00 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‡11.20 pm	‡7.15 am

*Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	b 8.00 am	c 7.00 am
Milwaukee	a11.30 am	c 4.00 pm
Milwaukee	a 3.00 pm	a 1.15 pm
Milwaukee	b 5.00 pm	b10.30 am
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	a10.30 pm	a 7.00 pm
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	a 7.30 pm	a 9.30 am
Milwaukee	....	b10.30 pm
Waukesha	b 8.00 am	a 7.00 am
Waukesha	a11.30 am	a 1.15 pm
Waukesha	a 3.00 pm	b 4.00 pm
Waukesha	b 5.00 pm	a 7.00 pm
Waukesha	c10.30 pm	b10.30 am
Racine	b11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8.00 am	b10.30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5.00 pm	b 7.00 pm
Racine	a 7.30 pm	b10.30 pm
Racine	a 3.00 pm	a 1.15 pm
Elgin	b 8.30 am	b10.25 am
Elgin & Rockford	b11.30 am	b 2.30 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 4.00 pm	b10.25 am
Elgin & Rockford	a 7.30 pm	....
Elgin	b 5.15 pm	b 8.20 am
Elgin	a10.40 pm	a 6.50 am
Elgin, Sunday only	4.00 pm	10.25 am
Rockford	c10.40 pm	....
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	b 8.00 am a 7.30 pm a10.30 pm	b10.30 pm a 9.30 am a 7.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	a 7.30 pm a10.40 pm b11.30 am	a 8.00 am a 6.50 am b 2.30 pm
Cedar Rapids, Clinton & Dubuque	b11.30 am c10.40 pm	b 2.30 pm b 6.50 am
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11.30 am	b 2.30 pm
Madison & Janesville	b 3.00 pm	b 7.00 pm
Madison	a11.30 am c10.30 pm	a 1.00 pm a 7.00 am
Appleton & Green Bay	b11.30 am	b 1.15 pm
Green Bay, Ishpeming, Menominee & Marquette	b10.30 pm	a 7.00 am
Fond du Lac, Oskosh & Berlin	a11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11.30 am a11.30 am c10.30 pm c10.40 pm	a 7.00 am d 2.20 pm d 7.00 am a 7.00 pm
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	a11.30 am a 7.30 pm c10.40 pm	b 2.30 pm a 8.00 am d 7.00 am

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am § 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, & Marshalltown	* 8.30 am §12.00 m § 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	* 6.10 pm § 2.15 pm § 8.00 am § 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5.00 pm §10.35 pm	§ 9.30 am § 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9.00 am † 9.00 pm	§ 6.50 pm § 6.25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8.00 am X3.30 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm § 5.00 pm § 7.30 pm § 9.05 pm	* 4.00 pm X1.45 pm * 1.50 pm § 7.00 pm *10.30 am § 9.30 pm § 6.30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm	*10.30 am * 1.50 pm * 7.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11.30 am § 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm § 6.30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3.00 pm	§ 7.00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am	* 1.50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, Wakefield and Wausau	§ 3.00 pm § 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm § 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am * 4.45 pm	* 4.30 pm *10.25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am * 4.15 pm *11.30 pm	* 3.40 pm *10.30 am *11.25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9.00 am	§ 6.50 pm

§ Daily. * Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. † Daily except Saturday. ‡ Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Topeka, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, and Council Bluffs.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	† 8.45 am	†6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	†2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb points	†12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
KansasCity, St Joseph & Atchison	†12.01 pm	†2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	*8.00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4.50 pm	* 9.30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4.55 pm	*10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, & Denver	* 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka	* 5.35 pm	* 9.45 am
Mendota and Galesburg	* 9.45 pm	† 2.30 pm
Sioux City	‡10.00 pm	§6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.
The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 5.25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8.00 pm	§7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4.15 pm	§10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4.15 pm	§7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 6.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Tremont Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§6.50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8.00 pm	* 6.50 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River, and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: *Chicago*—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. *New York*—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. *Boston*—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Mail Line) Nos. 4 & 11	† 6.50 am	†6.40 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	† 9.00 am	†6.40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3.10 pm	* 9.30 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos 10 & 3	† 4.40 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8.15 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	†6.40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3.55 pm	‡6.40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	* 9.10 pm	* 7.45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	*6.45 pm
New York & Boston Special Ex	* 8.50 am	*7.45 pm
Limited New York & Boston	§ 5.30 pm	§9.50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§8.00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	*5.40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'da'n	* 4.05 pm	....
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	....	§9.50 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P. Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.35 pm
Night Express (daily)	8.30 pm	6.55 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.45 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.30 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9.00 am
Eastern Express (daily)	8.15 pm	7.00 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	† 7.45 pm	†9.00 am
New York Limited	† 3.10 pm	†9.30 pm
Local Express	* 7.45 am	* 6.10 pm
Philadelphia Express	† 3.10 pm	†9.00 am
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 7.45 am	* 6.10 pm
Kouts Accommodation	* 6.10 am	*11.40 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4.20 pm	* 7.05 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	† 3.10 pm	†9.30 pm

†Daily. *Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am	* 4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*11.10 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Baltimore & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.30 am

*Daily.
All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10:20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket Offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	§6.25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	§8.10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	* 9.45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m * 5.30 pm * 6.25 pm	§3.35 pm * 6.40 am * 7.35 am
Sunday Passenge (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	10.00 am

§Daily. *Excep Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 and 202 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.15 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address H. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

WHY DON'T THEY MARRY?

EITHER THE YOUNG MEN DON'T WANT TO OR ARE NOT WORTH HAVING.

A Vigorous Denunciation of the Idea that American Girls Are So Extravagant that Young Men Cannot Afford to Marry Them—Some Famous Breach-of-Promise Suits — Three Statesmen's Clever Wives—Ladies Who Never Decline an Invitation—End of the Short-Hair Craze.

New York *Press:* The old question, Why don't the men marry? is now up for its regular annual discussion, and the columns of the newspapers the country over are filled with it. It is even surmised that some anxious mammas are also discussing it in those lectures popularly supposed to have been originated by the late Mrs. Caudle. Not only is the old discussion up, but the same old conclusion is reached. As usual the blame is put upon the girls.

There is about as much nonsense concentrated in this as can be put into the same space on any other question, and it is so easy to throw the whole responsibility upon the girls that editorial and other moralizers take advantage of it to render their work thus simple. But there could be no more mistaken idea. That there are foolish girls is very true. Nobody ever could or would deny such a proposition; but that there are from two to half a dozen foolish young men, to whom the foolishness of girls is almost as nothing, is not only easy of assertion but much easier of proof. Much of this talk about the great extravagance of girls is nonsense. The majority of young women, brought up in good, respectable American homes, with honorable parentage and good lineage, are willing enough to go out from these homes and make those of their own with men who have the pluck, the manliness, and the ability to do this, without asking that they shall start where their mothers are just about to leave off.

The truth is that this country over there are not in any community, large or small, enough of bright, energetic, honest, straightforward young men to marry the good, home-loving, and prudent young women to be found there. So that if the girls marry at all about a third or a half of them must be cheated; not because they wish to be, but because they cannot help it. The young men are not worth marrying. So this cheating is inevitable.

The truth is there is no reason why any young man with ordinary business prudence, and with the good sense to make his way in the world, should not marry if he wants to. There are plenty of girls in his own circle ready and willing to help him make a home. But the trouble is that the average young man does not want to give up a few expensive luxuries, or more expensive vices, in order to settle down. He wants what he is pleased to term his liberty, and if he does not have this he is willing and anxious to throw himself into the market and look for money, with the inevitable result that if he gets it he is likely to go headlong to the dogs, carrying everybody else possible along with him.

It is about time that this nonsense, which has grown into a cant, that American girls are so extravagant that young men cannot afford to marry them, should be exposed with something of the severity which it deserves. The young men do not marry either because they do not want to or because they are so little worth it that the girls will not have them.

Some Famous Breach-of-Promise Suits.

It was in 1874 that the famous case of Hammond vs. Dean occupied a Brooklyn court for nearly a week and filled columns of the journals. Miss Jeannette Hammond was the plaintiff, and a remarkably pretty woman of 19 years. She lived in Sing Sing, but frequently visited her aunt, a Mrs. Noe, sister-in-law of the merchant, Noe, whose murder by a burglar made a deep sensation a dozen years ago. Mrs. Noe lived in Brooklyn, [illegible] tan sights and scenes. Just how she became acquainted with Dean is a matter of no importance now. He had a saddlery and harness business on Third avenue, near Twenty-third street, and being a bachelor of middle age ought to have known better than get entangled with the bright young country miss. That he did not know better was put in evidence at the trial in sundry tender missives, in which his clumsy attempts to avoid committing himself were constructive proofs of his having promised to marry Miss Hammond. The letters were numerous, and plenty of female friends were able to testify to scenes, facts, and declarations which placed the defendant in such a light that the jury returned a verdict for $4,500, besides large allowances for court and counsel fees. Popular interest was maintained after the suit by Dean's effort to have the verdict set aside. The verdict was affirmed, however, and Dean's father paid the award in full.

The next suit was that of May Chamberlain against the well-known eccentric, John Bute Holmes. Holmes had a weakness for the sex which would have rendered him liable to half a dozen suits of like character, but Miss Chamberlain was the pioneer. She had met Holmes on business relating to some real estate, and the then middle-aged speculator became infatuated with her on sight. He grew eloquent about his wealth and relationship to English nobility, and by way of displaying his generosity took the young woman up to Division street and presented her with a complete outfit of suit, cloak, and bonnet. Appointment was made for another meeting next day and Holmes was much chagrined when he found Miss Chamberlain's mother also at the trysting place. He did not tell them that he had already three or four wives scattered around in the city and suburbs, but that fact probably overcame his repugnance to committing himself to another, for he promptly made formal promise of marriage to Miss Chamberlain and got the mother's blessing on the spot. Events that followed gave Miss Chamberlain a claim for damages on other grounds, if not for breach of promise, and when the long trial was finished the jury awarded her $7,500 by way of consolation. Holmes, anticipating the verdict, had put his real estate out of reach, and for awhile evaded the warrant against his person. He was captured, however, and after a brief residence in Ludlow Street Jail settled his case for $4,000, paid to Dennis A. Spellisey, Miss Chamberlain's counsel. Holmes died a few months ago, and several alleged widows are now negotiating over the remnants of his property.—*New York Graphic.*

Three Statesmen's Clever Wives.

When Gov. Alger of Michigan, says a writer in the New York *Press*, had accumulated his big fortune in the lumber trade he was inclined to lie back and devote most of his time to the charities which had made his name a loved one throughout Michigan; but his wife made up her mind that he could also serve the people in a public way. It did not take her long to persuade her husband of this fact, and soon he became a leader in the Republican party of his State. Mrs. Alger took a deep and active interest in her husband's political career. She made a study of politics, entertained judiciously, and became very popular by her tact and winning ways. When Mr. Alger was elected Governor he thought he had reached the goal of his ambition, but his wife thought differently. She had in view higher things for him, and it appears that she has them in view yet.

Col. William R. Morrison is another man who owes in a great measure his prominence to his wife. Mrs. Morrison knows as much about tariff measures as the Colonel himself. While he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means she was his actual clerk. She assisted in preparing his speeches, and had a hand in his horizontal tariff bill, which died so prematurely in the last Congress. It is related that an Illinois friend once loaned Mrs. Morrison a couple of volumes on economic questions, with the laughing request that she should condense them into a speech for her husband. Less than a week later the friend heard Col. Morrison deliver a speech containing the exact substance of these volumes. Afterward he learned that Mrs. Morrison had gotten together the material from the books and the Colonel had welded it into an address. Mrs. Morrison was an almost daily visitor to the members' gallery in the House while her husband was a member, and, it is said, she has felt bitterly his defeat last November. She is one of the most ambitious of women. Frequently she has expressed her belief that her husband would reach the White House eventually.

Senator Vance of North Carolina has a dark-eyed, handsome wife who has had much to do with his rise to prominence. She is not learned on political economics, but she is the ablest feminine politician south of Mason and Dixon's line. On two occasions she went about the State electioneering something in the style that Lady Randolph Churchill adopted recently in England. Mrs. Vance knows every local politician of any prominence in North Carolina and manages them better than her husband can. Gov. Vance's first election to the United States Senate was in doubt until his handsome wife came on the ground at Raleigh. Then the horizon changed. The doubting Thomases succumbed to her almost without battle, and he went through the caucus with a rush. Mrs. Vance is known throughout the Old North State, and is regarded there as a queen.

Ladies Who Never Decline.

Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser:* There are unquestionably some women living in this and every great and growing city who, were they upon the couch of death, could conscientiously say: "I have fought a good fight; I have during a society experience of five or ten years accepted every invitation that I ever received. I have 'taken in' the old-fashioned general party, its successor, the 5 o'clock tea, and the prevailing 'at home.' I have never refused an invitation to lunch, dinner, or ball. I have always been on hand; when it was only going to be 'an informal affair,' as well as when 'everybody was going.' My friends have always put me on the list of those who are 'sure to come.' I never wasted a cent on a 'regret card' in my life. I would not know how to write a declination of an invitation. It has been hard sometimes to go to three or four entertainments on the same day, but I have managed to do it. My omnipresence in the social circle has been my strong point, for nobody ever appeared to be surprised at seeing me, and yet in this, my last hour, I recall the singular fact that I was always asked the next day if I 'was there.' The strange part of it is that I have been an invalid during the greater part of my social existence. I have been a profitable patient for many physicians; my 'delicate' constitution has been the source of constant anxiety to myself and of assumed interest on the part of my friends. I have been obliged to make others do more for me than their share of life's hard work; but there never has been a day so cold that I got left when it came to being present at party, ball, or any of the social festivities. What I chiefly regret in saying good-by to earth is that I can't take my calling-list with me; that I have got to begin with an entirely new set on the other side of the dark river, and must wait awhile before I can be generally introduced."

End of the Short-Hair Craze.

"The short-hair craze has sort of run out," said a Washington lady barber. "Some of the hair has got discouraged through being cut so often, and never given a chance to grow, so that now it won't. That is the trouble with lots of heads I could mention. It doesn't do for a young lady to cut off her hair short too late in life. That's why there are a great many wigs being worn this season. You saw all those young ladies with short hair last summer? You don't see them now. Sometimes hair grows out very well after it has been cut short. Sometimes it doesn't. We have sold quite a number of wigs on account of this change of fashion. There were some pretty suits of hair spoiled by that short-hair cut. Some refuse ever to grow long again, some grow out stiff and straight, some lose all of its natural color. Soft blonde hair came out stiffer and darker. Some did not suffer from the fashion, but many did. Young ladies who had soft curly hair of rich natural color were struck with the short-hair craze. And now—well, they are awfully sorry. All the curl is gone. The softness is gone, too, and so has the rich color. The most common result has been the entire loss of the natural tendency to curl. Constant cutting has made the hair straight. Sometimes they have their own natural hair that was cut off made over into wigs."

Were You Ever Jilted?

Were you ever jilted? Really, truly, emphatically kicked over for another fellow in the very hight of your love and adoration? If you ever were I wish you would write me an account of it and tell me how you felt. Of course everybody knows that luxuriously miserable sensation of having a row with the young lady and feeling proud of yourself for not having reminded her how often you paid for the [illegible] oysters. Everybody knows the delicious feeling of flinging an intense, hurt, painfully-aggrieved expression at her, picking up your hat, bouncing out into the cold night and reflecting as you go home what pangs she will feel when she finds you at the opera next time with her deadliest and prettiest rival. Some people know the peculiar sensation of having the deadliest and prettiest rival refuse the invitation, and the hopeless fiasco of trying it on with some other and plainer young woman. And anyway most of us have experienced the humiliating reaction of doing the humble explanation business, and being forgiven for thinking we could get away with the young woman. But I never met a man who would stand right up and say he had been thrown clear over the young woman's head.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Women in Medicine.

Dr. Mary Marshall, in an interesting article, "Medicine as a Profession for Women," traces the history of the struggle women have made to be allowed to study and practice medicine as a profession. Medical women now officer entirely or partially four hospitals and six dispensaries in the United Kingdom. Three women hold posts as medical superintendents of the female post-office clerks—one of them in the general post-office, London, one in Liverpool, and one in Manchester. Mr. Fawcett, when Post-master-General, gave these appointments, which were the first medical posts in the civil service granted to women. A lady is the Superintendent of several of Dr. Barnardo's homes for children. Another lady holds the post of Medical Inspector in the North London Collegiate School for Girls. In India, thirteen women doctors are on the English register, and two Englishwomen who hold the diploma of the University of France have gone out to minister to needs of the Indian women secluded in the Zenanas. Miss Edith Pechey, M. D., is the head medical officer of the Carna hospital for women and children in Bombay. Two other qualified Englishwomen are resident in the hospital. At Madras a woman's hospital has been established, and prospers under the charge of two women doctors. Another lady directs a hospital at Lahore, with a junior woman as her assistant. This hospital is to a certain extent supported by the Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to Women of India, organized by the Countess of Dufferin. Many Indian women are studying medicine in the medical schools. In America several hundred women doctors are in full practice. A hospital in New York has a staff of fourteen women doctors; in State asylums women are appointed as physicians to the female patients. A number of American qualified women have gone to work in China, in India, in Zenana, and missionary work, as organized by the different American missionary societies.

Couldn't Exchange the Goods.

Philadelphia society people tell a good joke at the expense of Thomas B. Wanamaker, a son of the great Wanamaker. Everybody remembers the wedding last spring between young Wanamaker and Miss Welsh a granddaughter of the late John Welsh. Miss Welsh is a member of Philadelphia's most exclusive social set, and was frequently guyed by her companions for being about to marry a man whose social lineage was not so ancient. Now, there is a rule at Wanamaker's under which any goods bought there, except such as are purchased during the holidays, can be returned within three months. One day several friends were guying Miss Welsh, when one said: "O! it doesn't make any difference if she doesn't like him, she can take him back within three months."

"No, I can't," responded the coming bride, "I got him during Christmas week."

Much Too Careful of Her Sealskin.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* During the rain-storm Saturday a lady who entered the car in which I was riding wore a garment which would have remained a mystery to me had it not been for a remark made by another lady. The coat—it is what is called a sacque, I believe—looked like the pleated inside of a man's smoking-jacket. It was of silk, and the rain had drenched it through. The remark made by the lady who sat beside me was: "I wonder whether that silly woman has ever been told what short of animal a seal is. If she had only known that a seal lives in the water the best part of its life she wouldn't have turned her sealskin inside out, for fear the rain would damage the fur. The lining of that sacque is about ruined; the rain wouldn't have hurt the fur a bit."

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

WHAT THE PUBLISHERS ARE DOING TO PRESENT SOMETHING NEW.

An English View of the Movement for the Higher Education of Women — The Question Considered in Its Sentimental, Economic, and Physiological Aspects—Southey's Life as Told in His Letters—A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago—Literary Notes—Books Received.

Speaking of the modern discussions on the higher education of women, in which such monstrosities of masculine egotism and vanity, and of feminine weakness and inanity have shown forth refulgent, George Eliot remarked with quiet irony that it was a pity that Providence had not strictly limited the intellectual faculties of women, say at the point of counting three, or in some such fixed and certain way as to shut out all ideas of change. But no such limit has been set. Women have proved their ability to count even up to 100. From the first their command of tongues has been acknowledged, and now that they all are taught to read no limit can be set to their achievements in the direction of written as well as oral expression. Once given the alfabet and the human biped, be it male or female, possesses the key to progress. Just so far into the temple of learning shall the traveler who has this "open sesame" go as the individual immortal mind in each case shall dictate. Outward barriers can not shut out the light of reason. For the human mind,

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.

The sum and substance of the argument against the higher education of women may be stated in one question which agitates the conservative mind—viz.: How much knowledge can the feminine mind bear without being itself destroyed and the destroyer at the same time of the idea of the supremacy of masculine intellect? To this question the ambitious champions of women answer in words and doctrine long accepted as gospel as it relates to men:

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.

The smooth lines of Pope could be no better illustrated than by comparison between the overwhelming mass of half-educated women of today and their wofully small but most efficient body of liberally-educated sisters. Such a comparison would be cruel in its revelations of human stupidity and sluggishness, and unfair to the enormous majority of untrained, unread, yet intelligent and even brilliant women who make up what is known as society in all parts of the civilized world. It would show how much even the best women rely upon their imitative faculties and how little upon reflection; how much upon the arts of cajoling and flattery instead of upon the power of reason and sense; upon their own weakness, cowardice, and untruth rather than upon strength, courage, and veracity.

From across the sea comes a small volume of essays presenting the question of the education of woman from an English point of view. Mrs. Pfeiffer speaks "as one having authority" and proves her right to do so, with ample generosity before she reaches the end of her argument. One proof of the vitality and point of her book is that what she says is as true here in America—as true and as needful to be said—as in England. Mother and daughter recognize the same needs. Mrs. Pfeiffer does not touch at all upon the vexed question of suffrage; she pleads mainly for the intelligent consideration of the needs of women as to education and training mentally and industrially. She proposes no limit, but would open the gates of intellectual culture wide for all who would enter, and insists that nothing but good can come from the turning of women's feet unto the pleasant paths of learning. She also takes into consideration the needs of those women who have no especially high aspirations, the great army who must earn their own bread, and advocates for them such training, first, as will fit them for the realities of the life they must lead, and second, such as will give them a broad, comprehensive view of the great world beyond their own narrow lines. If there is a human being, she argues, who needs the solace of literature and art and the lessons of practical science, it is the woman whose waking hours are mostly absorbed in the dull round of domestic and industrial drudgery which falls to the lot of the vast majority of women in all lands, civilized and uncivilized.

Mrs. Pfeiffer devotes some attention, but not enough, to what she calls the sentimental difficulties which have been raised against the intellectual advance of women. Sentimentality is at the bottom of one-half of the injustice and callousness of the world, and brutality upholds the other half. Upon these foundations how many airy structures, real and imagined, rise! The unending reiteration of the sentimental fallacy that men do the work of the world, while women have nothing to do but make the home and rear children, has actually made such an impression upon the dull brain of humanity that it does not see what is before its eyes daily. A full half of the rough, hard, manual labor of the world is performed by women. They work by the million in the fields; they break stones upon the highway; they draw heavy loads over long country roads and stony city streets. They toil in the garden and in the market place. They wash and iron, and bake and sew; they swarm in close, stifling factory rooms, and in mills and mines their faces shine pale but determined. Are these the pampered wards of men, about whom the sentimentalists rave? What of the army of clerks, teachers, and tradeswomen who walk upon our streets night and morning to and from their work? Are these but shadows in the sun that no one can see them? These women are daughters, sisters, wives, and mothers, and yet they find it necessary to work for bread; they do not complain; they are glad to be honorably employed; they are real human being, with the wants of human beings—food, shelter, and clothing—and they have mental and moral longings; their ranks grow ever fuller and fuller, recruited from the overflowing procession of children and girls. How much longer will the world, stunned by the din of old words in its ears, ignore its army of women workers?

The economic problem has cut some figure in the discussion of woman's determined effort to secure new fields of labor where the work is easier and pay higher. The opposition she has met in these endeavors is enough to make her doubt the existence of any human sense of justice. The slow progress of women from hard, ill-paid manual labor into work of a higher and more remunerative order is one long indictment against the human race. But justice is the very last and highest flower of virtue; to grow slowly towards it is all that can be expected of us.

By far the greater part of this writer's space is given to an examination of the evidence, so far as obtainable, as to the effect physiologically of advanced education upon women. A great outcry has been raised about overworking the brains of women by some of those who go so far as to concede that women have brains, and an attempt is made by Mrs. Pfeiffer to show that the brain, like every other organ of the body, is meant to be exercised and is made stronger and better by being used. The periodical outbreak of worry about "overwork" which comes upon us like a thunderclap at intervals is becoming more amusing than alarming. A few honest physicians have been telling their patients that it is *concentration of mental effort in one line* that is injuring our moneymakers and professional men, not real, healthful activity of well-developed brains. Something like this is brought out in the opinions of eminent medical authority upon the effects of mental effort and training as shown in women students. In this volume enough evidence is brought together to convince even a sentimentalist that women's heads are not stuffed with sawdust nor any other inferior and inexpansive substance, but with something which grows and expands under culture and behaves generally very much like what in the cranium of a man would be called brains. Sir William Gull thus expresses himself, speaking, it will be observed, from the strictly medical point of view and as a physician:

> In the light of medical experience the advantage to health of good and even high intellectual training for girls and young women cannot be doubted.
>
> After due attention to the ordinary requirements of physical health in respect of food, air, exercise, and sleep, nothing more essentially contributes to physical development and good health than the education of the senses and the mental faculties.
>
> Without this object the mind is left listless, and the bodily functions in consequence are apt to become languid, so that constantly the physician is consulted for a weak state which more mental energy would correct.
>
> If it be true, as experience shows it is, that overmental tension seriously weakens and exhausts, it is equally true that for every such instance, at least in the well-to-do classes of the community there are many more where life is a burden in consequence of the mind having no aim or object before it to call forth and quicken its operation. So that on all grounds the intellectual training of women should be advanced as far as the faculties and other circumstances of each individual will admit.
>
> The mind has its gymnastics as the body has, and both should be limited within the individual's natural power. If this be so managed the exercises of body and mind will increase this power without danger of injury or strain, and with no result but what is good. The powers and endurance of the body are, all other things being equal, advanced by moral and intellectual training if only in this that they supply rules for avoiding excess or defect and give direction and proportion to the energies.
>
> Hence on educated woman is on a higher physiological level of capacity in relation to all her duties.
>
> We may, therefore, believe that it is no longer a question whether women should be highly educated or not, but rather what constitutes the best and highest intellectual training, which must, of course, vary according to the circumstances of individuals; and, further, with what stores should the mind be furnished, beyond such as the exercises of training supply.
>
> If it should be thought, as some seem to have thought, that the only office of women is "to marry, bear children, guide the house," this would, I have no doubt, be better intrusted to a highly intellectually trained woman than one left to the common accident of events—to the bookstall and the piano.

Dr. Lionel Beale declare that he has never yet beheld a real case of suffering from overmental pressure, but that the sufferers from want of exercise of their faculties are legion. He adds, with the caustic tone the physician sometimes takes: "Looking at the British brain in general, I think one would say there is even now much more prospect of degeneration from want of use than damage from overpressure."

Dr. Langdon Downe will be received as high authority on this subject in its bearings upon the specialty to which he has given his professional life. In the course of his letter he says:

> If there is anything more certain than another about the introduction of idiocy it is the danger which arises from the culture of one side only of woman's nature. So long as human mothers are trained only on their emotional side, responsive to the least unexpected sound, unreasoning as the world of nature about them, and thrown into emotional paroxysms by the sights and trials which will be sure to cross their paths, they will, from my point of view, be more likely to become the mothers of idiots. Without advocating overpressure of the brain, which is as bad for a boy as for a girl, there can be no reason why the faculties, which it is now known girls possess, should not be cultivated, so as to make them not only fit to be the mothers of men but also companions and helpers of men.

Mrs. Pfeiffer has performed a real service to the world in collecting this testimony, of which only a small part has been here cited. Her own observations are also of great value and will add to the interest and sympathy of the general public in a movement upward and forward, which is becoming so universal throughout the civilized world as to fix the attention of all thoughtful men and women. (Women and Work. By Emily Pfeiffer. Ticknor & Co.)

Southey.

Mr. Dennis has forestalled the critics in his admirable introduction to his collection of Southey's letters, in which, after a fashion set by Mr. Cross in editing George Eliot's letters, the story of Southey's life is told. Mr. Dennis is able to comprehend his subject; and to this ability he adds a command of terse, nervous English which he uses to the best advantage in his sympathetic and critical account of a writer whose career is one of the enigmas of English letters. Few people can explain why they do not enjoy Southey's prose—no one attempts his poetry now—but it is probable that the lack of creative original force was the cause of his failure to arrest attention during his life, and failure from such a cause does not argue well for success before the tribunal of posterity to which Southey, like many another author, so confidently appealed.

Aside from his books, however, Southey remains an interesting figure in the literary history of England. He was the tried friend of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Scott, and influenced them all very strongly. Mr. Dennis warmly combats the charge advanced by Mr. Gosse that Southey sailed prudently and without conscience, abandoning his own principles for those of his great contemporaries when he saw that their reign was assured, and "sheltered himself so snugly under the friendship of great men that to this day criticism shrinks from dragging him forth into the glare of noon." Mr. Dennis declares that Southey's literary independence and disregard of contemporary praise or blame is a prominent feature of his character, and that his letters are the strongest refutation of the "high estimate of his own powers" to which Mr. Gosse alludes with such contempt.

It is to be regretted that Southey did not finish his autobiography, with which this story of his life begins. It is the most entertaining bit of writing that ever came from his tireless but somewhat tiresome pen. As a picture of childish life under strange circumstances it is like the opening pages of one of George MacDonald's novels, only more intense in human feeling and reality than anything that George MacDonald has written. Miss Tyler, Southey's somewhat awful aunt, is a personage not soon to be forgotten after one has made her acquaintance in these pages. Her quaint house in Bristol, with its covered passageway to the theatre, where she spent her evenings almost invariably; her astonishing grandeur abroad and ragged comfort at home; her sufferings from extreme and fastidious neatness (a form of mania which Southey names *dustophobia*), and her irascibility of temper are all so described as to present her almost bodily before our eyes. She once had a cup buried for six weeks to purify it from the lips of a person she disliked, and never did her nephew see her so moved to anger and despair as upon one occasion when a man who had called upon business seated himself in her own chair. How the cushion was ever again to be rendered fit for use she knew not.

The usual record of the brutality of English boys' schools is made here, with few variations from the tale as it appears in nearly every English autobiography. One learns to expect nothing short of a sickening tale of neglect, starvation, and cruelty in the school-day memoirs of all Englishmen of a generation ago. Methods may have changed—it is to be hoped they have—in the English schools, but the boys of the later and gentler rule have not yet begun to write their lives.

Southey was a bookworm from the first—a boy given to reading and thought. While yet a child he became interested in botany and entomology, although in later life he looked somewhat unfavorably upon scientific research. It is pathetic, in view of his unread volumes, to read his complacent remark that had he in early life fallen in with a botanist or entomologist he might "at this very day have been classifying mosses and writing upon the natural history of snails and cockchafers instead of recording the events of the Peninsula War." Southey had not found out that it makes little difference whether one busies himself about the insects of an hour, the planets of space, or the affairs of men. All are equally mysterious to the human intellect after a certain point, and it is not the subject upon which an author writes which holds the permanent interest of other minds, but his own attitude towards his subject and his thoughts upon it. Darwin's book upon earthworms will be read long after the very titles of Southey's histories are forgotten.

The autobiography comes abruptly to a close, much to the reader's regret, before the end of Southey's school life, and the thread of his life is kept in view after this by letters to various people of various interest. As one reads a more clear view of the man Southey forms itself in the mind than has ever been possible before, and as the acquaintance progresses a new liking for this well-known man and little-read writer grows, until when the volume is done one feels that a new tie has been formed between the earth and one who has long since passed over to the land of the great majority. (Robert Southey. The Story of His Life as Written in His Letters. Edited by John Dennis. D. Lothrop Co.)

A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago.

Those who like to wander back into the past, calling up the manners, the speech, and habits of the people of the early part of this century in America, will enjoy most heartily the letters of Eliza Southgate Bowne, recently published in a handsome volume which is embellished with charming portraits of the belles and beaux of a bygone time.

There is a charm wholly apart from literary excellence about these girlish letters, so full of unstudied goodness and practical sweetness. Such a book is a tonic to a mind harassed by the wire-drawn theories and rough-shod practice of modern life. It is like a return to the traditional cup of water and crust eaten with the relish of content after the palate-tickling failures of a jaded and worn constitution. An introduction to the letters is furnished by Mr. Clarence Cook, and the book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Count Tolstoi.

Whatever else we have or have not in Count Tolstoi, we have at least a great soul and a great writer. In his Biblical exegesis, in the criticism by which he extracts and constructs his Five Commandments of Christ which are to be the rule of our lives, I find much which is questionable along with much which is ingenious and powerful. But I have neither space nor, indeed, inclination to criticise his exegesis here. The right moment, besides, for criticising this will come when the "two great works," which are in preparation, shall have appeared. For the present I limit myself to a single criticism only—a general one. Christianity cannot be packed into any set of commandments. As I have somewhere or other said, "Christianity is a source; no one supply of water and refreshment that comes from it can be called the sum of Christianity. It is a mistake, and may lead to much error, to exhibit any series of maxims, even those of the sermon on the Mount, as the ultimate sum and formula into which Christianity may be run up." And the reason mainly lies in the character of the founder of Christianity and in the nature of his utterances. Not less important than the teachings given by Jesus is the temper of their giver, his temper of sweetness and reasonableness, of epieikeia. Goethe calls him a Schwärmer, a fanatic; he may much more rightly be called an opportunist. But he is an opportunist of an opposit kind from those who in politics, that "wild and dreamlike trade" of insincerity, give themselves this name. They push or slacken, press their points hard or let them be, as may best suit the interests of their self-aggrandizement and of their party. Jesus has in view simply "the rule of God, of the truth." But this is served by waiting as well as by hasting forward, and sometimes served better.

Count Tolstoi sees rightly that, whatever the propertied and satisfied classes may think, the world, ever since Jesus Christ came, is judged; "a new earth" is in prospect. It was ever in prospect with Jesus, and should be ever in prospect with His followers. And the ideal in prospect has to be realized. "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." But they are to be done through a great and widespread and long-continued change, and a change of the inner man to begin with. The most important and fruitful utterances of Jesus, therefore, are not things which can be drawn up as a table of stiff and stark external commands, but the things which have most soul in them; because these can best sink down into our soul, work there, set up an influence, form habits of conduct, and prepare the future. The Beatitudes are on this account more helpful than the utterances from which Count Tolstoi builds up his Five Commandments. The very secret of Jesus, "He that loveth his life shall lose it, He that will lose his life shall save it," does not give us a command to be taken and followed in the letter, but an idea to work in our mind and soul, and of inexhaustible value there. Jesus paid tribute to the Government and dined with the publicans, although neither the Empire of Rome nor the high finance of Judea was compatible with his ideal and with the "new earth" which that ideal must in the end create. Perhaps Levine's provisional solution, in a society like ours, was nearer to "the rule of God, of the truth," than the more trenchant solution which Count Tolstoi has adopted for himself since. It seems calculated to be of more use. I do not know how it is in Russia, but in an English village the determination of "our circle" to earn their bread by the work of their hands would produce only dismay, not fraternal joy, amongst that "majority" who are so earning it already. "There are plenty of us to compete as things stand," the gardeners, carpenters, and smiths would say. "Pray stick to your articles, your poetry, and nonsense; in manual labor you will interfere with us and be taking the bread out of our mouths."

So I arrive at the conclusion that Count Tolstoi has perhaps not done well in abandoning the work of the poet and artist, and that he might with advantage return to it. But, whatever he may do in the future, the work which he has already done, and his work in religion as well as in imaginative literature, is more than sufficient to signalize him as one of the most marking, interesting, and sympathy-inspiring men of our time—an honor, I must add, to Russia, although he forbids us to heed nationality.—*Matthew Arnold in the Fortnightly Review.*

Literary Notes.

Emerson's complete writings have been rendered into French by the widow of Jules Favre.

James Russell Lowell's article on Landor, in the forthcoming February *Century*, includes a brief hitherto unpublished poem by Lowell himself, and also an account of his visit to Landor at Bath in 1852.

The author of "Beyond the Shadow, or the Gospel of the Resurrection," Dr. James Morris Whiton, will publish through Thomas Whittaker a volume entitled "Turning Points of Thought and Conduct."

The author of "Margaret Kent"—who is reported to be Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk—has written a new novel, which Ticknor & Co. will publish immediately. It is entitled "Queen Money," and is a study of society in New York.

Under the title "A University Theatre," George Riddle, widely known by his public readings, will urge in the next number of the *American Magazine* a somewhat startling suggestion: that the dramatic art should be taught at college.

George Ohnet's intensely interesting novel of "Le Maitre de Forges," which has been the greatest success of any romance published in Paris during the last ten years, both in its literary and dramatic form, has just been added to William R. Jenkins' admirable series of Romans Choisis. "La Neuvaine de Colette," a very bright and amusing romance recently published anonymously in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is presently to appear in the same series.

Prof. John Tyndall spent some time last fall on the Alps taking observations of the sky, and he has written one of the most important and interesting of his popular scientific essays on the subject, which has been bought for exclusive use by the *Forum*, and will appear in the February number. Senator Cullom will write in the same number on "The Government and the Telegraph"; Prof. W. T. Harris on "What Shall the Public Schools Teach?" Judge W. D. Kelley on "How Protection Protects"; and Dr. Austin Flint on "The Mechanism of the Singing Voice."

The *Journal of Morphology* is an example of careless ease and trustful courage. It "takes no thought for the morrow," and counsels its readers to follow its example. Its appearance is not promised at regular intervals like that of other magazines; it means to "just drop in" when it feels like it, and the delightful uncertainty of its visits is emulated by its price per number, which is not fixed, but will be *about* $3. It can not be classed under the head of periodicals, and THE TRIBUNE has decided to place it, when it does appear, under a heading where it can "flock by itself" as Spasmodic.

Sir Frederick Pollock, when visiting Tennyson one day, asked the poet which he preferred of his two poems, "Enoch Arden" and "Aylmer's Field." Tennyson frankly replied "Enoch Arden," which he thought was very perfect and a beautiful story. "Aylmer's Field" had given him more trouble than anything he ever did. At one time he had to put it aside altogether for six months; the story was so intractable, and it was so difficult to deal with modern manners and conversation. The Indian relative was introduced solely for the sake of the dagger which was to be the instrument of the lover's suicide.

The unpublished letters from Mendelssohn to Moscheles, which will appear in *Scribner's Magazine* for February, have been in the possession of Felix Moscheles, the artist-son of the composer, for many years. They began when Mendelssohn was a boy of 20, who wrote to his master, Moscheles, for advice. As Mendelssohn's fame increased their attitudes gradually changed, until Moscheles generously acknowledges the superiority of his pupil. These letters have been translated from the German by Felix Moscheles, and are connected with a commentary by William F. Apthorp, the musical critic.

Mr. Swinburne contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for January an article called "Dethroning Tennyson: A Contribution to the Tennyson-Darwin Controversy." He has been intrusted, it seems, with the papers of Miss Celia Hobbes, a lady "languishing" (unjustly) in Hanwell Asylum, who has devoted many years and extraordinary cryptographic astuteness to proving the Darwinian authorship of the poems attributed to Lord Tennyson. Of Miss Hobbes' papers Mr. Swinburne's article is, of course, only a summary. The entire work will be very voluminous, and when published will be dedicated by Miss Hobbes herself to "The great Telegraphic school of Shakspeareans—the illustrious poetical critics and Elizabethan scholars of the *Daily Telegraph*."

Books Received.

QUEEN MONEY. By the Author of the Story of Margaret Kent. Ticknor & Co.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Co.

SNATCHED FROM THE POOR-HOUSE. By N. J. Clodfelter. T. B. Peterson & Bros.

THE EVOLUTION OF IMMORTALITY. By C. T. Stockwell. Charles H. Kerr & Co.

DIVERSIONS OF A DIPLOMAT IN TURKEY. By Samuel S. Cox. Charles L. Webster & Co.

THE ENGLISH IN THE WEST INDIES. By James Anthony Froude. Charles Scribner's Sons.

ROBERT EMMET. A Tragedy of Irish History. By Joseph I. C. Clarke. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IRELAND'S CAUSE IN ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT. By Justin McCarthy, M. P. Paper. Ticknor & Co.

THE NEW SOUTH: OR, SOUTHERN SENTIMENT SINCE THE WAR. By James T. Lassell, A. M. John Murphy & Co.

IDYLS AND LYRICS OF THE OHIO VALLEY. By John James Piatt. $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR. No. 9 and No. 10. Price 50 cents a number. The Century Company.

HOME EXPERIMENTS IN SCIENCE FOR YOUNG AND OLD. By T. O'Connor Sloane, E. M., A. M., Ph. D. Henry Carey, Baird & Co.

ADDRESSES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SESSION OF THE YEAR 1887, HELD AT CHICAGO. 1 Vol. Published by the Association.

Periodicals Received.

The *Writer.*
Columbia Law Times.
The *Atlantic Monthly.*
Lippincott's Magazine.
The *American Journal of Medical Science.*

A Gift of Roses.

In pain upon my bed I lay, and felt
The long day close.
From out the pregnant shadows night was born;
I thought with day had died repose,
Ere I had seen her face.

A voice within my chamber's gloom spoke soft,
"O lovely moon!"
My soul enthralled by body's pain felt naught
Of one whose love, that night of June,
In radiance wrapped the world.

Nay, darkness held my being still, when sweet
The pale, sad dawn
Kissed my closed eyes and left me in the light.
I thought a dream most sweet had come
With day, for night too bright.

Alight my soul and room with pink, sweet glow,
While like soft censors rare,
The perfume of your roses filled the sense;
Pain died, and joy was everywhere.
—*Lula Boone Carpenter in Boston Advertiser.*

BOOKS DISCUSSING

The Tariff & Protection

PRO AND CON.

The prominence which the Tariff question has assumed by reason of recent political events and the possibility of Congressional action will naturally create a desire for fuller information than can be obtained from newspaper articles. We mention below some of the principal books on the subject:

BOOKS OPPOSING PROTECTION.

Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. 1 vol. 12mo	$1.25
Another Edition, Edited by Thorold Rogers. 2 vols. 8vo. London. Net.	$5.25
Protectionism. The Ism Which Teaches that Waste Makes Wealth. By Prof. W. G. Sumner.	$1.00
Lectures on the History of Protection in the United States. By Prof. W. G. Sumner	$ .75
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